Labor Forces Convene Monday at Nashville

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 29, 1932 — Number 1

ELEGATES OFF OR CONVENTION OF FEDERATION

attanooga Will Be Well epresented at Nashville.

GISLATIVE BODY CALLED FOR SUNDAY

ny Matters of Importance cheduled for Action by Labor Representatives.

attanooga delegates to the thirty- annual convention of the Ten- e Federation of Labor will leave nday and Sunday for Nashville, en the convention sessions open nday morning at 10 o'clock. While e local unions which usually are esented have found depleted uries, thereby preventing them sending delegates, a creditable ber will go from this city, and ding to reports the same holds for the entire state.

sident Paul J. Aymon will go Sunday morning, to attend a n of the joint legislative com- e of the federation and the rail erhoods, called by Chairman H. old, of Memphis.

ashville headquarters of the fed- n reports everything is in read- for the convention.

mer State Senator Albert E. s chairman of the committee on gements, and that in itself is dent to assure all delegates that will be an abundance of enter- nment and all the frills (thrills, that go along with it.

e program follows:

nvention called to order at 10 Monday, May 2.

nvention sessions will be held in bo hall, Labor Temple.

el hotel is official headquarters legates and visitors.

nday, 2 p.m., motor trip over and county to places of interest.

nday evening, theater party for tes and visitors.

esday evening, banquet for dele- and visitors, at the Noel hotel.

nesday, convention called to at 9 a.m. Election of officers g morning session.

hed-up of business and adjourn- during afternoon session.

e program of entertainment has arranged by the general com- e, and the subcommittees of ville Trades and Labor council sually engaged in putting the touches to what will undoubt- prove to be one of the best gs of this organization since founded thirty-six years ago. e Noel hotel has been designated e official headquarters for the ntion, and delegates and visit- re urged to use this hostelry in the city.

sident Paul J. Aymon will call eeting to order at 10 o'clock ay morning. After the usual alities, which will include the me addresses by officials of the and the responses by the union is, the convention will begin its day's grind, to last until shortly the noon hour, at which time rnment will be had for the pur- allowing the delegates a few e for lunch before the motor over Nashville and Davidson to points of interest. Nash- and Davidson county are noted fine scenery and spots of his- interest, so a real treat is in for all.

ing the evening a theater party een planned for the entertain- of those who are in the city.

esday morning and afternoon will e delegates grappling with the orders of business which will before the meeting, but Tues- evening a dinner has been ed at the Noel hotel, starting at ock. A real old-time southern will be served the delegates isitors, and, if this occasion rue to precedent, there will be y aplenty.

convention on Wednesday will all matters before it and will ve the task of electing officials e for the ensuing year before djournment is taken.

LABOR MOURNS LOYAL FRIEND

Cause of Workers Loses Able Advocate in Passing of "Uncle Jake" Smith.

"UNCLE JAKE"

Organized labor lost a loyal friend and an able advocate in the passing, last Saturday, of Jake Smith, affectionately known to hundreds of trades unionists as "Uncle Jake."

Mr. Smith passed away at his home, 1712 Read avenue, following an illness of only a few days. He was 77 years old, and had been an employe of the Southern railroad for fifty-five years continuously.

A native of Germany, "Uncle Jake" came to Chattanooga in 1882, after having been in the employ of the Southern railroad as section hand when that road was built from Somerset to Rockwood. He was, in turn, engine wiper, machinist, fireman, engineer and shop foreman.

In 1888 he organized the first lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and served as president and secretary of that organization for many years following. In 1908 he joined the Machinists' union, and although he consistently refused to serve as an official of that lodge, he was always active, and served as a delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council for four consecutive years. He was faithful to his organization, and only a few weeks ago was an interested and interesting visitor to an open meeting of Central Body, where he was introduced and made a few remarks.

Mr. Smith is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters. Funeral services were held Monday morning at 9 o'clock at SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic church, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sullivan officiating. Honorary pallbearers, nearly all of whom were fellow shopworkers, were: W. B. Bunn, W. A. Patterson, G. C. Parker, C. R. Canfield, John McGraw, J. E. Kiser, James Anderson, James Lawrence, Andy Moore, J. C. Rogers, Z. A. McCreary, Tom Hall, A. C. Jeffries, H. F. Lawrence, J. B. Niles, Pete Gorman, J. J. Warren, C. A. Hooker, H. J. Miller, Joe Royer, W. M. Carlyle, James D. Weller, W. C. Shelton. The active pallbearers, also from the Southern shops, were: S. K. Jackson, Pat J. Crowe, William Akers, M. T. DeLong, A. W. McKenney, Ed J. Crowe and J. C. Pfeifer. Interment was in Mount Olivet cemetery.

An indication of the esteem in which the deceased veteran was held by local trades unionists is seen in the following resolution prepared by a committee named at Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body by President Perry:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Jake Smith, veteran member of Lodge 1450, International Association of Machinists, and a delegate to this body for several years in the days when he was younger and more active physically; and,

Whereas, Brother Smith was a pioneer in the trades union movement, having organized the first local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and served that body, as well as, later, the Machinists, with honor and credit, giving freely of that spirit upon which the foundation of our movement rests and bringing to our cause a large portion of those

(Continued on Last Page)

AMERICAN LABOR HAS PLAYED AND IS PLAYING ITS FULL PART IN MAINTAINING OUR INSTITUTIONS

By SPENCER MILLER, JR.
Secretary Workers' Education Bureau, American Federation of Labor

(Note: Mr. Miller, appealed to for a contribution to the Spring Supplement to this issue, received the request after considerable delay, but very obligingly wired the following brief but effective review of Labor's part in the maintenance of our American institutions. The workers' education secretary has said much in a few words, and his statement constitutes a powerful argument against the forces which would belittle the accomplishments of our movement.—Editor.)

The American labor movement is an indivisible part of the American republic. From the first Continental Congress, which was held in a labor building—Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia—to the present crisis in the nation's history, labor has played its full part. American labor realized that government by the people necessitated education of the people and championed establishment public school system. Labor stood shoulder to shoulder for expansion of the public domain, opposed negro slavery, fought valiantly for improvement of status of women and children in industry, championed woman suffrage, wholeheartedly rallied to President Wilson's call to arms, worked for a just peace and has stood against subversive elements from within. Labor loyally supports the American republic because it is a part of it.

BOUQUETS FOR OUR LOCAL BOYS

Gerlach and Cuthbert Complimented by Labor Press for Outstanding Work.

Matt Gerlach, who retired as secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council recently after seventeen years' continuous service in that capacity, and his successor, T. R. Cuthbert, each was on the receiving end this week of a newspaper bouquet from other cities in the form of articles paying tribute to the work of these local trades unionists.

Hon. Albert E. Hill, in his Nashville Labor Advocate, picks Mr. Cuthbert for an editorial subject, while Hon. Jake Cohen, in the Memphis Labor Review, takes his pen in hand to pay a tribute to the veteran Gerlach.

The two articles make interesting reading, and are reprinted below:

CUTHBERT 'NOOGA DELEGATE.

(Nashville Labor Advocate)

Just to prove that Chattanooga expects to be heard from at the sessions of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, to be held in this city on Monday, May 2, comes the information that the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting elected Remy Cuthbert to look after its interests at that time.

Remy is a Nashvillian. He belongs to our city. In fact, we have only loaned him to Chattanooga for the time being, in order that he can show the "Dixie Dynamos" how to really accomplish things on a big scale. So when he returns home for a few days in May, you can bet your last dollar that when he says something that all will listen to him. It was a good piece of headwork on the part of Chattanooga in selecting Remy to represent the council at the convention.

Chattanooga further honored Mr. Cuthbert at the last meeting. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council for the ensuing year.

Remy is the son of Mr. Robert Cuthbert, a prominent member of Nashville Typographical Union No. 20. Remy just can't help being an active worker in the ranks of the organized labor movement, for there is no one more active and sincere than his father.

MATT GERLACH, UNION MAN

(Memphis Labor Review)

After loyal service as treasurer of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council for seventeen years, Matt Gerlach, delegate to that body from the Cigarmakers' union, has retired. He declined to accept re-election to the post.

But to say that Matt Gerlach has retired from activity in the labor movement would be misleading.

We know because we have known Matt for twenty years.

Matt Gerlach is a union man of the old school. For that reason he will always be active in the upbuilding of organized labor. It's Matt's way. It's his inbred principle.

A citizen of sterling worth, a man of honor, a neighbor in the true sense, Matt Gerlach is an asset in his home town. And he'll always be on the right side in the labor movement. May he live long and prosper.

PERRY NAMES COMMITTEES

Partial List of Assignments Announced—Little Business Transacted.

NEW ARCADE ON "UNFAIR LIST"

Following negotiations of several weeks' duration with the contractor and members of the company constructing the new arcade at 735 Market street, in an effort to have members of organized labor employed on the building, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night declared the building and members of the company interested in it "unfair to organized labor."

Little business of an important nature was transacted Monday night by Central Body, and the comparatively small number of delegates present who braved a persistent electrical and windstorm completed the routine in short order.

The recorder's minutes show, among other items, that President Perry was instructed to extend official greetings of organized labor to Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, who will be a guest of Chattanooga friends Monday.

Hon. K. D. McKellar was recommended for delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention.

Following partial list of standing committees was named, to be completed and announced at next regular session of the body:

Auditing Committee—W. L. Gardner, Typos; T. S. Rose, Carpenters; Roy Lee, Soft Drink Workers.

Credential Committee—R. L. Malone, Carpenters; T. M. Briggs, Barbers; William Keels, Typos.

Legislative Committee—R. M. Cooke, Typos; W. E. Eckenrod, Cigarmakers; J. L. Carpenter, Carpenters; Joe Dobbs, Plumbers.

Label Committee—A. C. Kamin, Moving Picture Operators; W. D. Canada, Painters; E. E. McDaniels, Electrical Workers.

Organizing Committee — Paul J. Aymon, Soft Drink Workers; Tom Hall, Machinists, 56; Taylor Buchanon, Molders.

Entertainment Committee—George Forbes, Postal Clerks; W. A. Hunt, Street Car Men; T. R. Cuthbert, Typos; W. A. Witt, Painters.

Paul Aymon was named general chairman for the celebration of Labor day, which it is planned to make one of the most elaborate in the history of the local movement.

HALIFAX BUILDING WORKERS REJECT WAGE REDUCTION

The building trades committee of the Trades and Labor council of Halifax, Nova Scotia, rejected the demand for a wage cut made by the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange. Representatives of the building trades held that wage cutting curtails the buying power of the workers and accentuates the business depression. Instead of wage cuts they favored a shorter work week because it would mean more employment for the jobless.

CARPENTERS IN ANNUAL MEET

State Body to Convene at Nashville Friday, Preceding Federation.

The Tennessee State Council of Carpenters will meet in Nashville April 29, according to a call issued by L. E. Smith, president, and W. E. Creek, secretary-treasurer.

The carpenters' convention is usually opened Friday preceding the meeting of the state federation, which convenes the following Monday.

The carpenters will remain in session throughout Saturday. After a busy session of two days the delegates will again assemble on Monday, since it is customary for the locals they represent to elect them delegates to the state meeting also.

L. E. Smith, president of the Carpenters' Council, is a member of Memphis Carpenters' union, is business agent for that local and a very popular labor leader in the Bluff City.

W. E. Cheek, secretary-treasurer, is a member of Nashville Carpenters' union, where he is also business agent. Mr. Cheek is very popular throughout the state in labor circles, having been elected to succeed W. C. Birthright as secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor at Jackson last May.

DAYTON UNIONS WIN STRIKE AGAINST INJUNCTION BOSS

Dayton, Oho.—Confronted with a steady loss in business because of his anti-union attitude, Abe Shear, the proprietor of the big Liberal market, in Dayton, withdrew his application for an injunction to restrain trade unionists from picketing his place of business and signed an agreement that hereafter all sign work shall be done by union sign painters and all painting and other construction work done by union workmen.

The union struggle against the Liberal market began when the concern had painting and sign painting done by nonunion workers. The meat cutters' union declared a sympathetic strike. Picketing was resorted to in order to acquaint the public with the fact that the market was unfair to organized labor.

Mr. Shear applied to Judge E. T. Snediker for an injunction to stop the picketing on the ground that his business patronage was being injured. After the hearing in the injunction, in which the trade union representatives were represented by Attorney Albert Scharrer, Judge Snediker suggested that the dispute might be settled in a friendly manner.

Trade union representatives and Shear resumed conferences, which finally resulted in a complete victory for the unions.

In view of the settlement, the application for an injunction was withdrawn.

CLEAN-UP CRUSADE IN TUCSON.

The city council of Tucson, Ariz., indorsed the paint-up, fix-up and clean-up campaign sponsored by the Tucson Central Trades council to provide jobs for the unemployed. The mayor's proclamation called upon all the people of the city, both business men and home owners, to adopt the spirit of the campaign from a civic standpoint.

BROWN LIKES LABOR WORLD

Entitles Weekly Contribution "Birthdays I Have Met, or Bigger and Better."

H. F. BROWN

"Birthdays I Have Met, Or Bigger and Better' 'is the title which H. F. Brown, contributor extraordinary to The Labor World, chose for his weekly contribution today, having reference to this, the sixteenth, anniversary of this paper.

The old-timer calls to mind the supplement on our thirteenth anniversary, which carried on its cover page a black cat and the numerals "13," and points out that said number was the beginning point for all our ills. He generously concedes, however, that the editor could not be expected to know what havoc he was creating in thus defying the forces of evil, and expresses fine sentiments respecting The Labor World and its future.

The letter follows:

Editor The Labor World:

The Labor World certainly enjoys its birthdays! I call to mind that since the present so-called editor, general manager, reporter, adv. solicitor, and writer, and general chief - cook - and - bottle-washer took it over for the Trades and Labor Council, this rapidly growing labor journal has celebrated fifteen birthdays, with great eclat and ceremony, and patted itself on the back proudly, and got up on its hind legs and told the wide world all about it.

Well, that's all right. It's got a right to crow, once a year anyway! And I'm proud of it myself. Our labor organizations would be in a bad fix if we didn't have an aggressive organ to play up and get our side before the world! I glory in its ability to get all hands told about it!

Nine birthdays have been celebrated by issuing a special supplementary book, and each has been bigger and better than the last! The coming issue should be only little short of being a whale! In fact, I'm sorely afraid the genial editor may be overreaching himself and won't be able to improve on it next year! But I'm pulling for him to put it over, as usual.

I remember that Black Cat supplement of 1929 and how skittish it made me! You know, I'm not at all superstitious, but I do have a reasonable respect for some sure signs, and certainly a black cat and 13 together was enough to make anyone feel cold chills along the spine. I'm not one to "cast any asparagues," you mind, but I would gently recall to your mind what happened to this country in 1929, same year that this ominous supplement appeared, and I ask you, now, man to man, if on looking back you can truthfully say that you don't believe that black cat and number 13 were rank sure signs of bad luck? Of course, it wasn't the editor's fault. He couldn't be blamed for purely natural effects of certain economic causes then at work, which were bound to cause trouble. But I'll be willing to bet a nice wager that never again will he venture to produce a combination of any two such ominous portents of trouble!

But, I have enjoyed these past celebrations and I hope I'll live to enjoy many more and see just how our wonderful little sixteen-

(Continued on Third Page)

PUBLIC WORKS PLAN OFFERED BY F. H. PALMER

Trades Unionist Advocates Street Surfacing Program.

SUGGESTS PLAN FOR RAISING THE MONEY

Figures Cash Put Into Circulation Would Give Relief to Many Unemployed.

Issuance of bonds by the city of Chattanooga for the purpose of repaving badly-worn streets is advocated by Frank H. Palmer, president of Lodge 56, International Association of Machinists, in a communication to The Labor World this week, and a right reasonable argument Mr. Palmer makes to support his contentions that such action could and should be done in an effort to alleviate much of suffering locally through unemployment.

Evidently having made a close study of his subject, he offers facts and figures tending to prove that issuance of such bonds would not prove burdensome upon the taxpayers if properly assessed, but on the other hand would prove beneficial from many angles, and would redound to the benefit of the people as a whole.

Mr. Palmer's article is interesting, and is worthy of consideration in all its phases. It follows:

Editor The Labor World:

Back in the early days when Chicago was the far-flung frontier of the white man's western migration, and was the last civilized post, it was visited by men with exploring ambition and became the home of most of them after hearing hair-raising stories of the mysterious land beyond. Only the he-men went on, but the knowledge these men brought back of this wonderful land was the cause of a vision born in the mind of a man named Hill, of a railroad stretched across this trackless land to the Pacific ocean. You can imagine the criticism made of this great man by even the best educated people of that day, but criticism had no effect on him, and after the guarantee of government and financial aid, set about to find enough he-men to do the work. Every man was an engineer of some degree. In most cases his eyes were his transit. They mastered the things with a pick and shovel which puzzle the engineer of today. They made the hard roads easy, and when the Pacific ocean was reached the people realized Mr. Hill was a builder who built. Such a leader is needed today. The theater is set, the audience waits, but no actor appears on the stage.

The time of individual leadership has passed. Proof of it is the change from one man ruling to the people ruling in the governments of Europe and Asia. Yet the machinery of a government ruled by the masses may get clogged or rusty and cease to function for the good of the masses. Such is the condition in this country at the present time.

We have expected aid from the federal government in this depression; such aid has been given some industries before now, but this depression is of such magnitude and has so affected every line of business that when the government made moves to furnish aid it found the problem so great and its financial condition in such shape it has reversed the table and we are aiding it with increased taxes.

This being the case, we must turn our thoughts and efforts in another direction, and when we are convinced this is a job for each and every one of us, and manifest our conviction to the public, this day will be the greatest mile post ever erected by mankind on this earth, and with this fellowship in our heart and mind, we will be able to master any question or condition that may arise.

We cannot expect aid from the federal or state government for at least one year. Proof of this is the progress that has been made with our postoffice. Our city coffers are empty

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part XIV

A better understanding between the rich and poor is a moral as well as an economic question.

—Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant.

Last week's article closed with this question: If the betterment of life today calls for the individual's devotion to the spiritual ideal of the social life, what good can the individual hope to bring about among people who find all their time consumed by an everlasting bitter fight for their daily bread?

WM. L. MOSS

On one side the individual sees religion unpopular among many of his fellow-workers and even criticized by many church-goers among the working class. On the other side he sees a capitalistic controlled church.

Over here the individual who yearns for a better social life for all the people sees the toilers shut out from all influence in the church—made to feel they are interlopers. Over there he sees a pulpit which preaches only what it is sure capital will approve, or at least it preaches what will certainly not offend capital; what is worse, he sees business men who occupy positions of influence and trust in the church teach the Golden Rule on Sunday, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," and on Monday sell their wares and cry, "Caveat emptor!"—"Let the buyer beware!"

And there is still another grave charge the workers with justice bring against the church. "When ever did the church," asks the workingman, "during some great economic crisis like the rebellion of the Colorado miners from their exploitation by the wealthy coal barons, come forward and scathingly denounce and condemn the perpetrators of such social injustice?" It must frankly be admitted no case is known where the church has made any such protest. Why no example is to be found is illustrated by either the Colorado or Ludlow mascacre of labor unionists, or, more recently, by the Harlan, Ky.. affair: the church would not, of course, denounce its most influential members!

"I could make a lightning change," a girl told her boy friend, who had, according to Brushville Betty, waited an hour and a half, "but I would look like thunder."

* * *

John—Well, Sam, I hear you've been sick.

Sam—Yeah, but when the doctor told me it wasn't asthma I breathed a lot easier.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

William J. Burns Passes

William J. Burns has passed on to whatever reward there is for detectives.

Labor will remember William J. Burns a long time and there may have been times when William J. Burns wished his conduct toward labor might have been otherwise. For Burns made of himself by totally unnecessary tactics one of labor's best hated enemies.

More than once has labor excoriated Burns. More than once did Burns tell the world what he thought about labor, meaning union labor.

And now William J. Burns will not ever again thrust a lance at labor, nor labor at him. William J. Burns is finished with this life and the labor movement goes on to meet a higher destiny.

Burns undoubtedly had a sense of the dramatic. That he was a great detective is open to doubt. What he did have was an organization. With an organization it is not difficult to produce results. It can be done even with an organization of such flat-footed gentry as make up the usual run of private detective forces.

Nobody can overlook the fact that an organization, even of the dumbest, must sooner or later stumble on some results.

It was probably not brilliance with Burns. It was organization.

And, as we pass, let that be a lesson to us. Great numbers, united and working to a purpose, are likely to arrive.

Burns was the Nemesis of the McNamaras. Burns' great moment was when he clamped down on the McNamaras and the others who went with them. He had no other very high moment.

Aside from that one high moment, Burns ran a commercial organization. He organized a great force of men for a purpose. His name is on bank doors everywhere. He has been called in to help solve some of the nation's great mysteries. Fewer were solved than remained unsolved.

With Harry Daugherty, Burns came to the Department of Justice. But the record is empty of any great achievement in that post. The truth seems to be that Burns was more tradition than fact, more shadow than substance.

Burns had no social outlook. He made pompous statements when he joined the Department of Justice. They had no depth and no sense.

And now Burns is gone. So passes the individual, in every field.

Institutions often live. Truth always lives. It is better, in this life, to give adherence to something that lives, so that at least an impulse will go on, down through the corridors of time, when the flesh of the individual shall have gone back to impalpable nature.

Well, What Is Left?

"After the Wage Cuts, What's Left to Spend?" pertinently asks The Business Week in an article on the extent of wage cuts in American industry.

Wage cutters don't like to be asked this question, because they have no answer to it. It embarrasses them greatly and hurts their feelings. But it is a question that should be asked the length and breadth of the land, at every available opportunity. If it is asked often enough, perhaps it will get under the hides of the wage cutters and compel them to do some real thinking. If they are forced to think, they may see the folly of wage cutting and cast about for some better means to cope with the depression.

Playing With Fire

Advocates of cutting Federal employes' pay are going about their campaign with seeming disregard of the terrible consequences that are sure to follow such cuts.

Reducing the pay of Federal employes is bound to bring a disastrous wave of wage cutting in private industry throughout the nation—a wave that will further depress commodity prices and bring more unemployment, bankruptcy, unrest, misery and death.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Out of 5,300 boys under 18 who worked last year in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, 739, or one out of every seven, were injured in accidents, the state department of labor and industry reports. Five were killed and 11 permanently crippled. Most of the injured were between 16 and 17, while six were under 16.

With millions of men walking the streets in search of employment, why are boys, with their greater susceptibility to accident because of inexperience and immaturity, kept at work in such hazardous employment as coal mining? Let the masters of industry answer.

* * *

Words of William Green, in protesting against federal wage cuts, deserve to be emblazoned where all may read. He sets before congress an ideal of progress, not retrogression. He bids congress look upward to higher standards, not down to lower standards.

Congress, says Mr. Green, "should strive to build mass morale, inspire hope, stimulate buying power, restore prosperity and increase spiritual values.

"Congress can do this by announcing to the world that the American standard of living, prevailing among the employes of the government of the United States, will not be lowered through the imposition of a reduction in wages."

* * *

Tearing into sweatshop conditions in clothing shops, the Labor News, of Trenton, N. J., is showing what labor papers can do to expose industrial abuses. The Labor News has found instances of almost unbelievable exploitation, one woman being paid only $1.50 for a week's work. The factory boss said she had spoiled a considerable amount of work. Why she was permitted to continue for a week after she had demonstrated her "unfitness" he did not explain. The excuse of "spoiled material" is said to be a stock one at factories when investigators ask questions.

The News is continuing the investigation, which promises to make Trenton labor exploiters extremely uncomfortable and force some needed reforms.

* * *

Will wonders never cease? The Denver Post has gone socialist!

A news item telling of the re-election of Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, Socialist, is accompanied by an editorial note, saying:

"Hoan is the man under whose administration Milwaukee not only got out of debt but accumulated a four-million dollar surplus in the city treasury. If this be socialism, let us make the most of it!"—Colorado Labor Advocate.

* * *

Now is the time for city officials to realize that the low price of real estate and the need to provide "made work" for the unemployed gives them a splendid opportunity to acquire and develop park and playground areas, a writer in the American City suggests. According to many park and city planning authorities, an acre of open space is needed for every 100 inhabitants, and of this from 30 to 50 per cent should be devoted to active recreation uses.

What Next!

Discovery of a new source of rayon, in bagasse, the refuse from cane sugar production, was recently announced by the department of agriculture. Department chemists used cheap nitric acid in developing the process, according to the announcement, and it is regarded as commercially feasible in view of low acid costs. There has been increasing need for a new source of raw material for rayon, the department said, and the process provides a large new source available every year.

"UNFAIR" CAFE IN BELLINGHAM

The Central Labor union of Bellingham, Wash., placed the Model cafe on the "we don't patronize list" at the request of the Culinary Workers union.

On Oct. 1, 1931, the union took a voluntary cut of 10 per cent. The cafe recently, without notifying the union, slashed the wages of its waitresses an additional 25 per cent, which reduced their pay to $2 a day. The management refused to consider the cut with the union.

WHAT IS OUR ANSWER?

By ELIZABETH CHRISTMAN
Secretary-Treasurer National Woman's Trade Union League

(Note: The following article arrived just too late for publication in the supplement to this issue of The Labor World. Miss Christman is one of the best-known woman trades unionists in the United States, and her work with the National Woman's Trade Union league has been outstanding. Her contribution to this issue is greatly appreciated, and we regret that its tardy arrival necessitated its exclusion from the supplement.—Editor.)

All through the twentieth century we have boasted of our marvelous successes along the line of mechanical invention and mass production. Now suddenly we are faced with our failures in the field of human relations. Having gone ahead with giant strides in the former realm and at a snail's pace in the latter we discover that our lop-sided development has resulted in a chaotic depression.

How are we as labor groups reacting to this acid test? Can we pull through it without being hopelessly seared? These and similar queries related to the past, present and future confront us. But in our desperate emergency we must concern ourselves primarily with the problems of the present. Such problems we need to face with all the strength and courage of our united forces. Our energies must be devoted to changing the discouraging course of present events. Capital, labor, government must unite as never before to pull the country out of the morass.

Since my activities have been connected with wage-earning women I wish to approach these problems first from their viewpoint. It is necessary to stress certain aspects pertaining peculiarly to women, in our efforts to get a better understanding of labor's position as a whole.

Every woman worker has come to know in the past year the bitter meaning of unemployment, either directly through personal experience or indirectly in the lives of friends and acquaintances. Extensive as unemployment has been among women it has perhaps been somewhat less severe than among men. The tragic reason for this lies chiefly in the double wage standard, one set of rates for men, and a lower set for women doing practically the same kind and amount of work. Such a system cuts like a two-edged sword, working an injustice to women and causing in time of depression substitution of women for men in many jobs or a lowering of men's wage standards.

Increased unemployment of men means increased economic burdens for women who hold on to obs. These women in most cases are carrying back-breaking burdens of family responsibilities. The economic problems of men and women today are closely interrelated, nod that woman's status has so definitely changed, and now that approximately eleven million women are gainfully employed.

The depression has caused a leveling of wage standards not just down to the low water mark of women's rates in normal times but a dropping to an even lower point, to a veritable pauper wage. Women's earnings in the past two years have been slashed not only by loss of jobs, reductions in hour schedules, part-time employment, and lay-offs, but by definite cuts in rates. A recent report of the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor of the effects upon women in South Bend, Ind., of the disturbed industrial conditions of 1930 tells a typical story, but represents the first part of the depression rather than the more severe conditions of the past year. Wage decreases varying from 20 to almost 50 per cent were shown for three-fifths of the more than 3,000 women included in the study. Due to hour and wage reductions and part-time work, some women were receiving only 10 to 40 per cent of what they had formerly earned. Comments from the schedules illustrate typical situations: "Rate cut from 40 to 28 cents an hour;" "Wage rates cut from 3 to 2 cents a dozen;" "In November I made around $20 a week, now as low as $5 or $6 a week."

To be even more specific—in the state of Massachusetts in 1931 Emma, aged 32, with three years' experience was working in a factory at $9 a week; Gladys, aged 17, with seven months' experience for $5, and Concetta with no experience for $4. Emma, Gladys and Concetta are symbols of thousands and thousands of women everywhere in the country. How do they live and help support others, as they must? Or even worse, what is happening to the unattached, unemployed women, of whom there are legions today and whose plight is so pitiable? We do not need to draw on our imaginations for the answer; we are surrounded with the tragic evidence.

Certainly it takes no trained economist to visualize the tremendous reduction in the purchasing power of millions of workers, both men and women, and the crippling effect on industry of the loss of such markets for its goods. However, here is the economist's story. Dr. William Leiserson finds that loss of wages due to part-time employment and wage cuts cost American workers ten billion dollars in 1930 and two and a half billions for the first four months of 1931. Data from the bureau of labor statistics show that while the cost of living dropped 15 per cent from 1929 to 1931, wages declined 35 per cent in about the same period.

Lowering of employment standards has necessitated a pathetic lowering of living standards—American standards that it has taken a century to build up. We see on all sides what this means in the way of undermined health, resulting from undernourishment, lessened resistance to disease, no chance for recreation, with children suffering ill effects from the depression, with women, who are the mothers and future mothers of the race, losing their health and strength from detrimental standards of employment and living, may we not expect many citizens of an inferior type for the next few decades? Of the psychological effect and depressing sense of failure accompanying lowered standards and loss of jobs, of the deterioration in skill and employability I do not need to speak. You know it all as well as I.

We are not only depressed but bewildered at the landslide in wages and standards. We had perhaps pinned our faith to the president's conference in December, 1929, when employers entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" to refrain from wage reductions. To be sure these same gentlemanly employers if confronted today with the question of why their promise was not kept would answer definitely, and to themselves convincingly, that it was inevitable; that it was the only way. What they mean is that it was "the easiest way."

Experience has proved that this is the direction taken by most employers cornered by financial difficulties. Dividends may be cut eventually, but wage cuts come first to safeguard dividends. We fail to understand why the same ingenuity manifested along technical lines by industrialists cannot be employed to avert disasters to labor, the most important factor in industry.

Unwillingness to change their methods in dealing with labor is due, it would seem, largely to the manufacturers' blindness, inability to grasp how closely their welfare is dovetailed with that of labor. Their short-sighted policies start a vicious circle of lowered purchasing power for workers, reduced consumption, surplus goods without markets, curtailed production, stagnant industries, dwindling profits and shrinking capital.

And so we have almost daily illustrations of employers posting brutal notices of wage slashes to go into immediate effect without consideration of, or consultation with, employes.

At times a wage cut may be unavoidable, we admit, but certainly there is a much sounder and less brutal way of going about it. We have occasional demonstration of the progressive employer's realization of the value of consulting workers and asking their co-operation in necessary reductions; for example, the recent conference of this type in the railroad industry. Wage cuts are always hard, but their blow is softened when workers have been asked for the practical suggestions which they are in a position to make from intimate knowledge of the jobs, and which sometimes succeed in lessening the size of the cut through the use of greater efficiency in management and work.

And how have trade unionists met the wage and unemployment emergencies of the past year? Some have learned the slippery attitude of their employers toward trade union agreements when the crucial test comes. With thousands of unemployed clamoring at the gates for jobs, workers inside the factories have not dared risk all to uphold their rights as in normal times. The words of a topper in a hosiery mill hits the nail on the head—"I was not voting for the wage-cut. I was voting to keep my job."

But there is another vital point to the trade unionists' inability to wage a fight in the past year. They have not been able to carry on their usual constructive program for growth and power to get new members and retain old ones. What a handicap has been the ebbing in funds caused by dwindling in membership and dues! I don't need to stress the fact that practically all available trade union funds have had to be diverted to unemployment relief as more and more members have been caught in the tentacles of distress. Up to the present, trade unionists have kept their jobless members out of bread lines. The employed have made sacrifices to help the unemployed. For example, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers have given a day's pay a week and the Typographical union members have paid 10 per cent of their wages for unemployment relief.

The trade unionists have thus pursued the American way of making the best of a bad situation and of helping each other. They have frowned on radicalism and communistic demonstrations of a conspicuous sort. They have hoped through law and order to win more. Sometimes we wonder if there has been too much patience manifested in view of the desperate situation and little prospect of relief? Have we failed to seize even the straws of encouragement proffered by a few progressive employers attempting through some form of economic planning to remedy present unemployment and guard against future emergencies when the details of such plans are not entirely satisfactory to the employes?

Stuart Chase in a recent publication offers a dim ray of hope in the offing when he says "the ablest business men in America today are committed to high wages, short hours and admirable working conditions. They find that such measures and mass consumption provide leisure time to consume leisure-time goods, keeping operating costs down. For the first time in history they have a genuine stake in the abolition of poverty. This hardly converts them into angels, but their horns and tails have visibly receded."

This sounds fine in print and is, of course, in a measure true. However, we have had reams of printed material to encourage us, but what we need now is real action—action on the part of these same ablest business men, of labor qualified by experience to have a much bigger share in management than it has as yet ever really tried to get, and of a government willing to shoulder responsibility for its workers in bad times as well as in good, without the fear that it is giving "a dole" any more than members of a trade union consider dues paid into their treasury in normal periods and used for tiding them over difficult spots are a form of charity. What such a system means for both the government and unions is unemployment insurance. Labor, it seems to me, has the right to expect a government, unable to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of unemployment emergencies, to keep the burden falling on those least responsible for the calamity and least able to bear it.

The situation calls for searching questions. Have I done all I could in the past year to gain for labor a firmer foothold? Have you? Has this union and that? Or have we accepted burdens and injustices with too much resignation? Are we not challenged to action personally and collectively, nationally and internationally, for a drastic change in conditions that govern industry? Overwhelming as the job is, certain concrete proposals stand out on which we might unite for definite action; for a co-ordinated system of employment exchanges; for a national economic council with labor participating fully as it is qualified to do; for a system of shorter hours of work, and of adequate wages with unemployment insurance as a guarantee of security; for elimination of child labor; and for provision old-age pensions? What is our answer?

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Calls for Action

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTMAN

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PURE LARD Very Best Grades 8-LB. Pail 50c
EGGS Strictly Fresh Country. We Put 'Em in Easy Way Cartons 11c
PEACHES "Del Monte", Large 2½ Size Cans; per can 17c
PINEAPPLE "Del Monte" Large 2½ Size Sliced or Crushed—Can 15c
PEANUT BUTTER That Best "Pet" 2-Lb. Jar 19c; Lb. 10c
SALT OR MATCHES Reg. 5c Size 2 Boxes for 5c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

CHATTANOOGA CASH MARKET
Associated with
CRANE FISH CO.
505 MARKET ST.
Friday & Saturday
Specials

Pure Lard, lb. 5½c
BRING YOUR BUCKET
Pork Sausage, lb. 8c
Pork Steak, Fresh 10c
Pork Roast, lb. 10c
Spareribs, lb. 6c
Veal Roast, lb. 10c
Bacon, Half or Whole Strip, lb. 12½c
Pork Brains, lb. 7c

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight—Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO
PREMIER CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver & Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SAVES EDMONTON $600,000 TAXES

The electric light system, power plant, telephone and waterworks departments of the city of Edmonton, Canada, showed a surplus of over half a million dollars in 1931 and the estimated surplus for 1932 of $616,000. Edmonton, which has a population of 78,000, is the capital of the province of Alberta. "The taxpayers of Edmonton," says the Alberta Labor News, the official organ of the Alberta Federation of Labor, "will be relieved of taxation to the extent of $600,000 this year as the result of profitable enterprises operated under public ownership."

MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS VETOES PAY CUT RESOLUTION

Says Government Should Maintain Living Standards. Wage Cuts Injure Labor and Business and Threaten Economic Collapse.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 28.—William A. Anderson, mayor of Minneapolis, vetoed the city council's resolution ordering salary reductions of more than 10 per cent for employes under its jurisdiction.

"In returning this resolution without my approval," Mayor Anderson said, "I feel that I should first call attention to the economic fallacy of a general reduction of wages.

"A reduction of wages of public employes is preceded and will undoubtedly be followed by other reductions in private industry.

"There isn't any question but what the United States has sufficient soil and natural resources to maintain not only the population we have of approximately 100,000,000, but to maintain 300,000,000 people.

"We announce with pride that the American form of government is something different—that it is sufficient to provide for the welfare of all the people—and it is, if properly administered and its constitution and laws properly construed.

"If this is the case, should not the government itself definitely place itself upon record, put into effect and keep in effevt a living standard of wages sufficient for these employes to maintain their families, educate their children and provide for old age? If the government, the state and its subdivisions, cannot and will not do this, how can we expect the private employer to do it?

"As to the economic fallacy of a reduction of wages, it is readily seen that the buying power of these employes and the buying power of other wage-earners in private industry inevitably affects the business man.

"If they have less to spend, the merchant will sell less goods. If the merchant sells less goods, the wholesaler sells less, and then, in turn, the farmer's market is reduced to just that extent.

"So the whole economic structure of society is affected by a reduction in wages of working people, with the inevitable reduction of the standards of living of not only these workers, but of the business men, many of them driven into bankruptcy, and the reduction of the standards of living of the farmers, because their market for goods is reduced.

"I am fearful that in the trying times through which we are passing, if we keep on crippling the buying power of the workers and the market for the farmers, that the result to the business world will be much more serious than anyone even now contemplates.

"I am afraid that a few more blows to the great producing masses on the farms and the workers in the cities may result in complete economic collapse to the business world and to the transportation industry of the United States."

As a substitute for the wage reductions Mayor Anderson submitted a list of proposals for city economies amounting to $402,052, which he said could be made without seriously affecting either efficiency or service.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

Although there are certain classes of railroad workers whose unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, namely, the telegraphers, machinists, trackmen, shop repairmen, car builders, and to some extent, the switchmen, the large number of workers are not affiliated with the federation through their organizations. These unaffiliated organized railroad men call their organizations "brotherhoods," and group themselves as follows: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, (3) Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (which embraces in its membership conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, flagmen and switchmen in yards and train service) and (4) Order of Railway Conductors.

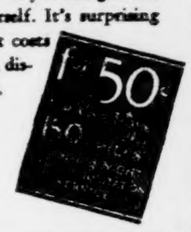
These "brotherhoods" were organized originally as mutual insurance societies, due to the fact that railroading is characterized as an extra hazardous occupation by insurance companies and few, if any, of these concerns sell policies which fully meet the needs of the men who man our railroads. Theoretically, the life of a railroader is slightly under twenty years, and something like nine a day, or 3,000 a year, are killed, according to Helen Marot in her "American Labor Unions." Along with this heavy fatality record there must be taken into account the extremely high total disability average among railroaders which, to an even greater extent, brings disaster to the homes of these men. Unable to buy insurance policies to meet their needs, the railroad workers established their own insurance companies, so to speak. But once they were organized, even though it was for the benefits organizing might bring them in an insurance way, it was but a short step for the railroaders to take when they began to use their brotherhoods for the purpose of securing better hours, better pay, and for the fortification of and protection of their rights and privileges while on the job.

Thousands of Mothers are waiting each week for this hour...

It's THE HOUR when son or daughter or old friends visit her each week from some distant place by telephone. How happily she looks forward to this hour.

Thousands of families are doing this each week . . . enjoying a short, inexpensive voice visit by telephone with mother or other members of the family living in other cities. Because your voice is you over the telephone, such visits are just as personal as though you were in the same room.

Visiting loved ones at regular intervals by long distance telephone is a most pleasing thing to do. Try it tonight and see for yourself. It's surprising how little it costs to talk with distant friends.



SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(INCORPORATED)

TODAY and EVERY DAY-

Colonial Bread

is good READ

NOTICE

The New Arcade Building

725 Market through to Broad

Has Been Placed on the UNFAIR LIST by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

All Prospective Tenants Please Take Notice

Everyone Connected with the Enterprise is

Unfair to Organized Labor

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The Flapper!

Blessings on thee, little dame,
Barebacked girl with knees the same,
With thy turned-down silken hose
And thy thin, transparent clothes.
With thy red lips reddened more,
Smeared with lipstick from the store.
With thy powder on thy face
And thy bobbed hair's jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy,
Glad that I was born a boy.

* * *

The bishop was weary. This was the third class he had confirmed that Sunday. His attention began to wander. Placing his hands upon the shiny pate of the last candidate, he said: "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid."

* * *

A nearsighted man and his wife were inspecting an art exhibit.

Nearsighted man (striving vainly for a better view, angrily): That's the ugliest portrait I've ever seen.

His wife: Come away, you fool. You're looking at yourself in the mirror.

* * *

Not so very long ago a traveler from the north stopped for the night at a dry land ranch in West Texas after a dusty and tiresome ride. He was hospitably received and began to discuss affairs in general. And what he wanted to know in particular was how that ranch was paying its way. So at last, he point-blank asked the question of the host:

Traveler: How in the world do you make a go of things at all out here?

The host (pointing to the hired man across the room): Well, you see that fellow over there. Well, he works for me, and since I can't pay him, it is agreed that in two years time he gets the ranch for what I owe him. Then I go to work for him until I get it back.

* * *

Somebody Disarm Bossy!

Enraged Cow Injures Farmer With Ax.—From Wichita, Texas, Record News.

* * *

The husband ought to have a voice in the furnishing of the home, says a well-known woman writer. Oh, but he does—the invoice.

* * *

Bluff is sometimes successful over merit. But let us not forget when merit is called, it is there with the goods. A bluff isn't.

* * *

Jacky was regarded as the town simpleton, but occasionally he showed a disconcerting gift of repartee.

Visitor—What part do you perform in the great drama of life?

Jacky—I mind my own business.

* * *

Ah! A Good Prospect for the Gas Company!

From an advertisement in a matrimonial paper: "Lonely maiden seeks some light and warmth in her life. Write Box 76."

* * *

If mothers were not so unreasonable they would know that a daughter who has danced until 4 a.m. certainly is too worn out to help with any morning housework.

* * *

Helen—Kathleen is dissatisfied with her husband.

Georgia—Can't he bring home the bacon?

Helen—She wants turkey.

* * *

Nothing spoils the evening for father like having mother postpone the washing of the dishes until after the company goes.

* * *

Crooning is said to be a terrific strain on the throat. Then why not gargle instead?

* * *

A Labor World "regular" visitor said he knew his wife can keep a secret because they had been engaged for weeks before he even knew anything about it.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANIES CUT WAGES; KEEP PROFITS

Atlanta, Ga.—A firm demand that public utility companies operating in Atlanta should be compelled to reduce their rates for electric light and power to conform with present low wages and low prices of materials that go into the cost of production was made by the Atlanta Federation of Trades and Allied Unions in a resolution directing public attention to the facts.

The federation declared that although the public utilities have materially reduced salaries and wages and are buying materials at prices greatly below those which prevailed when the consumer rates were established, there has been no reduction in rates. Consequently all the economies resulting from lower production costs have been appropriated by the companies as added profits instead of being passed on to the consumers in reduced prices for light and power.

The resolution adopted by the federation stressed the fact that many of the consumers, who are compelled to pay the inflated prices are workers who are either totally unemployed or have had their earnings reduced by part-time work.

35,000 SILK WORKERS SET UP PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Altoona, Pa.—Delegates representing Altoona trade unions and 35,000 silk workers in Phillipsburg and Paterson, N. J., and Stroudsburg, Easton and Altoona, Pa., met here with Arthur McDonnell, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, and permanently organized the silk workers of these towns as a part of the American Federation of Silk Workers. McDonnell said the federation has the sanction of the United Textile Workers to conduct its own affairs. The officers elected are: President, Russell Wood, of Easton; vice president, Martin Leffelear, of Stroudsburg; secretary - treasurer, Frank Sweitzler, of Paterson, N. J.

MORE ABOUT BROWN LIKES

(Continued from First Page)

year-old paper will grow, from year to year, and just how our wonderful combination editor and so forth really can continue to make each celebration bigger and better. H. F. BROWN.

WARNING

PAY NOW

On May 1 Additional Interest and Penalty Accrues on Property and Poll Tax.

ALVIN SHIPP, Trustee.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Harry F. Newton and wife, Maude E. Newton, dated October 27, 1926, of record in Book "Z," Volume 20, Page 295, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being a lot on the East side of Baldwin Street, between Vine Street and East Fifth Street, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the East line of Baldwin Street one hundred twenty (120) feet South of the South line of East Fifth Street; thence Southwardly along the East line of Baldwin Street thirty-five (35) feet; thence Eastwardly at right angles to Baldwin Street one hundred fifteen (115) feet to the West line of a ten (10) foot alley; thence northwardly along the West line of said alley thirty-five (35) feet; thence eastwardly at right angles to said alley one hundred fifteen (115) feet to the point of beginning.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. T. Murray, dated August 3rd, 1928, of record in book "M," Volume 23, Page 219, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Third Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Four (4), Frazier, Colville and Dodson's Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 17, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the West line of Houser Street and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, to the west line of said Subdivision; its North line being one hundred sixty-seven and one-tenth (167.1) feet and its South line one hundred sixty-six and two-tenths (166.2) feet in length.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by H. L. Bible and wife, Ida R. Bible, dated June 8, 1921, of record in book "O," Volume 16, Page 53, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number thirteen (13), in Block number five (5), L. E. and D. P. Montague's Subdivision of Highland Park, in the old Fifth Civil District, now a part of the City of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, page 14, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North side of Duncan Avenue and extends Northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46825
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bessie Akins vs. Allen Akins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is swon to, that Allen Akins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of April, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. G. Redwine, Atty. 5-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Alfred Carr and wife, Laura Carr, dated December 11, 1925, of record in book "E", Volume 20, Page 248 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot One Hundred Fifty-two (152) Park City, D. P. Montague's Subdivision of part of the J. M. Dobbs Estate, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 14, of the Register's office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. C. Elkins and wife, Marie M. Elkins, dated October 13, 1923, of record in book "Z", Volume 17, Page 63 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second (2nd), present Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twenty-three (23), Block Number Twenty-one (21), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as per plat of said Addition of record in the Registrar's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11589
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Chattanooga Industrial Bank vs. Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $214.50 and costs rendered May 31, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, it was ordered and adjudged that the right title and interest of Luther J. Carter in the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: Two (2) acres of land, more or less, known in plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as the Sam H. Seymour lot; same being situated on the north side of Brainerd Road, and being the southwest corner of the old C. E. Shelton farm; likewise same being in the southeast quarter of the southwest half Section 18, Tract 1, S. R. 2, being the same property described in deed of H. T. Norman to said Sam H. Seymour July 6, 1912, and likewise to them by J. C. Heaton.

The above property was conveyed by Sam H. Seymour and wife, Marjorie A. Seymour, to Luther J. Carter and wife, Lee Carter, by deed dated September 24, 1926, and registered September 24, 1926, in Book W, Vol. 20, page 879 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, for a consideration of $550.00 cash.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the First Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the First Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11064
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Reuben D. Kellis vs. L. S. Hyde et al.

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said court, in the case of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., sent up by said court for condemnation of land by W. T. Thrasher, a Justice of the Peace of said county, to satisfy a judgment for $56.50 and costs rendered September 10, 1930, by W. T. Thrasher, J. P., in favor of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: 7½ acres of land, old White Oak Mill property in Fourth district, Hamilton county, bounded on north by Bacon farm, on the southeast and west by the Runyan property.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. E. Monroe and wife, Mildred I. Monroe, dated February 10, 1930, said deed of trust having been placed of record April 28, 1932, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West (70) Seventy feet of lots (7) seven and (8) eight in Block number (21) Twenty-one, Chattanooga Land, Coal Iron & Railway Company's Addition Number (1) one. Said parts of Lots make a tract of Ground fronting (70) seventy feet on the Northern line of Wert Street and extending back northwardly of uniform width, along the East line of an alley, a distance of (100) one hundred feet to the South line of Lot Number (9) nine in said block.

Sale will be made subject to one note for $2,000.00 (Two Thousand dollars) dated February 7, 1930, due and payable to the Administration & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, three years from date with interest payable semi-annually, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 29th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
5-20 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

MAYOR MURPHY RAPS PAY-SLASHING BUDGETS

Detroit's Executive Opposes Additional Wage Cuts for City Employes — Praises Labor Leaders in City Government.

Detroit, April 28.—Frank Murphy, mayor of Detroit, assisted in installing Frank H. Martel, president, and the other new officers of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Mayor Murphy declared it was his policy to have a number of representatives of organized labor in his official family. "These appointments were made," he said, "because I want to balance the government so that labor would have its share and its proper representation. No effort is made to give labor more than its share, but labor must have its share in a well-balanced government."

In reply to the shrieks of Detroit business men about balancing the budget by means of more wage cuts for city employes, Mayor Murphy stated that the municipal workers were being asked to do more than their share to help balance the budget.

"Balancing the budget," he said, "is necessary, but it is an objective. It isn't a god, a sacred thing that is to be accomplished at all costs. It is not right to shatter living standards and bring human beings to want and despair to achieve such an objective.

"Government is not a business, and God pity the day when we consider government as only a business.

"Government is an organization originated for the peace, safety, education and comfort of the citizens and their families.

"There are business aspects to government. They should be isolated, and the business part should be handled in the most careful and business-like manner.

"But we must not forget it is our duty to get the social significance of government and proceed on its administration with a human-mindness which will do the greatest good for all.

"To sacrifice everything to balance the budget is fanaticism.

"We need the labor movement now more than ever. Labor has bloomed under abuses, and there are plenty of them today. Your movement must aid the beaten, the cowed and the wrecked humans. Link your arm through theirs and help them to rise."

MORE ABOUT UNCLE JAKE

(Continued from page 1)

talents which have been responsible for much of our progress as working people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the passing of Brother Smith organized labor has lost a wise counsellor and a valued advocate, whose place among us will be hard to fill; his associates are deprived of the cheerful optimism of a true friend; his family is bereft of a loving husband and father, and the community mourns the taking away of a good citizen; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the family of our deceased brother, spread upon our minutes and furnished The Labor World for publication.

W. E. ECKENROD,
TOM F. HALL,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
Committee.

TIMES PAYS TRIBUTE TO FINE CHARACTER

Following editorial tribute to "Uncle Jake" Smith appeared in Monday's issue of the Chattanooga Times:

JAKE SMITH, 77.

Jake Smith died at his home, 1712 Read avenue, last Saturday at the age of 77 years. Perhaps the most interesting thing about this man, from the standpoint of the general public, was the fact that he was the oldest employe of the Cincinnati division of the Southern railway, the building of which was an important event in the life of this community.

Because of its typicalness of the life of the great masses of men, the significance of Mr. Smith's life went all but unnoticed except by a comparatively small circle of friends and acquaintances. But for fifty-five years he served the railroad, which served the people of this section. And for fifty of these years he was a citizen of, and contributed to the life of, this community.

During this time he rose from the position of engine wiper, machinist, fireman, engineer and finally foreman. During those years he reared and supported a family, helped to support his church, worked for the improvement of the lot of labor and otherwise contributed to the life of the city in which he lived.

Industrious, faithful, unostentatious, his life was typical of the lives of the uncounted millions who go their way "unhonored and unsung" in a world which is too prone to recognize only the exceptional. And having been a native of Germany, Mr. Smith was also typical of millions of sturdy immigrants whose industry and worth have entered more largely than is generally realized into the making of America.

COOKS AND WAITERS REJECT WAGE REDUCTION

The Cooks' and Waiters' union of San Francisco, Cal., unanimously rejected proposals for a third wage cut carrying from 12½ to 33 per cent coming from practically all of the large hotels and restaurants. Union officials said that, having already taken two wage reductions, the time had come to stop the stampede toward lower living standards sought by the employers. It was stated that the present wage is equivalent to that paid in 1907, while living costs are materially higher than in the pre-war days. Moreover, most of the union members are now on part-time basis.

ALBERTA LABOR PROTESTS MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE CUT

The labor group in the parliament of the province of Alberta, Canada, protested against the action of the government in reducing mothers' allowance 10 per cent. Pointing out that the average amount paid to widows with four children in urban centers is $45 and to those living in small towns $40, before the reduction, the labor members declared that the original rates were no more than adequate to provide a decent living for mothers with dependents and urged that the former scale be restored.

SPOKANE BAKERS' UNION CONTINUES JOBLESS BENEFITS

The Bakery Workers' union of Spokane, Wash., voted to continue the weekly unemployment payments to its members which the union began last November. The benefit fund is raised through an assessment under which each working member pays into the treasury a certain percentage of his earnings during the entire year.

MORE ABOUT PUBLIC WORKS

(Continued from First Page)

because the citizens cannot pay their taxes. If there can be some way found where the city can borrow the money that is laying idle, at a fair return, then it can, in turn, help the unfortunates with employment. I think the people would welcome vast improvement in street surfacing.

Our city debt is $13,000,000, or $108. per capita. One more million would make it $14,000,000, or $116 per capita, which is not such a big debt after you realize that we are just going to pay the interest and part of the principal and pass the remainder on to the next generation. We have inherited most of the present debt from our forefathers.

This million dollars can be gotten here in the city by selling small bonds to the people that have idle money and have been waiting for a safe investment.

This amount would pave Market street from the river to Main, Main from Carter to Dodds, Dodds from Main to McCallie, McCallie from Dodds to Georgia avenue, Broad from the river to Chattanooga creek, with the power company doing their part. This would employ men to operate the Signal Mountain cement plant, in which I have no interest, just mentioned it because it is a local plant and is shut down at the present time, men to get the gravel and sand from the river and haul it to the job, men to put down the new surface and haul the old surface away and fill in low ground, of which we have too much.

The expenditure of this money can be confined to this city for both material and labor are abundant at an abnormal figure, the necessary machinery is laying idle, experts are willing to render their service at a living wage.

Such a program carried out, the citizens holding the bonds have a million dollars safely invested in their own city which would tend to make them more alert citizens. Then the city would have one million dollars worth of street surface. Statistics teach us that every dollar loosened, even in this depression, is handled ten times before it goes back in hoarding. If that be true, and every person handling it makes ten per cent, that wouuld be one million dollars clear just from circulation. Now we have employed lots of men, made vast improvements, and the original million is still here and the money paid for interest and on the principal will remain.

Every car owner uses some of the above mentioned streets daily, thereby saving his per capita in wear and tear on his car, not mentioning the comfort that comes with riding on smooth surfaces.

This would make such a lasting impression on tourists they would, in turn, advertise our city throughout the country as being made up of citizens who fight depressions and have stepped forward and have shown the other cities the way out.

CALIFORNIA PRINTS 550,000 ARITHMETICS FOR SCHOOLS

The California state board of education authorized the state printing office to print 550,000 new arithmetic textbooks used in the public schools.

The publishers rent the plates to the state printing office for a nominal sum. State Printer Harry Hammond said the textbook job will enable him to keep from 75 to 100 men at work until the legislature meets next January.

LOS ANGELES UNION DRIVE.

The Los Angeles, Cal., local of the Bakery and Confectionery International Union of America is carrying on an active campaign against non-union bakeries. The local engaged an illuminating company to furnish a sound car and an illuminating service at a number of union shops in boosting the Bakers' union label used on all bread made in signed contract shops.

STATE COLLECTS UNPAID WAGES

During the last month victimized workers filed new claims for unpaid wages totaling $8,647 in the Santa Barbara office of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement of California. The division was recently successful in collecting unpaid wages for the workers in the Santa Barbara section amounting to $3,823, and still has some 600 wage complaints.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

TEACHERS' CUT OPPOSED.

The Central Labor union of Hibbing, Minn., took a strong position in opposition to the contemplated cut in school teachers' wages recommended by the Mesaba Range School Boards association.

Declaring that "our interest in the welfare of our schools is paramount to all other interests outside the home and our concern for future citizens is a vital one," the union demanded the retention of the present salary standards of school teachers.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

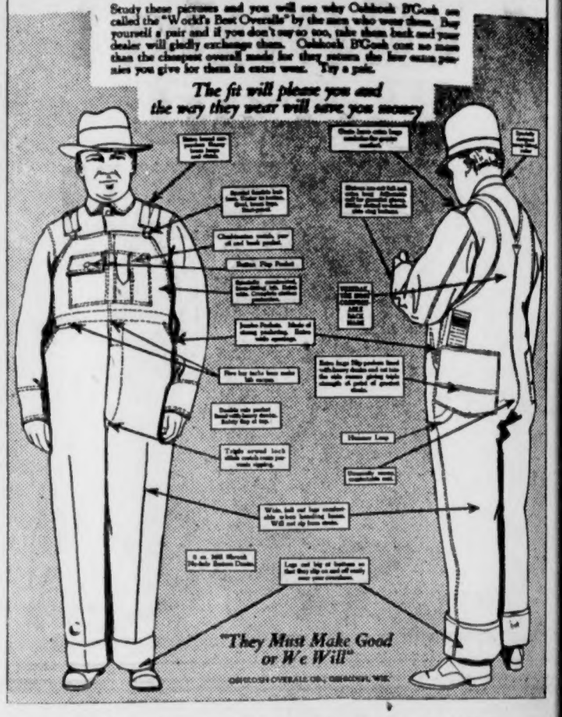
WANTED—TO BUY
Old Gold and Silver. We pay highest cash prices.
S. Silver's
815 Market Street

Miller Bros Co.
BARGAIN BASEMENT

OshKosh B'GOSH $1.29

OshKosh B'GOSH $1.29

OSHKOSH B'GOSH
the most satisfactory overall you have ever worn


Study these pictures and you will see why Oshkosh B'Gosh are called the "World's Best Overalls" by the men who wear them. Buy yourself a pair and if you don't say so too, take them back and your dealer will gladly exchange them. Oshkosh B'Gosh cost no more than the cheapest overall made but they return the low extra pennies you give for them in extra wear. Try a pair.
The fit will please you and the way they wear will save you money
"They Must Make Good or We Will"

UNION MADE

Qualify Yourself --- Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 6, 1932 | Number 2

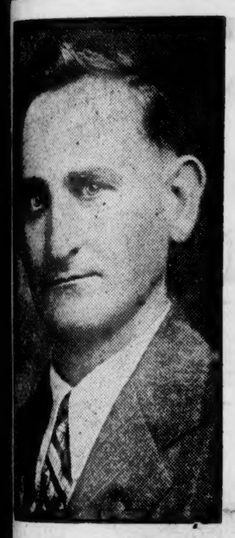
ABOR FORCES END EPOCHAL ANNUAL MEET

te Federation Considers Vital Questions.

PEAKERS STRESS UNEMPLOYMENT

er Suggestions for Activ- ies Tending to Return Prosperity to People.

Re-Elected



W. E. CHEEK
ual Secretary-Treasurer for Sec- nd Term Without Opposition.

THE OFFICERS.

President—Paul J. Aymon, Soft rit Workers, Chattanooga.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. E. Cheek, inters, Nashville.
Legislative Chairman—David ith, Typographical, Nashville.
Executive Council—W. L. Gardner, graphical, Chattanooga; J. O. Pressmen, Nashville; B. C. mson, Machinists, Jackson; S. C. ley, Railway Carmen, Knoxville; ge B. McNamara, Barbers, Mem- ; T. J. Smith, Mine Workers, sville.
Delegate to American Federation Labor Convention at Cincinnati— iam Turnblazer, Mine Workers, on.
Convention City for 1933—Mem- is.

Delegates to the thirty-sixth annual ention of the Tennessee Federa- of Labor late Wednesday after- concluded one of the most con- ctive and businesslike meetings held by the representatives of workers.

From the opening of the sessions a ognition of the seriousness of the omic situation was evident, and ry delegate appeared conscious of importance of his or her duty in ing the many problems which con- Tennessee workers. Underlying all, however, was a feeling of op- ism, and confidence in the ability American toilers to work out in or- ly fashion the great burdens ed upon them was expressed by y who addressed the convention. as predicted by The Labor World e two weeks ago, attendance was re the average, which, in view of ditions, was regarded as remark- , and indicative of the determina- and stability of the federation's ers.

Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock convention was officially opened Albert E. Hill, chairman of the mittee on arrangements, who pre- ed over the formalities until the ter of welcoming and introduction speakers and officials ended, and gavel was turned over to Paul son, president of the federation, opened the three-day business ion.

Officially welcoming the delegates Nashville were Mayor Hilary E. e and Will T. Cheek, president the chamber of commerce, and P. Murphy, president of the ville Trades and Labor council. ther assuring the city's repre-

(Continued on Third Page)

Senators Asked To Save Jobs of American Toilers

Labor Urges Upper House to Approve Collection of Customs Duties Based on Normal Value of Foreign Currencies.

Washington, May 5.—Following up its appeal to the senate finance committee to approve a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to collect all customs duties on the basis of the normal value of foreign currencies, America's wage-earners' protective conference, Matthew Woll, president, has sent the following letter to each member of the senate:

"It is conservatively estimated that there are some eight million (8,000,000) of America's industrial workers unable to secure any work. In addition, there are upwards of two million (2,000,000) additional who are working only part time.

"We realize that we cannot prevail upon employers to give these workers employment while conditions continue wherein employers know that they cannot sell the product of American labor in competition, in America, with the products of foreign workers, owing to price conditions, due to the depreciation of foreign currencies.

Rate Changes Not Sought.

"Further, we realize that employers will not produce articles, which compete in the American market with the products of foreign workers, when they know that similar or comparable articles can be purchased, the product of foreign workers, for less than the American costs of production.

"We are not asking any change in tariff rates.

"We contend that a national emergency exists; that the intent of congress is being nullified through the importation of articles valued on the basis of the present depreciated foreign currencies; that the time for congress to act is now.

"We maintain that hundreds of thousands of additional American workers will be forced into idleness unless congress sees fit to take prompt action.

What Labor Asks.

"We believe, and we respectfully request, that the finance committee, or the senate, incorporate in the pending revenue bill language which will make possible and mandatory the collection of customs duties by the treasury department as was intended by the congress when the present tariff act became the law.

"The depreciation of foreign currencies has made it possible for importers to secure the landing of the products of foreign workers in America at total landed costs, far less than the American costs of production, something which was not intended by any member of congress when the present tariff act was enacted.

"We believe that the treasury department should be directed to add to the declared import value the percentage of depreciation in foreign currencies prevailing and that customs duties should be collected on the basis of such value.

Other Nations Have Acted.

"Action similar to that which we have suggested has already been taken by several foreign countries, notably Canada, France, Germany and Spain.

"Trusting that we may be favored with your support and that you may be able to prevail upon the finance committee or the senate to comply with this request of labor and thus help American workers retain or secure additional employment.

"MATTHEW WOLL,
"President."

UNION LABOR DRIVE TO HELP LAUNDRY WORKERS

Unemployment among a large number of its members stimulated the Laundry Workers' union of San Francisco, Cal., to inaugurate a fight against unfair laundries. Union officials stated that besides the business slump, which has greatly curtailed their work, the industry has to contend with the Oriental laundries and hundreds of small concerns which are operated with no regard for working conditions, hours of labor or wage scales. It was reported that these cut rate concerns menace the operation of large laundries which employ union workers and pay the union scale.

Resolutions Cover Wide Range; National and State Governments Asked to Battle Unemployment

Indorsement of the legalized sale of beer brought out the only real battle in the deliberations of the state convention at Nashville this week, several delegates opposing the proposition on the ground that organized labor should not, as an organization, take part in the controversy. The resolution passed, however, after considerable debate. The federation placed itself on record on many questions of interest to the masses particularly in these trying times, a complete list of these pronouncements being as follows:

and daily press of the state, and copies sent to all affiliated locals and central labor unions.

URGE PURCHASE OF UNION-MINED COAL.

Whereas, present conditions have forced many of our affiliated organizations into battles for their very existence, among those hardest hit by the so-called depression being the United Mine Workers of America; and,

Whereas, the United Mine Workers have shown a spirit of determination and a demonstration of real unionism which is the wonder of all citizens and the pride of all who believe in maintaining American standards and the independence of American workers; and,

Whereas, this fine spirit of unionism had resulted in signed agreements with operators in Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee, in which are the only union mines in our state; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Tennessee Federation of Labor in annual session assembled, That we regard it not only a duty but a pleasure to appeal to organized labor and its friends throughout the state to demand the product of these union miners in preference to that produced in other communities of the state by workers who are in most cases kept in virtual bondage by unfair and unscrupulous mine operators.

APPROVE PROGRAM OF POSTAL WORKERS.

Whereas, the affiliated postal organizations at successive conventions have adopted resolutions favorable to improved working conditions, relating particularly to the elimination of harmful, objectionable speed-up practices; the liberalization of sick and vacation leaves; the improvement of the retirement law; the reduction of night work; the establishment of a civil service employes' court of appeals; the improvement of the postal substitute employes' and village letter carriers' working and wage conditions; the establishment of adequate wage standards and kindred betterments; and,

Whereas, various bills covering these objectives of the affiliated groups of postal employes have been introduced for action in the Seventy-second congress to conform to their legislative program to establish and maintain such employment standards; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor reaffirm its position in favor of higher government employment standards and continue its co-operation with the affiliated organizations of postal employes in furtherance of the remedial legislative objectives herein mentioned; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this convention and a copy be sent to the ten congressmen and the two United States senators from Tennessee.

DENOUNCE PLAN TO ABOLISH PRIMARY.

Whereas, during recent months many leaders of the major political parties have expressed themselves as favoring the return to the convention system of selection of nominees for public office, and in some instances the convention system did replace the primary election in recent campaigns in some counties in the selection of nominees for county officers; and,

Whereas, the American labor movement has repeatedly voiced its protest against the unrepresentative and unsatisfactory system of choosing candidates by the convention system, which deprives the self-respecting citizens of their constitutional right to go to the polls and vote for their choice of candidates in a decent and respectful manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation protest the attempt of some of the political leaders of this state to destroy the primary election and substitute the convention system; and be it further

Resolved, That all members and friends of organized labor be urged to make every effort to resist the attempt to return to the convention system in choosing candidates; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given to the labor

ASK PARDON FOR ALFRED HOFFMAN.

Whereas, Alfred E. Hoffman, organizer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, which organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the United Textile Workers of America, has been convicted of conspiracy for his activities in a strike of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and is now confined in the Monroe county jail at Stroudsburg, Pa.; and,

Whereas, Alfred E. Hoffman is well and favorably known to many trades unionists in this state for his part in the spontaneous strikes of the rayon workers at Elizabethon, Tenn., where his conduct was such as to merit the commendation of this state; and,

Whereas, under trying conditions during the strike at Elizabethton Mr. Hoffman showed great patience and self-control; and,

Whereas, the only unlawful acts as a result of the two strikes at Elizabethton, Tenn., were committed by the governor of Tennessee, who sent the state militia into that community in violation of the constitution of Tennessee, and by a mob of armed business men of Elizabethton, who deported Mr. Hoffman and Edward F. McGrady, a representative of the American Federation of Labor, from that community; and,

Whereas, although the members of the mob of armed business men were identified and were well known they were not indicted for that crime; and,

Whereas, application for a pardon is pending before the board of pardons of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor respectfully petition this honorable body to grant a pardon to Alfred E. Hoffman; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania.

GIVE SUPPORT TO LEGALIZED BEER.

Whereas, the Volstead act, imposed upon the American people at the behest of organized and intolerant zealots, has produced political and economic chaos, and is rapidly sapping the foundations of this republic; and,

Whereas, the dire results of this legislative policy were perceived and understood by the American Federation of Labor, which as early as 1921 impressively indicated the following, each of which has increased and intensified from year to year:

1. A general disregard for this law and its enforcement, breeding contempt for all law and defiance of orderly government.

2. The creation of an army of moonshiners, hijackers and racketeers, breeding uncontrollable lust for use of force and violence.

3. An amazing growth in the traffic of narcotics and poisons, followed by increases in the number of suicides and commitments to hospitals and asylums.

4. Increase in the rate of insanity, blindness and all manner of diseases.

5. Increasing unemployment due to the closing down of industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture and distribution of wholesome beer.

6. A stupendous increase in taxation, national, state and municipal, on account of the cost of enforcing prohibition, coupled with loss of legitimate revenues derived from the manufacture and sale of beer.

7. A dejected and despondent citizenry, due to governmental interference with personal habits and liberty of the individual; and,

Whereas, compelled to act by the plight of the people, labor's national committee for the modification of the Volstead act, composed of outstanding spokesmen in the cause of organized labor, has outlined a plan of campaign to restore legalized and wholesome beer which, if pressed to success, will furnish employment for 1,125,000 people, start 180,000 freight cars loading and furnish work for thousands of the idle building mechanics in the reconstruction of rundown and dismantled brewing plants, thus bringing about a revival in at least 100 industries, directly or indirectly aided and stimulated into activity, and providing and opening up new sources of revenue for national, state and local governments through the resumption of the lawful trade in beer; and,

Whereas, the removal of this legal blight will advance the cause of temperance, will invigorate and strengthen the moral fiber of our people, will restore them to cheerfulness and happiness in daily life, and will recreate respect for government and law, things so necessary to the American people in these times of depression in business and trouble of spirit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Tennessee State Federation of Labor hereby records itself in favor of the modification of the Volstead act, and to that end urges each and every city central body and each affiliated union to take an active part in the campaign now being conducted by said national committee for the purpose of the passage of an act of congress to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer in conformity with the recommendation of the A. F. of L.

OPPOSE PAY CUTS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYES.

Whereas, the country is suffering the greatest epoch of unemployment in its history; and,

Whereas, big business is now clamoring for a reduction in salaries of government employes, in order that they may likewise further slash wages in every line of business; and,

Whereas, congress now in session contemplates the reduction of salaries, and also lowering the working standards of its employes which will cut the buying power of the working man, and lower the American standard of living, besides prolonging the depression; and,

Whereas, we believe that economy in the government should come by abolishing useless bureaus and subsidies instead of reducing salaries of the employes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thirty-sixth session of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, assembled in Nashville on May 2, 3 and 4, go on record condemning the reduction of salaries and the lowering of working conditions of government employes; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent each of our ten congressmen and two senators from Tennessee.

WOULD ABOLISH JOB OF BACK-TAX COLLECTOR.

Whereas, the state of Tennessee has a back tax law operating in all counties in the state under the direction of a back tax attorney; and,

Whereas, said attorney receives handsome fees for his service, enforcing collection of back taxes, and forces many small home owners to lose their homes through the process of collecting back taxes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Tennessee Federation of Labor in session assembled instruct the legislative committee to call upon the next general assembly to abolish the office of back tax attorney and empower the county trustees to collect back taxes at actual cost, no penalty to be attached only in cases of refusal to pay back taxes.

URGES SUPPORT OF DAVIS-KELLY BILL.

Whereas, the mining industry of this country is in the worst condition of its history;

Whereas, the demoralized and deplorable condition has brought financial disaster to the coal operators, bankruptcy to financial institutions and business in communities dependent on the coal industry;

Whereas, the policy pursued by the coal operators not only has brought financial ruin, but has passed their mismanagement on to the coal miner and his dependents, inflicting want, suffering, deprivation, starvation and establishing living conditions that are inhuman; and,

Whereas, coal conferences have been held in many coal producing states; these conferences were called in some instances by the coal operators, in others at the request of governors, but nothing was done to correct the condition; and,

Whereas, the president of the United States endeavored to have a joint coal conference through a call initiated by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, but the coal operators refused to respond or co-operate; and,

Whereas, there is a mining bill introduced in congress, Senate Bill 2935, and House Bill 7536, better known as the Davis-Kelly bill, that is for the purpose of correcting the deplorable state of the mining industry and all of its attendant evils;

Whereas, this mining bill is the only constructive and practical solution that has been offered to stabilize and create a healthy condition to the mining industry; and,

Whereas, there are civic organizations such as the Kiwanis, Rotarians, chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations and other kindred organizations, who have no connection or knowledge of the mining industry, who are active in lending aid, support and influence in behalf of the nonunion coal corporations to prevent the passage of the Davis-Kelly bill; and,

Whereas, these civic and business associations are in some instances bringing pressure to bear on railroad officials by having their superintendents use the threat of discharge and intimidating the railroad employes in various ways for the purpose of preventing the railroad workers from cooperating with the miners to have the Davis-Kelly bill enacted into law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as condemning the actions and attitude of these organizations for their unfair and unfriendly attitude in opposing the passage of the

(Continued on Last Page)

A. F. of L. Report Shows Total of Idle Still Rising

President Green Warns Only Shortening of Work Hours Will Avert Risk of Worse Unemployment Crisis.

Washington, May 5.—"Obviously we have yet failed to turn the tide toward economic recovery," President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declares, in making public a report of the federation showing an increase in trade union unemployment during April.

Pointing out that the new rise in unemployment is of the greatest significance, coming at a time when employment is usually increasing, instead of declining, President Green warns that unless hours are shortened to give work to more unemployed the nation runs the risk of a worse crisis. "A universay five-day week would afford work for a large number of unemployed," he says.

President Green's statement follows:

"Union unemployment reports in April show a new danger: Industrial unemployment is increasing at the peak of the usual spring busy season. Never before in the five years of our reports has unemployment increased in April, not even in the two depressions years just past.

Report Is Warning.

"This new rise is of the greatest significance. We cannot count on any improvement from industrial gain in the near future, but we may be faced with a growing unemployment problem. Obviously we have yet failed to turn the tide toward economic recovery. Only by putting people back to work to create wealth and earn their living can we put industry on a stable foundation. When unemployment increases, we cannot look for industrial improvement. It is a warning to make ready relief and public works. We are passing through one of the most critical periods in the depression. The next two months will test whether the government reconstruction measures can bring about a start toward business recovery. Business hangs on buying power; and unemployment is cutting buying power to still lower levels.

"It is no longer possible to meet unemployment by relief measures alone. Already cities are reporting the failure of funds. Several report funds already out, others expect their relief money to last until May, June or August; very few have enough for the full year. There is only one way to give men enough work to keep body and soul together and at the same time stimulate buying: Divide work time among those who need work by shortening work hours.

Shorter Week Would Help.

"President Hoover is reported as convinced that the five-day week plan will become a necessary principle in the economic recovery of the country. A universal five-day week would afford work for a large number of unemployed.

"Trade union reports are a warning that unless hours are shortened to give work to more unemployed we run the risk of a worse crisis. Our weighted figures show 22.9 per cent unemployed in April compared with 22.5 per cent in March—an increase of four-tenths of one per cent in unemployment at a season when unemployment usually declines at least six-tenths of one per cent.

"Labor department figures show the same trend: 1.5 per cent of the four and a half million workers in their reports were laid off from Feb. 15 to March 15.

7,900,000 Estimated Idle.

"Estimating unemployment in the country as a whole on the basis of our figures from unions, we find that nearly 100,000 have lost their jobs in industry since March. Last year, from March to April, over 280,000 were taken back to work in our industries.

"Although work on farms provided jobs for some in April this year, with the usual spring planting activity, the jobs so created are seasonal. Some 150,000 workers were hired on farms from March 1 to April 1, but 7,900,000 were still unemployed in the country as a whole."

SHORTER HOURS URGED.

Asheville, N. C.—Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union, urged every member of organized labor to take an interest in the matters of government in an address to the semi-annual meeting of the Virginia-Carolinas Typographical conference at its two-day meeting here.

CIVIC LEADERS PROTEST CITY HIRING JOBLESS

Chamber Committee Favors Soup Kitchens.

OPPOSE PROPOSAL TO EMPLOY LABOR

Want Brainerd Sewers Laid by Machinery for "Economy's Sake."

Perhaps nothing which has occurred during the past few months with reference to the unemployment situation has created more widespread indignation than action taken by the so-called taxation committee of the chamber of commerce in passing resolutions against the city commission's plan of laying the new Brainerd sewers with laborers instead of machinery.

It was recently announced that, in order to relieve to some extent the widespread suffering of local citizens through unemployment, the big sewer job would be handled with manual labor, giving employment to 100 or more men for several months. The proposal was approved by the mayor and commissioners, but the "taxation" committee, under the direction of Fred Arn, local capitalist and republican factional leader, straightway held a meeting and "resoluted" against it, holding, in effect, that out-of-works might be fed at the soup kitchens and through the various charities and the sewer work done by machinery.

Trades unionists were inclined to question the implication that a majority of the chamber's committee approved the resolution, many contending that among the members of that committee are several who hold at least a degree of sympathy for the plight of the hungry, and would not further add to the misery of the out-of-works by kicking them deeper down into the mire of despair and placing them on the plane of a mendicant.

An indication of the temper of Chattanooga workers respecting the published position of Mr. Arn's committee is seen in a communication received by The Labor World Thursday, which follows:

Editor The Labor World:

As one of our great humorists writes, "all I know is what I read in the papers," and recent news of the activities of the Chamber of Commerce taxation committee has given me something to think about.

It seems that the Mayor and city commissioners have decided to build the Brainerd sewer system with city forces and employ thereon some of our out-of-work citizens, but this does not suit the taxation committee at all, so they bring forth this resolution:

"In view of the fact that sewer construction by untrained and inexperienced forces equipped with only hand implements is very much more expensive than the performance of the same work by modern equipment and laborers capable of performing that work * * *"

Ye gods, when has the science of digging ditches become so hard to master that the competent labor heretofore employed in the mills of Chattanooga cannot learn it, and why the slur on the lowly "hand implements." Just how many sewers in the city have been dug with modern ditch-digging machinery?

The leaders of thought in this country have contended that the workers of the country are not asking for a "dole," but they are asking for a chance to make an honest living for their families. Even should the construction of these sewers cost just a little more, and that is doubtful, would it not be better for the citizenry to have men earning their living by honest work than have them stop on their way to and from the soup kitchen and watch a big machine do the work at a possible saving to the taxpayer? The committee says it favors such relief as is necessary to keep these people from starving, but it does not look with favor on a plan to give them work.

When will the blind see? When will some people realize that the worker of this community does not want charity? He wants self-respecting work, and I venture the assertion that he would rather work for the smallest wage than stand with hat in hand before the Social Service Bureau or the taxation committee of the chamber asking for food to support his family. You have taken away

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1932

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part XV

The ultimate value of every institution is the distinctly human effect—its value upon conscious expression.

—John Dewey.

WM. L. MOSS

The toiler cannot understand why our ministers of the gospel, almost to a man, shun any recognition of the existence of an economic problem in spite of the fact that a majority of their congregations are being daily faced with the vexing and at times destructive struggle it forces men into. Working people know that the struggle for existence is the primal instinct; there is not the slightest doubt, in fact, among any class of thinkers about the first activities of mankind being a search for food. Religion is not a primary impulse; a man can live his entire life outside the pale of religion's influence, probably he won't live so happily nor so completely, but I say that he can exist without it. It is then a secondary and contributory impulse notwithstanding all its spiritual and cultural powers.

Although the toiler is asked to share the burden of the support of institutionalized religion—ministers' salaries, church buildings, church hospitals and other institutions, missionary work, etc.—he very quickly discovers when the test comes that not only does the church fail to help conserve his interests but openly turns its back on the very existence of an economic problem that vitally affects him. For this reason it is no small wonder that both Protestant and Catholic thinkers are viewing with alarm the fact that the church has lost ground and is continuing to lose ground. At least it is not making any widespread and sweeping advances. Dr. Louis H. Wetmore, speaking from the Roman Catholic viewpoint, has declared the church—he means his own of course—has failed to "establish a sane, balanced and just human society on this earth." The Christian Advocate, airing the Methodist viewpoint, comes to the conclusion "the working people are on the move, socially, economically and politically," and that "the economic motive, which is the motive of finding a chance to live, is the weightiest consideration in the minds of millions," yet "religion, unhappily, is already in the thinking of multitudes divorced from the cause of human welfare." Hence the masses of humanity—and this does not mean the "radicals" only—are "drawing steadily and with increasing current away from the church, Protestants as well as Catholics." Working people see, says this church paper, the church is not using its powers "to break the barriers that keep them from the life abundant." If the church is to live the working people must be shown that the church is fighting their battles against the wrongs of which capitalism is guilty. This must be done, concludes the Christian Advocate, "because it is the will of God that these people be saved." "If the world is to be a new world the principles of Jesus must be revived and applied to its problems." "The foundations of any economic system, where they are rotten with injustice and selfishness, must be removed and new foundations laid in the righteousness of God. Only on such foundations can the new order of a Christian society be reared." And only on such new foundations can the old church be saved. Let's save it—it is the one recognized force for good existing in the world!

INSURANCE AMENDMENT TO CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

The socialist party of California began the circulation of initiative petitions calling for an amendment to the state constitution to authorize the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance which will pay $10 a week to single men and women and heads of families, with an additional $3 a week for each dependent. The petitions will need about 205,000 signatures to put the amendment on the ballot, while only a majority vote is required to adopt it.

Public Ownership of Utilities

The people can't manage public utilities, utility propagandists say. This in the face of the fact that the people ARE managing utilities and doing it successfully. In Indiana, for example, according to a report of Lawrence F. Orr, chief examiner, state board of accounts, public-owned utilities in 1930 earned enough after paying all operating costs, setting aside depreciation funds and moneys for bond issues to have a surplus of approximately $4,000,000 which was paid into the general funds of the municipalities, thereby aiding in providing moneys other than property tax for municipal administration.

In one city the municipality was enabled to build a city hall from the surplus utility funds.

In another city the surplus funds from the municipally-owned light plant were turned into the general fund, and no tax levy was necessary for that fund.

This could hardly be called a record of failure. It can be matched in a good many other states, as well as in Canada and other foreign nations.

Proposed Federal Wage Cuts

Are advocates of Federal wage cutting mad? No, they are only very foolish, but it is easy to see why the question is being asked.

If the pay of Federal employes is slashed, the already chaotic business and price situation will be rendered even more chaotic and industry will receive a staggering blow. Private wage cutting is bound to follow on an unprecedented scale and purchasing power will receive a wallop that may be all but fatal, while unemployment, misery and starvation will increase.

No wonder the sanity of Federal wage cutters is questioned. Could madmen work more evil?

About Your Labor Paper

Only through bona fide labor papers may organized labor and the principles it represents receive the publicity earned by a long and courageous fight for public recognition. The daily press, whatever its stand regarding organized labor in its own plant, caters to a general class of readers. A labor paper appeals but to one section of the mass and in turn has a right to look to that section for encouragement and support.

Never was the necessity greater for co-ordination between the labor press and labor. Get behind your local labor paper, if you are so fortunate as to have one in your community, and help yourself and your organization by aiding those who aid you in an editorial and news way.—The Typographical Journal.

Protect the Coupon-Clipper!

Swiped from an Exchange

Tax the people, tax with care,
To help the multimillionaire.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
Tax his hen and tax her egg;
And let the bloomin' mudsill beg.
Tax the pig and tax his squeal,
Tax his boots, run down at heel;
Tax his horses, tax his lands,
Tax the blisters on his hands.
Tax his plow and tax his clothes,
Tax the rag that wipes his nose;
Tax his house and tax his bed,
Tax the bald spot on his head.
Tax his ox, and tax his ass,
Tax his "Henry," tax the gas;
Tax the road that he must pass,
And make him travel o'er the grass.
Tax his cow, and tax his calf,
Tax him if he dares to laugh;
He is just a common man,
So tax the cuss just all you can.
Tax the laborer—be discreet—
Tax him walking on the street.
Tax his bread and tax his meat;
Tax the shoes clear off his feet.
Tax the pay roll, tax the sale,
Tax his hard-earned paper kale;
Tax his pipe and tax his smoke—
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax their coffins—tax their shrouds,
Tax their souls beyond the clouds.
Tax the farmer, tax his flocks;
Tax the servants, tax their socks.
Tax the living, tax the dead;
Tax the unborn, ere they're fed.
Tax the water, tax the air—
Tax the sunlight if you dare.
Tax them all, and tax them well,
Tax them to the gates of hell!
But close your eyes so you can't see
The coupon-clipper go tax free.

Progress of the Workers

By WALFRID ENGDAHL
Secretary, Twin City Carpenters' District Council

(From a radio address over station WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn., on "The Worker in Art and History." The address was sponsored by the Minneapolis State Federation of Labor.)

Scanning the history and the progress of the laboring class, we find a gradual change of the world in its attitude toward the common man. It will grow in momentum as time goes on. The day is at hand when he who toils will receive all the benefits and rights of his labor.

The labor movement is indebted with gratitude to the artists and writers of the last century for their undying art, which has inspired us on in our efforts to make humanity free. They have elevated our thoughts and lightened our task by their encouragement.

We are indebted to the thinkers who consecrated their lives to the causes of truth and humanity, who aided us in throwing off the shackles of superstition and fear and made our minds magnificent and free.

We are indebted to the scientists for their eternal vigilance in combating diseases and ignorance, transforming nature itself from the cold, indifferent enemy it once had been into a warm and helping friend.

We are indebted to all the inventors who have made it possible to produce for every material need of man, and lifted the heaviest burdens of toil from off our shoulders.

But first and foremost, we are indebted and thankful to the working people, who after long and weary hours of toil still had time and strength to dream and work for a better day. No glory was theirs, no immediate reward. Yet they labored to transform the best thoughts of the prophets into actual life.

Out of these dreams and thoughts was born the labor movement.

Many of our efforts have been crowned with victory; many remain yet to be finished.

We are waiting for the masses to lend us their helping hand.

Some day they will see the light, and will be drawn to our organization with irresistible force.

They will forget their petty jealousies and small personal grievances and will live and labor for the common good.

The labor movement reaches out its hands to welcome every one into its fold.

It has within itself the power to make good every promise, every great exalted dream and aspiration ever breathed in the breast of man.

It has the power to give all a most beautiful life, filled with kindness, love and tolerance.

It has the power to relieve humanity from hunger, insecurity, worry and want; to give freedom and justice to every man, woman and child, and to bring out of the hearts of man the noblest, the greatest, the most self-sacrificing thoughts and deeds.

TWO LIKED IT

A General and a Judge

GUILTY AS CHARGED!

Editor Labor World:

With genuine pleasure and much profit, I have just read the last edition of The Labor World and the artistic supplemental, "The Acid Test." All of the articles are highly interesting. The one by George Forbes, recalling President Gompers' final message, is worth more than the price of one year's subscription to the paper. For a number of years I have kept posted concerning matters pertaining to the craft by being a regular reader of your splendid publication and have often thought it would be profitable to our business and professional men generally if more of them would become regular subscribers and readers of your good paper.

With congratulations and all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.

"COME DOWN!"

Editor Labor World:

It was with great pleasure that I found upon my desk this morning a copy of your recent special edition, and I hasten to congratulate you. I find this edition, "The Acid Test," a decidedly cheerful omen at this trying time, and it gives me a new faith in the rank and file of the American people.

I quite frankly confess that I have been no little worried at the turn in industrial affairs and have wondered just what attitude labor would take with regard to the depression. It is generally admitted that we are facing a crisis in American affairs and it is indeed gratifying to find that labor is standing firmly behind the principles of American government. Of course, you who know me so well, are aware of the fact that my interests are with and behind organized labor, and you can understand, perhaps, just how good I felt after having read the editorial written by yourself and the articles by Chester Wright, Holt Ross and others. I am for your movement exactly 100 per cent.

Apart from my appreciation of your edition for its value to labor and the labor movement, I cannot quite forget my newspaper training and I want to also congratulate you upon the splendid job of editing and make-up. Your special edition is a triumph and you cannot be criticized if you should give yourself a hearty pat upon the back.

Yours sincerely,
NICK G. GIVENS.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Did you ever notice that the guy who gets up on his hind legs and proclaims loudly to the wide, wide world that this wonderful depression has "came and went," is the very one who has a good job, at steady pay, and has not, as yet, suffered that dreadful sinking sensation?

* * *

I see where Brother Fred Arn, of the Immaculate Chamber of Commerce, is objecting to the city's laying the Brainerd sewers by hand labor, and wants the job let out by contract to the cheapest bidder. Do you know if Mr. Arn stands ready to feed these common laborers which that plan would keep out of a job at which they could feed themselves and families? I pause for an affirmative reply!

* * *

What's the difference in paying a few cents more taxes to enable the city to put laborers to work and digging down into your jeans for dollar after dollar to keep the soup stations functioning? Looks as if some one was suffering from a "penny-wise-pound-foolish" complex, don't yon think?

* * *

Today is Thursday, May 5, and the Lindbergh baby case is still on the "front page," and the baby is still not restored to its parents after some ten weeks' absence. There's a moral in this somewhere! I am worried now for fear the parents may not know the youngster at sight when and if restored to them. Wouldn't that be dreadful?

What Next!

A Los Angeles bank serves small depositors in outlying sections with a "motorized branch," an armored car that carries a regular teller and stops on the street for the paying and receiving of deposits.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE guiding principles of the four railway brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor radically differ at several points, and for this reason no true insight can be had into what the labor movement as a whole in the United States is like unless one has an understanding of what constitutes these differences. It must be remembered, to begin with, that there is really no comparison to be made between the federation and the four railway brotherhoods. The brotherhoods are spread over a limited field (the nation's railway systems) and their organizations govern only a specific class of workers. On the other hand, the American Federation of Labor comes in close and intimate contact with every imaginable class of workers (including some railway employes) from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans and from the Canadian to the Mexican borders, and in its international capacity is in direct touch with the workers' organizations of the entire North American continent. But since, as was mentioned at the beginning of this article, there is so much difference between the guiding principles of the brothedhoods and the federation and because, in spite of the differences, both the brotherhoods and the federation are successful beyond a single doubt it is best for the labor unionist to know what these differences are. No organization ever created is perfect, and there is much both the brotherhoods and the federation can learn from each other as we shall see later on.

In the fact that both the brotherhoods and the federation have depended on their conservatism for their growth there is little difference between them. But the railway brotherhoods' conservatism is based on an absolute faith in established institutions. That is, they lay stress on the personal conduct of their members and make no protest against the exploitation of any class of workers, whether in their own line of employment or outside of it. In fact, the efforts of the Brotherhood of Trainmen to become a business organization has incurred the criticism of the more radical labor unions.

Anti-Unionists Checked in War On Electricians

Court Decision Setback to Fight Against New York Local Union, Granting Only One Request of Union's Opponents.

New York City, May 5.—The large scale "fishing expedition" organized by anti-union lawyers in behalf of fifteen suspended members of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was stopped by the refusal of Supreme Justice Frankenthaler to grant the ex-members' demands. Following the strategy set up by anti-union leagues in their effort to destroy wage insurance and working conditions of the Electrical Workers and to strike at the international organization, John Holly Clark, Jr., attorney for the fifteen suspended members, asked for the following, among other objectives:

Opportunity to cross-examine thirty-five officers of the local; opportunity to cross-examine H. H. Broach, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; opportunity to examine the books and financial records of the local union; opportunity to examine the books and financial records of the Union Co-operative Insurance association.

The order of the court granted Clark authority to examine the thirty-five local union officers. The other three demands were denied.

Characteristic of this open shop drive on the Electrical Workers, who have been out in front of the battle for working conditions in New York, has been the timing of the court case with the demand by the Building Trades' Employers' Association of New York for a 35 per cent general cut in wages. Characteristic, too, has been the general indifference or open hostility of the press. Wild allegations of racketeering made by the attorney in his application for discovery and intent were featured with bold face headlines by such papers as the New York Times, and others, as if the irresponsible allegations were established facts. Frank P. Walsh is representing the local union of the Electrical Workers.

The case is attracting wide attention because it is believed to be a part of the strategy of antiunion leagues to lay a basis for new court decisions. The antiunion leagues have succeeded in writing into court decisions the theory that labor unions on strike against nonunion goods and competition is a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The new anti-injunction law passed by this congress makes ineffective this former strategy. These leagues now seek to write into court decisions between unions and employers are racketeering and a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "It is a widely accepted principle that the government as an employer should on its own account and as an example take the lead in establishing just and practical conditions of employment?"

A.—This is from a declaration by the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor believe that victims of occupational diseases should come under provisions of workmen's compensation laws?

A.—Yes. The 1918 convention of the American Federation of Labor said: "We believe that trade and occupational diseases should be considered in law as in fact an obligation of industry, and that those who contract for the employment of the workers should be required to provide compensation to those suffering from health impairment due to their employment.

DEATH OF FRANK McCARTHY.

Boston, Mass.—Frank H. McCarthy, one of the best known trade unionists in the New England states, died here on March 23, 1932.

He was born Feb. 23, 1864, and became a member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 97, Boston, on May 12, 1883.

He represented both the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Boston Central Labor union in conventions of the American Federation of Labor since 1900, when he was a delegate from the Boston central body.

Mr. McCarthy was an active organizer of the American Federation of Labor since 1902. He was a forceful speaker, a staunch trade unionist, and contributed greatly to the upbuilding of the labor movement.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE Pound 28c
BUTTER Golden Leaf or Golden Bud, Pound 18c
EGGS Guaranteed, Dozen 11c
ONIONS White or Yellow, Pound 5c
PURE LARD 4-Pound Pail, 29c; 8-Pound Pail 50c
FLOUR Polly Rich, 24-Pound Bag 63c
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA
CASH MARKET
Associated with
CRANE FISH CO.
505 MARKET ST.
FRIDAY-SATURDAY SPECIALS
Pure Lard, lb. 5½c
Pork Sausage, lb. 8c
Pork Brains, lb. 7c
Side Pork, Fresh, lb. 8c
Lamb Legs, lb. 17½c
Beef Liver, lb. 12½c
Pork Liver, lb. 5c
Quality Crate-Fatted Hens, and Frying Chickens
Infertile Fresh Eggs
Your Favorite Variety Fresh Fi Properly Dressed
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L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
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Old Gold and Silver. We pay highest cash prices.
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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Phone 7-1261
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WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

MORE ABOUT EPOCHAL MEET

(Continued from First Page)

sentatives of the gratefulness of the convention for their warm welcome, Mayor O'Connor advanced into a discussion of the unemployment problem and labor's interest in it. There were, he pointed out, more unemployed in this country than ever before in its history. It was labor's duty to conduct a search into the causes for the present economic ills causing unemployment and the depression generally, he said.

He cited as the worst feature of this situation that this country was not a poor one, that there was every evidence of great wealth in it, and that still there were many citizens without food.

Mayor O'Connor drew the applause of his fellow delegates when he asserted although the United States government did not owe any of its citizens a living, it did owe them "the opportunity to earn their living."

It was the Knoxville mayor's belief that much of the present situation was due to fear. He said it was that feeling among those who did have jobs that they might at any time lose them, that limited their purchasing to the extent of exaggerating conditions.

Mayor O'Connor attacked the policy of curtailment of business activity and reduction of salaries and wages. This was the product of a "philosophy of fear," he said, and was being followed at a time when a "reassertion of courage" was needed.

He declared, in presenting causes for unemployment, that the machine as it had been used by employers in industry, had been an important factor in bringing about the unemployment situation. He said that the employer had been short-sighted in using the machine to throw men out of work. He had overlooked that the goods he was producing must be consumed, the speaker said. Mayor O'Connor asserted that the eight-hour day was a thing of the past.

Suggesting a stand on concrete proposals for the improvement of the labor situation, Mayor O'Connor requested the convention to support the La Follette bill, which would appropriate $5,500,000,000 for a national program of public construction.

Mayor O'Connor said that such a building project would so resuscitate the building materials industry and place so many idle men to work as to "lead the way" for the whole nation out of the depression. He also suggested to the convention that it reaffirm its previous stand on the disposition of Muscle Shoals and Cove Creek and a state constitutional convention.

Following an invocation by the Rev. W. H. Rollins, Mr. Hill formally opened the meeting.

He reviewed briefly the history of the federation and expressed his pride in having been able to "contribute some small part" to its organization.

Mayor Howse suggested as a relief to the farmer and other debtors to banks, trust compnies and other loan organizations that "in place of foreclosing his mortgage would extend it five to ten years." He opposed warmly the cancellation by this nation of its European loans.

Mr. Cheek assured the convention that there existed in Nashville "a splendid feeling" between the business of business had found that their interests were in line with those of labor, he said, and added, "the chamber of commerce will never foster anything detrimental to labor."

John P. Murphy, president of the Nashville Trades and Labor council, extended a welcome to the visitors in behalf of the local group. Mayor Ed Bass, of Chattanooga, and City Commissioner O. I. Kruger, of Memphis, were introduced to the convention and made a few remarks.

William Turnblazer, of Jellico, was elected delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The delegates voted to hold the next convention in Memphis on the first Monday in May, 1933.

In a brief speech of general indorsement, Commissioner Love told labor delegates that he had enjoyed his attendance at their convention and that his department stood ready to co-operate in any way.

A few of the delegates fired questions at the commissioner on specific matters regarding to administration of his department. State Senator Carl Larsen wanted to know of the commissioner how labor should go about effecting a modification of the workmen's compensation law, which the commissioner had said should be changed. The legislator pointed out that labor had devoted many years in this effort without success. The commissioner replied that the state organization should begin work now and not wait for the legislature to assemble.

William Turnblazer, president of District No. 19, United Mine Workers, took the commissioner to task about the enforcement of the "wash house mine law," pointing out that certain operators continued to violate it flagrantly. Commissioner Love declared that he had turned this matter over to his chief mine inspector, and knew nothing of violations. He assured Turnblazer that all laws would be forced impartially and that violations would be dealt with when called to the department's attention.

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers, reviewed the situation of the miners in Harlan county, Kentucky, and made an appeal for contribution for food and clothing for unemployed miners in that section, early in the morning's session.

He was followed by Hollis Reid, member of the Locomotive Firemen's union, and chairman of the nonpartisan committee, who told the convention that his committee would act in selecting a candidate to support in the coming gubernatorial election following the period for qualification. He said he felt that several now in the field would drop out at this time.

Reid was warm in his praise of the support for labor interests in congress rendered by this state's delegation. Virtually every man in the delegation was active in support of legislation in the interest of organized labor, he said.

Stating his own attitude in the state gubernatorial contest, Reid was, regardless of any other consideration, for "cleaning out that crowd of buccaneers on Capitol Hill," whom he would always oppose, he said.

A Presentation Of Labor's Point Of View by Radio

Leading Organization Officials Telling the Story of the Efforts of the Workers to Build a Bigger and Better America.

In its crowning radio achievement the American Federation of Labor took the air over the entire Columbia coast-to-coast network on May day for a series of ten great broadcasts, the sum total of which will be a complete presentation to the American people of the whole story of organized labor in its effort to build a better America.

The broadcasts synchronize with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor. They will be given at 1 p.m. eastern standard time each Sunday for ten weeks, concluding on July 3. And that is but half the story. On Labor day a series of ten broadcasts will begin.

No such story of labor has ever been told. Each broadcast will hold the air for thirty minutes and the arts of music and drama will be called upon for embellishment and to help express the high drama of labor's great contribution to American progress.

"The offer of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education and the Columbia broadcasting system to arrange through the workers' education bureau for a nation-wide broadcast of labor's contribution to the development of the American nation is a service of the first importance," President Green said in Washington.

Program Stirs Enthusiasm.

"The program which has been arranged will be accepted by labor throughout the country in a most enthusiastic and appreciative way.

"It is my purpose as president of the American Federation of Labor to recommend to the millions of organized workingmen throughout this land that they arrange listening groups in their labor temples, their unions or their homes, for this labor series, so that the story of labor's contribution to American civilization, in which countless workingmen have made and are having a part, may be presented to the entire nation."

(Continued on Last Page)

No Wage Cuts for City Employes in Nashville.—Howse

No city employe at Nashville has been asked to accept a cut in pay, "voluntarily" or otherwise, according to Hilary Howse, mayor of the capital city, and furthermore, as long as he is mayor, said the Nashville executive, none will be made.

Mayor Howse made the above statement in addressing the convention of the state federation of labor Monday morning. The city of Nashville, he said, is in splendid financial condition, a city owned and operated light plant and waterworks saving thousands of dollars annually for the taxpayers. Surplus from the operation of the waterworks, the mayor said, constitutes a large portion of the funds which are used to make up the budget.

The Nashville executive declared that only one man had personally appealed to him for a reduction in the tax rate—and this was a citizen who inherited a large fortune from his father and grandfather, and "never earned a dollar in his whole life."

Mayor Howse's address was a feature of the convention.

TEXAS LABOR ASKS EFFECTIVE PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW

Contractors on State Work Pay Skilled Workers 25 Cents and Laborers 10 Cents Per Hour — "Lowest Bidder" Fallacy.

El Paso, Tex., April 28.—A demand for the enactment of an effective state prevailing wage rate act similar to the federal law on this subject will be one of the major questions before the Texas State Federation of Labor convention which convenes at Fort Worth on May 9.

Opinion of labor leaders in favor of such a law has been accentuated by the reactionary wage cutting contractors in the execution of recent contracts awarded by the board of regents of the University of Texas. It is claimed that the successful contractors, whose bids were between $800,000 and $900,000 below the estimates of the state engineering department, reduced wages more than 50 per cent, paying skilled mechanics 25 cents per hour and unskilled workers 10 cents.

"This in itself," declares the editor of the El Paso City and County Labor Advocate, "is ample proof that not a single successful bidder on this work contemplated recognizing existing wage standards."

In reply to the contention that on the basis of the low bids the contractors were compelled to cut wages, the Labor Advocate says: "The question that underlies all is the fact that these bids were accepted under the rule of the 'lowest and best bid.' This in turn is accepted on the basis of who can make bond.

"This theory is basically unsound on any work, and especially so upon public work.

"It cannot be correct that the state would be party to undermining the working and living standards of its own citizens.

"Legal machinery must be evolved that will guarantee proper work to the state and a proper wage to the worker. Industry has been and is being constantly safeguarded in its rights of return and the worker must seek similar protection. The plea of personal liberty must not be prostituted to permit public license."

ICE WAGON DRIVERS WIN STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

The union ice wagon drivers and helpers of Rochester, N. Y., won their strike against wage reductions which the Rochester Ice and Cold Storage company sought to impose upon them. Under the new agreement route drivers and supply truck drivers receive $33 per week of six days and helpers not less than $24. Union members will be employed exclusively except when the union is unable to supply experienced men, in which case the company may employ such men as it needs provided they receive a working permit from the union.

The ice wagon drivers and helpers belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

A. & P. STORES PICKETED.

The Meatcutters' union of St. Louis, Mo., established militant picket lines in front of the Atlantic & Pacific stores in a campaign to persuade the management to employ union meat cutters. The pickets carried umbrellas and paraded the sidewalks in front of the stores advising the public that the concern employed non-union men at the meat counters.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Casters' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Steel Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Union Label of Plasterers and General Finishers' Union Label

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Stereotypers and Which Make Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46825
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie Akins vs. Allen Akins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Allen Akins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of April, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. G. Redwine, Atty. 5-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Alfred Carr and wife, Laura Carr, dated December 11, 1925, of record in book "E", Volume 20, Page 248 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot One Hundred Fifty-two (152) Park City, D. P. Montague's Subdivision of part of the J. M. Dobbs Estate, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 14, of the Register's office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. C. Elkins and wife, Marie M. Elkins, dated October 13, 1923, of record in book "Z", Volume 17, Page 63 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second (2nd), present Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twenty-three (23), Block Number Twenty-one (21), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as per plat of said Addition of record in the Registrar's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11580
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Chattanooga Industrial Bank vs. Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $214.50 and costs rendered May 21, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, it was ordered and adjudged that the right title and interest of Luther J. Carter in the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: Two (2) acres of land, more or less, known in plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as the Sam H. Seymour lot; same being situated on the north side of Brainerd Road, and being the southwest corner of the old C. E. Shelton farm; likewise same being in the southeast quarter of the southwest half Section 18, Tract 1, S. R. 2, being the same property described in deed of H. T. Norman to said Sam H. Seymour July 5, 1912, and likewise to them by J. C. Heaton.

The above property was conveyed by Sam H. Seymour and wife, Marjorie A. Seymour, to Luther J. Carter and wife, Lee Carter, by deed dated September 24, 1926, and registered September 24, 1926, in Book W, Vol. 20, page 679 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, for a consideration of $550.00 cash.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the First Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the First Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11064
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Reuben D. Kellis vs. L. S. Hyde et al.

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said court, in the case of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., sent up by said court for condemnation of land by W. T. Thrasher, a Justice of the Peace of said county, to satisfy a judgment for $56.50 and costs rendered September 10, 1930, by W. T. Thrasher, J. P., in favor of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: 7½ acres of land, old White Oak Mill property in Fourth district, Hamilton county, bounded on north by Bacon farm, on the southeast and west by the Runyan property.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46907
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ida King vs. A. H. King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. H. King is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. French Grubb, Atty.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. E. Monroe and wife, Mildred L. Monroe, dated February 16, 1926, said deed of trust having been placed of record April 28, 1932, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West (70) Seventy feet of lots (7) seven and (8) eight in Block number (21) Twenty-one, Chattanooga Land, Coal Iron & Railway Company's Addition Number (1) one. Said parts of Lots make a tract of Ground fronting (70) seventy on the Northern line of Wert Street and extending back northwardly of uniform width, along the East line of an alley, a distance of (100) one hundred feet to the South line of Lot Number (9) nine in said block.

Sale will be made subject to one note for $2,000.00 (Two Thousand dollars) dated February 7, 1930, due and payable to the Administration & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, three years from date with interest payable semi-annually, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 29th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

5-20 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 46266
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Coleman Pettis vs. Odell Gaines and Tom Sewell

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January term of said court, in the case of Coleman Pettis against Odell Gaines and Tom Sewell, to satisfy a judgment for $500.00 and costs rendered April 14th, 1932, by Hon. Oscar Yarnell, in favor of Coleman Pettis against Odell Gaines and Tom Sewell, it was ordered and adjudged that the property described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of property: One Graham Paige 1929 model automobile, license No. 122-142, 1931, Tennessee.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said property according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said court, at the courthouse, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, MAY 30, 1932,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Nita B. Estill, dated March 7, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 24, Page 167 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number Thirteen (13), Stewart's Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 32, in the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South line of Union Avenue and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley; and being the same property conveyed to W. D. Espy and wife, Kate Espy, to R. C. Estill and wife, Nita B. Estill, by deed registered in Book "J", Volume 9, page 457, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 6th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46902
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sallie Miller vs. William Miller

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam Morris, Atty. 5-27

MORE ABOUT CIVIC LEADERS

(Continued from First Page)

everything else, for God's sake don't rob him of his self-respect.

And so I say, more power to the Mayor and commissioners. Let us back them up in their stand. And if the taxation committee doesn't like it, why, that's just too bad.

A TAXPAYER.

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE AGAINST REDUCED WAGES

New York.—A strike of longshoremen was called here against a wage cut of 8 and 10 cents an hour on regular and overtime work, respectively, which was decreed by the officials of Clyde-Mallory, Morgan and Savannah coastwise steamship lines. The companies had been paying 75 cents an hour for a 40-hour week and $1.10 an hour for overtime. The new schedule was 67 cents an hour and $1 for overtime.

The strikers, over 700 in number, were enrolled in the International Longshoremen's association by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the association. The affiliation ended a breach with the association that developed in 1920.

The Eastern Steamship and Old Dominion Lines, also engaged in coastwise trade, it was stated, maintain the old scale of 75 cents and $1.10.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Forbes Furnishes 'Inside Story' On Convention Delegates

Realizing that "Old Ananias" is a piker in the minds of the average labor skate when compared to a delegate returning from a convention, I should head this column "Believe It or Not," but as that is my normal attitude whether I am coming or going I will omit it.

A labor convention is a serious matter and a very important event, and the delegates from Chattanooga were sincere and earnest in their efforts to perform their duty and return home with the satisfied feeling of a duty well done, and no doubt they did, but there always are a few little things that happen to the best of them that they never tell, and it is the function of this column to drag them out and spread them on the minutes of the convention.

* * *

I'll start with myself. I was all puffed up with the fact that I was the only delegate called upon to talk at the banquet, and foolishly bragged about it to my sparring partner, Bill Eckenrod. Bill was sore anyway because I beat him shooting pool and playing five-up, so he said, "That was just the way the committee had of proving the statement made by the toastmaster, Albert Hill, that it was to be a speechless banquet."

* * *

It was suggested that Paul Aymon be elected president of the W. C. T. U. after his speech on modification. It made Ben Williams say, "I'd give a dollar for a good cold bottle of Budweiser right now."

* * *

The sergeant-at-arms had to call Walter Gardner down several times for laughing out loud and acting boisterous. I asked Walter what was so humorous and he said he was thinking about Jimmy O'Connor, his roommate, obtaining transportation under false pretenses. He had told Eckenrod, in whose car he was riding, that he had a quart in his grip but when he got to the room the grip contained just the regulation wardrobe of the molder—a deck of cards and a pair of sox.

* * *

It certainly was a relief that Bob Cooke had a good seat with an unobstructed view of the ballet dancers. You know, he is a specialist in dimples.

* * *

Bill Turnblazer, president of District 19, United Mine Workers, said he sure would like to take Brother Kennedy, of the Machinists, up to Harlan county, Kentucky, with him as an organizer after listening to him talk on the resolution about the back-tax collector.

* * *

When Arthur Kamin, who transported the Cookes to and from the convention, was asked by Bob if he had room in his car to take our old friend "Brush" Smith home, he replied, after due reflection, "Yes, if Mrs. Cooke will ride in the front seat with me." After much discussion it was decided to let Mike Nicholson put a safety device over Brush's whiskers and put him in the front seat with Kamin. You see, Kamin is a very careful driver and he was afraid the whiskers would get tangled up in the steering wheel.

* * *

The best speech made at the convention was made by the delegate from the Barbers' union of Chattanooga. Now, don't misunderstand me—I did not say a Chattanooga barber. They had to send to Indianapolis and import our old friend Bill Birthright to represent them.

* * *

Bill Canada and Elmer Crosby had a big argument coming back from the sightseeing trip to the Hermitage. Bill thought that Mrs. Jackson had poor judgment on interior decoration and should have put "oatmeal" paper and a "moray" ceiling on the back parlor, while Crosby said the electric wiring was far from being modern, but maybe President Jackson was a believer in Hoover economy.

* * *

As Bill Lange, the Machinist, was riding up to his room on the tenth floor he asked the elevator operator what would happen if the elevator should slip and they fell clear through to the basement. "Well, in a case like that," replied the elevator boy, "I guess I would lose my job."

* * *

T. R. Cuthbert, chairman of the label committee, in making his report said, in effect, "If the delegates here that did not have on union label clothes were forced to leave there would not be enough left to conduct this convention." In this statement I feel that he was wrong—I am sure that he and I could have run it by ourselves.

BUSINESS ORGAN DENOUNCES PUBLIC WORKS CURTAILMENT

New York, May 5.—Curtailment of public construction work is unsparingly condemned by the Business Week, leading journal of business news, in an editorial declaring that such curtailment is not only a "powerful deflationary force intensifying the depression, but is the most stupid kind of economy to practice."

"As we have repeatedly pointed out in these pages," The Business Week says, "the only possibility of promoting business recovery is by restoring the purchasing power of consumers, and this means applying credit or currency expansion at that point in the economic circle at which it will do so most speedily—which is in the hands of the unemployed."

The editorial continues:

"Public business is almost the only business left which can expand in the present situation unhampered by considerations of immediate profit. Suspension of public construction as well as most other aspects of economiserilness in public expenditures, is cutting off the principal remaining source of consumer purchasing power and the sole immediate possibility of expanding employment.

"Economy" Increases Idleness.

"With prospects for total construction for this year running about three billion dollars below 1931, and for public improvements almost 1.5 billion dollars below, it looks as though, through the suspension of public construction, we shall be adding a million workers to the ten millions unemployed at present.

"This is not only a calamity deplorable from the point of view of the interest of business generally in maintaining a consumer market; it is equally deplorable from the point of view of sound economy. We may marvel at the immediate mental confusion of steel manufacturers who speed their salesmen on the sanguine task of selling more structural steel with sermons for the public ear on the necessity of cutting public expenditures which now constitute almost the sole source of steel demand; or of automobile manufacturers who cheer attacks of after-dinner speakers on governmental extravagance, a large part of which has consisted in laying tracks for cars that could not otherwise have been sold. We may smile at the unconscious inconsistency of subsidized shipbuilders who sign reports calling for less government in business, although it alone keeps them in business.

Public Penury Unjustified.

"But why should a people in a country plunged into widespread distress in the midst of a surplus of private productive capacity and idle capital, natural resources and even consumption goods sufficient for unparalleled prosperity allow itself to be stampeded into panic and public penury by such appeals? It knows that the complex, fast shifting civilization in which it lives needs and will need an ever-increasing amount of social services provided by public improvements made necessary by new types of transportation and intensified urban congestion. It knows that it can purchase these improvements now much more cheaply than ever before, that it can profitably draw upon its future productive power to buy them now, and that it would be real economy to do so. It knows that there is no more reason why government should expect to cover the cost of capital investments out of current revenues than for a private business concern to do so. Not only will these improvements pay for themselves, on the same principle that good roads have, out of the increased social efficiency they result in, but they will help to pay for themselves in the increased employment, purchasing power and business activity upon which all tax resources are ultimately based.

"Common Sense Economy."

"Increased expenditure for public improvements during depression is common sense economy; its curtailment is a form of social suicide, of which a free, sensible and progressive people should be ashamed."

CANADIAN RAILWAY LAYOFF PUTS 1,600 ON RELIEF FUND

A. Farmilio, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council of Edmonton, Canada, criticized the Canadian National railways for laying off 1,600 men in their shops west of Winnipeg. Mr. Farmilio, who spoke on behalf of the Edmonton local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, said the men had only been working fifteen days a month for a long time and would be immediately thrown on unemployment relief funds for support of themselves and their dependents. He claimed there are thousands of cars needing repairs in the Edmonton district, and strongly condemned the government for the anomaly of laying off thousands of men from the national railways and then planning a direct relief budget amounting to many millions of dollars to take care of the jobless and their families until next December.

MORE ABOUT RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

Davis-Kelly bill; and be it therefore further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, assembled in Nashville, Tenn., go on record in favor of the Davis-Kelly bill and request the support and vote of senators and congressmen and urge them to use all efforts to have these bills passed and enacted into law during the present session of congress and a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the records of the subcommittee on mines and mining and also the minutes of the congressional Record. We further recommend that a copy of this resolution be furnished the president of the United States, Senator McKellar, Senator Hull and each congressman of the state of Tennessee and congressman of Pennsylvania, also the subcommittee on mines and mining.

FOR REPEAL OF TOBACCO TAX.

Resolved, That we go on record as favoring the repeal of the state tobacco tax, and the legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor is instructed to urge the repeal of this tax at the coming session of the state legislature.

PROTEST REDUCTION FEDERAL BUILDING.

Whereas, it has come to our attention that it is proposed among other economy moves to reduce the building appropriation bill now pending in congress in an amount in excess of two and one-half billion dollars, and while we are not unmindful that rigid economy in governmental expenditures at this time is highly essential and that our public servants advocating proper economies are to be commended, still the above mentioned proposal will add materially to unemployment and will tend to an abandonment of our traditional policy of building for permanency; and,

Whereas, we are of the opinion that our government should not lend itself to any project that will cause more unemployment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Tennessee Federation of Labor in its thirty-sixth annual convention call this matter to the attention of the Hon. Kenneth D. McKellar and urge that he use his influence against any such proposal; be it further

Resolved, That the state non-partisan committee be requested to handle this matter with the Hon. K. D. McKellar.

REAFFIRM POSITION ON NORRIS BILL.

Whereas, the Norris bill for the operation and further development of the Muscle Shoals (Wilson dam) received a clear majority of the United States senate and congress, and the president vetoed this measure; and,

Whereas, the passage of this act would be of vast benefit to the entire United States and to a large degree bring about normal conditions in agriculture and industry everywhere; and,

Whereas, the power interests have circulated the report that the Norris bill will never become a law and have circulated the further report that the Wilson dam is obsolete and have sought every means of publicity to discredit the potential value of this project that is now largely dormant; and,

Whereas, the power companies, namely, the Tennessee Power and Light company and the Alabama Power and Light company, now obtain power from one unit of the Wilson dam and pay the United States government two-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour and for merely distributing this power charge the citizens of adjacent cities a few miles away a minimum charge of 10 cents per kilowatt, the most extraordinary profit extracted from the people since the world began; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Tennessee Federation of Labor on this 4th day of May, 1932, That we demand that our United States senators and congressmen redouble their efforts to pass the Norris bill over the veto if necessary of the president; and be it further

Resolved, That any and all licenses granted to build power dams on the Tennessee river should be invalidated and not permitted to further enslave the people of the south; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the United State senators and congressmen for Tennessee and that copies be forwarded to Senator George N. Norris, the president of the United States and the president of the American Federation of Labor.

WORKERS ADVISED TO PAY POLL TAXES.

Whereas, the power of the ballot is one of the most important weapons of defense and offense in the hands of organized labor; and,

Whereas, certain vicious elements are conducting a systematic campaign tending to shift the burden of state and federal government on the shoulders of the poverty-stricken working men and women of our state and federal governments; and,

Whereas, organized labor has been repeatedly deceived by false promises from those in high places, who have aligned themselves with the powers opposed to the masses; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Tennessee Federation of Labor, in session at Nashville, Tenn., this the 4th day of May, 1932, to go on record as urging all locals and central bodies throughout the state of Tennessee to adopt a policy of urging all members to pay their poll taxes and to exercise their right of franchise to the end that only those candidates for office who are known friends of organized labor may get the united support of union men and women.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

MORE ABOUT RADIO PROGRAM

(Continued from Third Page)

Organizing Listening Groups.

Energetic steps are being taken for organization of listening groups throughout the nation. Unions and central bodies everywhere will gather to hear the broadcasts and to discuss them. The effects of the whole series will be to picture organized labor, not as a so-called class conscious sect, but as a great body of American citizens, battling for human progress as a living, vital part of the nation, eager for its perfection.

The labor press is being called upon to devote special attention to this tremendous, record-breaking series. Schools, universities and colleges are planning listeners' groups and discussion periods. Clubs and civic societies of all kinds are doing likewise.

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

B-176

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 13, 1932 | Number 3

...R. ARN WINS ...SUPPORT FROM ...CHAMBER BOARD

...tand Against Employing ...Jobless Is Approved.

...ANTS SEWER WORK ...DONE BY MACHINES

...ocal Citizens Find Some In...sistencies in Statements ...f "Taxation" Chairman.

Labor Seeks Jobs, Not "Handouts"

Ottawa, May 11.—Organized labor is protesting against the decision of the Dominion government to limit its duty in the crisis to grants for the direct relief of unemployed on the ground that it is cheaper to provide the jobless with just enough to keep them alive than to carry on works involving the payment of wages sufficient to enable workers to expend a little energy.

"Not handouts, but jobs, the right to work and maintain their self-respect, is what the unemployed want," says organized labor.

...oard of directors of the Chatta...ga Chamber of Commerce Wednes... indorsed the position of its "tax... committee with respect to the ...g of sewers at Brainerd with ...labor. The city commission had ...nced that, as an unemployment ...f measure, some 200 laborers ...ld be put to work and paid by ...city, rather than let the contract ...bidders who would probably use ...rn machinery and thus deprive ...hundreds of the opportunity to ...a small daily wage. The so... taxation committee, of which ...Arn is the guiding genius, im...tely protested, holding, in effect, ...private charities and the city ...kitchens are ample for the care ...the jobless, and the city could not ...to spend the taxpayers' money ...giving employment to men who ...also be taxpayers if they had ...with which to pay taxes.

...Mr. Arn, local capitalist and repub... factional leader, clinched, appar..., his argument for his "taxation" ...ittee with the following state..., as quoted by the Times:

"Last year President Hoover ...efused to propose a large build... program, and said in his ...essage to congress that such ...easures defeated their own pur...e. * * * There is no need for ...ppropriations, directly or indi...ectly, to aid the unemployed in ...Chattanooga at present. Private ...ontributions are taking care of ...the situation. * * *

"The universal acknowledgment ...of those who have gone into the ...matter, I think, is that the only ...remedy for the depression is re...ival of private industry."

...Local citizens are pointing out ...in the same issue of the Chat...ooga Times which published the ...ve, a feature front-page news ...y from Washington contained the ...owing paragraphs:

"The powerful support of Senator ...Robinson, of Arkansas, today was ...own solidly behind a new move for ...eral relief for the unemployed. ...the democratic leader of the ...ate came a broad plan for relieving suffering and aiding economic recovery through a $300,000,000 relief ...and a $2,000,000,000 construction program."

...The relief fund would be used for ...ans to states and municipalities, ...construction work. Later, it was ...ded, a group of ten senators ...ged themselves to support a beer ...to finance a $1,500,000,000 con...ction program.

..."Senator Pittman presented to ...he senate a list of eleven proj...cts estimated to cost from $625,...,000 to $1,000,000,000 as ex...mples of the type of work ...gainst which the government ...ould issue bonds. This program ...as prepared by the American ...egion and the American Federa...ion of Labor. * * *"

(Continued on Last Page)

PLAN GREATEST CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY

Elaborate Program Will Be Presented This Year.

SENATOR McKELLAR INVITED TO SPEAK

Central Body Reiterates Opposition to Wage Cuts at Busy Session.

Plans looking to the greatest celebration of Labor Day ever attempted by local trades unions were started at Central Body Monday night in a preliminary report of members of a committee named recently to have charge of the affair. Paul J. Aymon, general chairman of arrangements, stated that while nothing of a definite nature could be announced at this time, steps have been taken to insure the appearance here of some of the finest attractions available, and a gala day is being planned, with something to interest local citizens from early morning until midnight. Senator K. D. McKellar has been invited to deliver an address during the afternoon. W. A. Witt, who will have charge of the barbecue which it is planned to stage at noon, assured the delegates that he could, if necessary, feed 20,000 people at a remarkably low cost to the individual, and, with Mr. Witt in charge, success of this feature of the day is practically assured at the start.

None but major attractions will be brought into the city for the celebration, it was said, and it is planned to advertise them throughout the section, with the idea in mind of bringing to Chattanooga several thousand visitors from neighboring cities.

REITERATE PROTEST OF CITY PAY CUTS.

In a general discussion of recent "voluntary" pay cuts for members of the Chattanooga fire and police departments, it was recalled that Central Body had vigorously protested such action when it was first publicly announced that the cuts were planned, and the protest was apparently ignored. At the conclusion of the discussion, a motion prevailed which instructed the executive board to appear at city commission meeting and notify the board that the position of organized labor on wage cuts has not been changed.

WILL GUARANTEE SCALES ON POSTOFFICE JOB.

Secretary Cuthbert reported that he had received communications from several building trades unions, in response to a query from a local bonding company, stating that these unions would not attempt to alter wage scales during the progress of the work on the new postoffice building, if organized labor is employed. Motion was made and passed that Central Body will not support any local union which might attempt to raise wage scales on this particular project, after the work has started. This was amended to read that the right is reserved to protest vigorously any and all deviations from established wage scales locally.

OFFER CO-OPERATION TO THEATER UNIONS.

As noted in another column, present situation with respect to the closing of several movie houses consumed a great part of the meeting Monday, and at the conclusion of the discussions executive board was instructed to render any possible assistance to the unions involved if such becomes necessary. Position of the unionists in the controversy was unanimously indorsed.

RECORDER'S NOTES COVER ROUTINE.

A number of routine matters of more or less interest are noted by the recorder, as follows:

New delegates obligated are: Soft Drink Workers, W. F. Strickland; Moving Picture Machine Operators (alternate), C. E. Curle; Lodge 56, Machinists, W. L. Wergin, Herman Metz, F. H. Palmer; Painters, M. H. Ortwein.

Label committee reported several kinds of union-labeled smoking tobacco is obtainable at the Easy Way grocery, 417 Market, and 2310 McCallie. Also that Curlee clothes for men, handled by the Koblenz store in East Chattanooga, are still listed as "unfair" by the United Garment Workers.

President Perry reported on conference with Hon. W. G. McAdoo, and delivered a message from the former presidential candidate to the trades unionists of Chattanooga. "Stay in there and fight," was, in brief, the message of the distinguished Chattanoogan to the workers of his home city.

Secretary was instructed to write Senator K. D. McKellar inviting him to deliver an address in Chattanooga on Labor Day.

Delegates to Tennessee Federation of Labor made an interesting report on the deliberations of that body, and stated their conviction that much good will come of action taken by the convention at Nashville.

Theater Employes Marking Time as Houses Stay Dark

Officers of Local Unions Deplore Effort of Power Company Attorney, Employed by Theater Owners, to Inject Bitterness Into Unfortunate Situation — Thank Many Friends for Assurances of Confidence, and Ask That Public Withhold Judgment and Await Developments.

Chattanooga moving picture projectionists and stage employes are marking time pending the outcome of action taken last Saturday night, when seven picture houses were closed, five of them ostensibly closing their doors because of a demand on the part of the stage employes that the Independent Theaters company comply with provisions of a contract which called for employment of a maintenance man at the American theater, which course, the unionists say, is a protection to the public against fires and accidents of various kinds. Two houses operated by the Bijou Operating company also are closed, apparently in a sort of "sympathetic" strike against the unions.

Members of the organizations involved declare that no other issue was brought forth until Sunday morning, when a typical union-haters' statement was issued on behalf of the theater owners by T. Pope Shepherd, local attorney, who is also counsel for the Power Interests, in which it appeared that the theater operators take exceptions to practically all advances which the unions have made in wages and working conditions since the installation of sound pictures in the various houses.

The organizations involved declare that the newspaper publicity was the first notice they had that the theater owners were planning to demand a return to "silent-days" conditions, and possibly to that time when one operator was compelled to stay in a stuffy, insanitary booth for some twelve hours each day for a compensation of possibly $12 or $15 per week, when the danger of fires and consequent panic of audiences was ever present.

The real cause for the "disturbance" is described by the employes as "ruinous competition," which has gone "from bad to worse" during the past few months, and which has led to the inevitable end.

"The theater employes," said J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, "regret this unfortunate situation, but it is not of our making, and we are, as always, ready to do anything within reason to assure the reopening and profitable operation of all the closed houses. We have dealt with local theater operators for many years, and while we have at times disagreed with them, we have always managed to iron out any differences. That these theater operators should now take the drastic step of closing their houses and employing corporation counsel, who cannot possibly know anything of our mutual problems, as their mouthpiece before the public, we regard as regrettable, but we have no other course to pursue than to await the pleasure of our employers, with whom we still have signed contracts.

"On behalf of the organizations involved, I want to take this opportunity of thanking our many friends, both in and out of the labor movement, for their expressions of confidence and assurances of support. Particularly do we wish to express our heartfelt appreciation for the action taken by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, which assured to us the undivided support of our fellow trades unionists and their many friends throughout this territory."

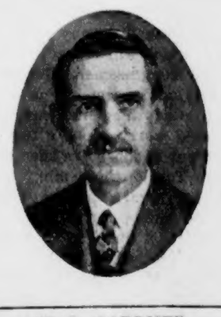
Miss Alice Goode Slowly Recovering

Miss Alice Goode, 16-year-old daughter of George Goode, well-known local trades unionist, is recovering slowly from a serious operation at Physicians and Surgeons hospital. It was said that Miss Goode will probably be taken home Friday or Saturday.

DEPORTATION OF 2,000 IDLE INDIANA MEXICANS IS PLAN

Hammond, Ind.—What to do with 2,000 jobless Mexicans whom the employers here have thrown into the unemployed army is a puzzle for the officials of the county. Judge Maurice E. Crites, of the Lake county superior court, presented to the county board a plan whereby the Mexicans could be deported to Mexico at less cost than it would take to keep them alive by charity. He said the United States government would supervise the transportation of the Mexicans to the border, where the Mexican government would take charge of them.

Vice-President



W. L. GARDNER

Mr. Gardner was elected vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at the annual convention of that body in Nashville last week. Mr. Gardner needs no introduction to local trades unionists, having been a member of Chattanooga Typographical union since 1890, and during that time having filled practically every office within the gift of the membership. His record in Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is almost identical, both in length of service and in the official places which he has graced.

"Walter" is not addicted to blowing his own horn, but when there are particularly knotty problems to solve he's a good one to have hanging around—and he's always in reach when organized labor is to be served. He will make a valuable addition to the official family of the state body.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PICKS REYNOLDS FOR PRESIDENT

New York.—The national convention of the socialist labor party nominated Vernie L. Reynolds, a former steamfitter, as its candidate for president of the United States. J. W. Aiken, of Boston, was nominated for vice-president.

W. T. Grant Store In New Spring Garb

Patrons of the W. T. Grant store, Market street, were greeted this week with a fresh, "springy" atmosphere, due to the fact that the big store has been completely renovated and brightly painted and decorated throughout. The "job" was the product of union labor strictly, the following members of Local 226 having participated: John Smith, George Goode, A. L. Surrett, George Sivley, Albert Jones and W. A. Howell.

With the above crew of competent craftsmen in charge, "it had to be good," and it is understood Manager Lyons is highly pleased with the results.

MASS. RADICAL JOBLESS MAKE DEMANDS OF STATE

Boston.—Approximately 500 unemployed demonstrators from various sections of Massachusetts marched to the heavily guarded state house and sent a delegation to confer with Gaspar C. Bacon, president of the state senate, relative to their request for the convening of a special session of the legislature to enact unemployment relief legislation.

Their resolutions prepared for Gov. Ely asked unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and state government; immediate relief at the rate of $15 a week, to be paid pending the passage of the insurance measures, this money to be raised by reducing the salaries of all state officials to $2,000 a year, by transferring all funds now used for military and police purposes, and by suspending payment of state debts to bankers, etc.

The unemployment relief program also included a state construction program providing for tearing down all slum dwellings and replacing them with decent homes to be rented at low cost, and entirely free to the unemployed.

MAKES APPEAL FOR STATESMEN AS LEGISLATORS

O'Guin Decries Indifference of People.

HOLDS STATE GETS SERVICE PAID FOR

Too Much to Ask Man to Sacrifice Interests for $4 Per Day Job.

By W. W. O'GUIN

I notice that some of the substantial citizens of Hamilton county are interesting themselves in the selection of candidates for the legislature. This is well and good and even more interest should be taken.

Too many times I have seen the interests of Hamilton county suffer through lack of intelligence and integrity on the part of her lawmakers. When I say intelligence I mean not only native ability but I especially refer to a lack of information regarding the procedure and activities of the legislative body.

Not so long ago I observed the part which an educated and otherwise intelligent legislator played at Nashville and it was pitiful indeed. He lacked understanding or sympathy with the legislative spirit and his efforts virtually all came to naught.

Some of the qualifications of a worthy legislator are honesty, intelligence, and a general understanding of legislative procedure. This can be obtained only by having been in contact with the law-making bodies during their deliberations.

Not only are these essential at this time but the legislator who can best serve the people this year must be one who is acquainted with the administrative machinery of the state, the functions of each department and the cost of its operation.

Any man who does not already have this information should obtain it and be able to discuss it freely during the campaign, before the voters put their confidence in his ability to help them.

I once heard a governor in his inaugural address say: "Last year the state collected $12,000,000 from the taxpayers. This is a stupendous sum and should be, can be and will be reduced."

After serving two terms this man who made the marvelous promise was exacting in taxes from the people of the state more than $25,000,000 annually.

When I heard the inaugural I remarked that any man who would make such a statement was either too ignorant to be governor or too big a falsifier, because I knew that the state could not reduce this revenue and meet its obligations as the result of demands for roads and schools and other progressive matters.

"Mediocrity" describes the average legislator, I regret to say, and I feel that I am charitable in saying it no stronger. I have said this to my friends who have never attended a session of the legislature: "You should attend one session any way, and thereafter you will have a great deal more respect for the county court, for it is an august body compared to a Tennessee legislature."

I have heard men vote "aye" on bills and have gone to them immediately and asked: "What did you vote for?" They would answer: "I don't know. What was it?"

I had a member come to me during the latter half of a session of which he had been a member and ask how to substitute a senate bill for a house bill. In other words, he wanted me to tell him the parliamentary procedure necessary to make this change and pass the senate bill in the house. I told him and he undertook the task and had it not been for the kindness of the speaker he never would have been able to make his motions.

Now this man had been there during the greater part of a 75-day session and could not place his bills on final reading.

I would not be misunderstood. There are always some strong, fine outstanding members of the legislature but they are often overwhelmed by the weaklings.

(Continued on Third Page)

BARBERS OPEN NATION-WIDE MEMBER DRIVE

Will Continue Indefinitely, Says President.

SHANESSY APPEALS FOR LOCAL SUPPORT

Declares Progress of Union Justifies Every Effort of Individual Members.

An intensive organization and educational campaign recently launched by the Journeymen Barbers' International union will be carried into all corners of the United States, according to James C. Shanessy, general president, and will continue until every competent craftsman eligible is enrolled in the organization.

A statement sent out by President Shanessy this week calls upon every member of the craft to do his bit in the campaign, and to lay aside all minor personal and individual opinions that conflict with a program for the benefit of the whole membership.

Mr. Shanessy sums up the purpose and intent of the campaign in the communication, which follows:

Ahe you milling about in a sea of despondency?

Snap out of it!

Let's face facts as they are! The economic structure that we thought so enduring has come crashing about our ears. We are suffering a depression and how shall we get out? This is one answer—through proper leadership!

There is an old saying that every crisis brings forth the leadership that saves the situation. Some men thrive and develop on adversity. It brings out their latent abilities and stimulates their courage. Like the pine tree on a rocky bluff that wars with the elements and grows strong, these men move to the front when put upon their mettle, and eventually emerge as real leaders.

Conflict wears off the rough edges and gives the potential leader a new slant on things. It makes him more tolerant, and he more deeply appreciates harmony, and peace, and good will.

In this campaign which the Journeymen Barbers' International union has started, and which is to be continuous and an integral part hereafter of this organization's policies, leaders are expected to be developed.

No cause can march forward when captained by mediocre leaders or without leadership. There must be a directing force, a consecration of effort, a continuous display of interest and an understanding of the principles involved. The cause must be first in every thought and action of the leader. Abraham Lincoln gave not only his thought and every fiber of his being to saving the states from disintegration, but gave his life. Consecrated leadership.

Never before in the history of the trade-union movement in America has the need of leadership been more apparent. The Journeymen Barbers' International union, entering a campaign to last continuously, in its efforts to bring every nonunion barber and beautician into the fold, will develop more leaders. We have intelligent and loyal members consecrated to the great work of bettering their union and bettering the conditions of their brother craftsmen. These men are capable of leading because they have the cause at heart and only need to exercise their talents.

Leadership in any crusade does not necessarily mean cyclonic action, nor the sounding of trumpets and beating of tom-toms. It does mean the ability to harmonize dissonant elements; to be charitable when considering the views of others; to pluck out the thorns of irritations that so often disrupt our local unions.

But a real leader cannot hide his light under a bushel. In time it will shine. If a leader appears in your local union and you see he has the best interests of the membership at heart, if he is filled with the zeal of the cause he represents, if his judgment is sound and his reasoning plain, he is worth listening to and worth following.

If such a man is a more capable leader than you are stand aside, for the cause of the Journeymen Bar-

(Continued on Third Page)

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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

CHAPTER IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part XVI

He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in!
—Edwin Markham.

Laboring people have a just quarrel with the church. There is a vast amount of truth in the charge they make that the nation's "Christianity" is after all merely a "front" worn for respectability's sake and in reality hides the exploitation of them as a class. Further, it is also true as charged by some laboring men and women, that our wealthy people as a class are not wholeheartedly assisting in any kind of program of economic progress for the masses.

WM. L. MOSS

All this and more is true, but does the method of righting these manifest wrongs lay in laboring people refusing to have any connection with the church simply because the church has upon its rolls members who are guilty of social wrongs? I do not think that withdrawal from the church is the best method by which these wrongs can be righted. The church belongs to the masses as much as it does to the self-styled "select few"—in fact, it is the precious possession of all men and for the masses to voluntarily relinquish the slightest hold on it is to rob themselves of a part of God's great gift to mankind.

By all means laboring people ought to remain in the church. As little as they might think about it the old Hebrew religious background out of which the Christian church developed was the scene of unceasing religious war carried on by the prophets in defense of the common people. Their demand for "righteousness" of which we read in the Old Testament was largely a demand for what we call "social justice." Cheating of widows, low wages, land monopoly, usury and hardness of heart (i. e., absence of social conscience in a man) were all bitterly and energetically assailed by the prophets of Israel. Read the books of Amos, Hosea and parts of Isaiah and be convinced.

Furthermore, it was this righteousness which was the "law" Jesus said must be fulfilled—every jot and tittle of it! The majority of the members of the church of Jesus' day disagreed with Him about this, just as a great many of our church members disagree with the idea today. It was not long before Jesus had entered a synagogue for the last time. But remember this, Jesus did not voluntarily withdraw from the church. He was in the habit of regularly attending synagogue service on the Sabbath. Jesus was kicked out of the church.

After He was thrust out of its doors what was His attitude? Certainly not the attitude of so many today who have turned their backs on the church. Jesus did not start belittling religion, He did not slander the church, He did not strive to keep others from fellowship with it. His sense of social opportunism would not permit him to do this. In spite of men's enemity toward Jesus He still loved them. By His life and words manifested through love He drew the circle that would have taken them in had they been but willing. Shut from out of the church Jesus set His whole heart and soul to the task of uplifting and ennobling religion instead of dragging it down through destructive criticism.

What Next!

A new device recently demonstrated "vacuum-cleans" the hole in rock drilling and removes the silica dust, so dangerous to the lungs of rock drillers. The cost of installation is offset by increased drilling speed and the sale of the collected silica dust which has several commercial uses.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Just as Easy—Like That!

Charlie Schwab is the funny face, for sure. Here he makes a speech, this rich fellow does, in which he says what we need is to get to work and sweat.

Yes, isn't that fine? Isn't Charlie the wisenheimer? That's all we need—just to get to work and raise a sweat. Eight millions of Americans would just like to have the chance to do that. Eight millions would like the chance to raise a sweat and earn some money.

Charlie says that's all they need, but they KNOW they need it—BUT FIRST OF ALL THEY HAVE TO GET THE CHANCE. They tramp around for months and they hand Charlie Schwab a sneer as they say, Yeah, try and get it!

Yes, they need a chance to raise a sweat, but TRY AND GET IT!

* * * *

Charlie goes on to say there are no rich in this country any more, at all, at all.

What a line of tripe! No rich! No Rockefellers, no Morgans, no Kahns, yes, and maybe no Schwabs? What is this steel magnate handing us? Where does a bird get off with prattle like that?

All WE need to do to get rid of our troubles is to raise a sweat, and there are no rich any more! They have called people crazy for a lot less than that.

As the weeks roll by it becomes clearer and clearer that those who have financial and industrial power have no sense. They don't know what is going on and they don't know what is in the wind.

It requires a lot of hunting around to find more stupidity than the high and mighty ones are showing in this crisis.

* * * *

Put this down: Right now those that HAVE are getting more every day. The few big ones are getting bigger. The little ones are being washed out and somebody has to get that which is washed out. And they do!

Schwab probably was resorting to bunk, hoping to make the miserable ones feel less miserable.

It doesn't work. It's no go.

We aren't being fooled today as much as we were being fooled three years ago.

There are plenty of men in business, industry and finance who see and admit the truth. Their numbers grow. In their midst this Charlie Schwab looms up like a jackass and may the jackass forgive the comparison.

Robert G. Ingersoll and Labor

The ashes of Robert G. Ingersoll were buried in Arlington Cemetery, within sight of the nation's capital, on May 4. The ashes rest in Arlington because of his military service in the Civil war.

The occasion will recall to older labor leaders the glowing tribute that great liberal paid to the workers in their age-old struggle for liberty.

He died in 1899. The guiding principle of his philosophy was "that no nation founded upon slavery, either of body or mind, could stand."

He clearly saw that the unequal distribution of wealth constitutes the major element in the downfall of civilizations and the servitude of the toilers. Among his utterances one finds this crisp truth:

> "Whoever produces anything by weary labor, does not need a revelation from heaven to teach him that he has a right to the thing produced."

Ingersoll passed away thirty years before the revolutionary introduction of labor-displacing machinery and the equally revolutionary increase in the wealth-producing capacity of the workers created an unemployment army numbering millions. But he visioned even then the truth so apparent today that machinery is not a social blessing when the increased wealth resulting from its use is appropriated by those who own and control industry without either reduction in the hours of labor of those who do the work or increase in their wages to enable them to enjoy larger and larger portions of the wealth increase.

Here is what he said on labor-displacing machinery and its relation to the workers:

> "Just as life becomes more complex and as every one is trying to accomplish certain objects, all the ingenuity of the brain is at work to get there by a shorter way, and, in consequence, this has been an age of invention. Myriads of machines have been invented—every one of them to save labor. If these machines helped the laborer, what a blessing they would be! But the laborer does not own the machine; the machine owns him. That is the trouble. *** We have got into that contest between machines and men, and if extravagance does not keep pace with ingenuity, it is going to be the most terrible question that man has ever settled."

If Ingersoll were alive today he would substitute "purchasing power" for "extravagance" and "wealth production" for "ingenuity," so that the last sentence in the quotation would read:

> "We have got into that contest between machines and men, and if purchasing power does not keep pace with wealth production it is going to be the most terrible question that man has ever settled."

The "terrible question" predicted by Ingersoll is here. We have nearly nine million workers totally unemployed, depending for a living for themselves and their families on the scanty rations furnished by charity organizations, and many millions more working part time with the consequent lowered living standards.

The "terrible question" is not only here, but it is unsolved. Those who own and control our business institutions have no remedy of their own and refuse to apply the shorter work week and work day demanded by labor to provide jobs for all the unemployed with wages high enough to permit the workers to buy ever-increasing portions of the ever-increasing amount of wealth which is largely produced by them.

The millions of jobless are living under an insufferable form of slavery. This condition must be ended. Ancient civilizations fell because larger and larger portions of the population became slaves. If American civilization is not to take a similar course, unemployment must be ended.

Cure Unemployment Now!

All talk of curing unemployment by legislation or by mysterious methods of credit expansion, revival of foreign trade and such devices is just sheer bunk.

There are measures that will help a great deal, some of them legislative. It is a sure thing that falling commodity prices make for lower wages and more unemployment, though a great many workers do not see that. As for foreign trade, altogether too much is made of that. The greatest market Americans have is in the United States and that always will be the case.

For permanent cure of unemployment we must have a greatly shortened work-week. Right now we need a 35-hour week. The American Federation of Labor properly and wisely points out that the depression has speeded up the use of machinery, so that at the end of the depression there will be more PERMANENT unemployment than ever. Not only must there be a shorter work-week now, but there must be an acknowledged policy of continuously shortening the work week and of continuously readjusting ALL wages UPWARD, if there is to be permanent cure for unemployment.

Stupidity still rules in most of the employing world. But by next winter the whole charity mechanism will break down. If there is any sound sense among America's leaders they will labor as they have never labored before to bring about sound cure before that breakdown comes.

The Rising Cost of Government

For months the people of the United States have been bombarded with propaganda regarding the alleged menace of the increasing cost of government.

We have been told that the interests of the taxpayers demand that appropriations for the administration of government institutions be drastically reduced. In many instances the propaganda comes from anti-labor employers whose main contribution to our social life consists in endeavoring to bring about wholesale debasement of the living standards of the working people by drastic wage cuts.

People who are caught by this propaganda overlook the fact that no small part of the increased cost of government comes from the necessity of protecting the masses of the people from the greed of the business groups, who are loudest in the tax-reduction demand.

A striking instance of this is found in a recent event in the District of Columbia.

A man and his wife were killed in their home by carbon monoxide gas escaping from a hot-water heater without a flue outlet into the chimney.

The coroner's inquest revealed that the plumbing contractor had failed to make an opening from the chimney crock into the flue lining. This neglect provided no escape for the gas, which backed up into the room and killed the couple.

It was also revealed that a number of houses in which the plumbing was installed by the same contractor had the same flue defect. The only reason the occupants of all of these houses were not killed was the fact that the others did not use gas heaters. The plumbing inspector testified that a large number of gas heating boilers had been installed in residences without any inspection "other than the casual visual inspection which may be given by the building inspectors." He said his inspectors had not required mechanics to remove flue pipes to examine chimneys. It was assumed that plumbing contractors knew their business and made proper flue outlets.

As a result of the facts revealed at the coroner's inquest the district commissioners, in order to prevent further fatal accidents caused by faulty gas pipe connections on heaters, issued an order providing that flue pipes from gas water heaters shall not be connected until the flue has been inspected and approved by an inspector of the office of the inspector of plumbing.

The plumbing inspector said that the administration of the new rule would require the employment of additional inspectors.

The employment of the additional inspectors will increase the cost of government in the District of Columbia.

The increase has been brought about by the necessity of having representatives of the people survey the work of building contractors in order that occupants of buildings shall not be killed by the failure of contractors to properly install plumbing appliances.

An honest survey would reveal that a considerable portion of the increase in the cost of government has been made necessary by tragedies similar to the one which caused the commissioners of the District of Columbia to increase the number of its plumbing inspectors.

It is needless to add that the people will insist that the social welfare and the public welfare activities of federal, state and municipal governments shall not be curtailed to satisfy the sophisms of the lower-cost-of-government propagandists.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

DEPRESSION

When the frost is on the window, and
the holes are in your sock,
And your pants are thin as paper, and
your overcoat's in hock,
And the flour bin is empty, it is then
you get the shock
Of republican prosperity—so early in
the morning!

When all the votes are counted, and
the tally's on the sheet,
And the crowds are all scattered, and
the extra's on the street,
And you wake up in the morning, and
look at the sheet,
You're old "Vox," the same old jackass, so early in the morning!

There's a happy time a coming, when
we're free of all our cares,
When we leave this world of sorrow,
and climb the golden stairs,
But I surely wish to Heaven, with my
soul all full of tears
I could see this mess all straightened,
so early in the morning.

* * *

I reckon there'll be a lot of congressmen out of jobs this fall and greatly increase the army of the unemployed, which will be bad, especially for the congressmen. But, somehow, I just can't seem to run a temperature, or anything like that, about it. I should worry about a few congressmen out of jobs! I've been out of a job now for lo, these many weeks (it seems years!) and I haven't noticed one single congressman that seemed to give a tinker's dam whether I even got another or not!

* * *

Why didn't our beloved chamber of commerce and that association of contractors kick and raise the devil about all those sewers out in South Chattanooga being laid by hand—and by city employes? The need of the worker is more acute now than then. They're like all the rest of us now, fighting for a job. If the contractor wins this fight it will be an outrage. Those who wilfully cause more delay and consequent starvation of those willing to work, and try to take profits to themselves by machine substitution for manual labor at this critical period are skating on very, very thin ice! If they fall through they have only themselves to blame.

Husbands Don't Matter.

If a married woman eats onions you can be pretty sure she's still in love with her husband.

* * *

Nothing dries quicker than the tears of a hypocrite.

NEW PROMOTION RULE WILL BENEFIT FEDERAL WORKERS

Washington.—The U. S. civil service commission announced that hereafter employes in the government service will be given preference in filling vacancies in higher positions.

The ruling was recommended by the Council of Personnel Administration recently created by President Hoover. One of the functions of the council is to fill the higher positions by transfer rather than by original appointment. It is claimed this new policy extends career possibilities in the federal service.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who are the members of the labor committee of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education?

A.—Matthew Woll, chairman; Thomas E. Burke, Victor A. Olander, Thomas Kennedy, John P. Frey, Chester M. Wright and Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary.

* * *

Q.—Is union membership growing in Great Britain at the present time?

A.—Writing in the organ of the Trades Union Congress General Council, Herbert Tracey recently said: "Trade union membership is beginning to show an upward tendency. Notwithstanding the prolonged industrial depression, some unions are able to report substantial accretions in numbers."

WASHINGTON CARPENTERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

Washington.—The Carpenters' District council has ordered its members to strike against a 30 per cent wage cut order issued by the Master Builders. The union scale is $11 per day. The employers undertook to knock it down to a maximum of $8 and a minimum of $5. Local union officials said the strike would be directed by the national office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, whose representative was already here.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-176

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Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

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BUTTER Golden Leaf or Golden Bud, Pound..... 18c
PORK & BEANS Campbell's, Armour's, Van Camp's — Can..... 10c
SALT OR MATCHES Reg. 5c Boxes. Two for..... 5c
BEAN HOLE BEANS Tall 15½-oz. size. Can..... 5c
FLOUR Polly Rich, 24-Pound Bag..... 63c

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Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Railroad Would Use U. S. Money For Labor-Displacing Machinery

Washington, May 12. — Here's pretty near the classic example of how the next depression is now in the making.

A big railroad, which must for the moment be anonymous, applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of three million dollars.

The railroad proposed to apply half of this loan to retirement of money borrowed from banks and which the banks demanded—matured bond issues, in other words.

The railroad proposed to use the remaining half—a million and a half dollars—in installing machinery equipment which would enable 140 men to do the work now done by 1,400 men!

HOUSE ELIMINATES WORST FEATURES OF "ECONOMY" BILL

Washington, May 12.—Organized labor has won a big victory in its fight against reducing the pay of federal employes. The sweeping omnibus "economy" bill, designed to make drastic cuts in the pay of federal workers, has been torn to shreds in the house and sent to the senate minus many of its most objectionable features. If it had passed as presented by the special house economy committee, the bill would have been a tremendous blow to wage and working standards of government workers.

The bill retains a provision for an 11 per cent pay cut, but the house exempted salaries of $2,500 and below, thus, in effect, setting up $2,500 as the minimum income needed by a federal worker. Efforts to cut salaries beginning at $1,000 were decisively beaten. Labor will continue its fight against any pay cuts.

Proposals to eliminate Saturday half holidays and furlough workers in accordance with President Hoover's plan, were rejected by big majorities.

As finally approved and attached to the legislative appropriations measure, the omnibus bill gives the president authority to reorganize the government departments; provides for consolidation of all public works, except rivers and harbors; cuts federal pay 11 per cent, with $2,500 exemption; eliminates overtime government pay; reduces printing costs for $4,000,000; suspends army and navy transfers; reorganizes the shipping board; cuts federal travel and subsistence allowances; forces retirement of superannuated employes, and suspends automatic pay increases.

Organized labor is not at all satisfied with the bill as passed by the house, but looks to the senate to reject objectionable provisions, including those eliminating overtime pay and suspending automatic pay increases. It is felt that the stand taken by the house against ruthless assaults on government employment standards will have its effect and that the senate will vote for maintenance of high federal pay and working standards.

SURVEY SHOWS PAY CUTS FAIL TO HELP BUSINESS

New York City, May 12.—Organized labor's contention that wage cuts do not bring prosperity is upheld by the results of a survey just completed by the National Association of Cost Accountants.

Wage cutters argue that pay reductions lower costs, thus stimulating sales, increasing production and boosting workers' earnings. The survey, as pointed out by the Business Week, leading business news organ, seriously challenges the wage cutters' theory.

Plants which have made the most drastic wage cuts since 1929 have worked the fewest hours, while those making the smallest cuts have operated most nearly on full time schedule, the cost accountants' investigation disclosed. The median wage level of the group was from 90 per cent to 94 per cent of 1929 levels at the end of 1931. In plants within the median group, working hours were 79.8 per cent of those for 1929 and the number of workers employed was 66.1 per cent of 1929 pay rolls. In every group which has made higher wage cuts, fewer hours were worked, while in plants with smaller wage cuts, more hours were worked.

In addition, plants which cut wages most drastically had to lay off the most men, so that plainly the wage cuts did not help their business. In plants where wages were cut 75 per cent or less of 1929 scales, the average number of employes at the end of 1931 was 29.2 per cent of 1929 pay rolls. In plants where wages were above 1929 levels, the number of employes was 68.8 per cent of those employed in 1929.

In the plants surveyed, average hourly rates had declined 5.6 per cent; working hours per week, 20.9 per cent; weekly earnings, 25.3 per cent; number of workers employed, 29.8 per cent; total wages paid, 47.5 per cent.

Decrease in earnings of employes of various industrial groups included in the 257 plants varied widely: Food, 15 per cent; printing, 22.6 per cent; paper, 25.9 per cent; leather products, 33.4 per cent; stone, clay and glass, 7.7 per cent; chemicals, 27 per cent; rubber products, 38.4 per cent; machinery, 62.9 per cent; forest products, 57.8 per cent; transportation, 54.6 per cent;; non-ferrous metals, 54.8 per cent.

The percentage loss of workers' earnings varied in different states covered in the survey. New England had the smallest loss. Percentage loss was least in Hawaii, Kentucky, California and Indiana.

SENATE BEER BILL CONDEMNED AND APPROVED IN REPORTS

Washington. — Wide divergence of views on the beer question was shown in the majority and minority reports of the senate manufactures committee on the proposal to legalize the manufacture and sale of four per cent beer.

A committee majority of seven, in a report prepared by Senator Hatfield, of West Virginia, asserted it would "add to enforcement difficulties" and retard rather than aid economic recovery.

A minority of four, in a statement prepared by Senator Metcalf, of Rhode Island, declared that beer would promote temperance and provide both revenue and employment. It denounced prohibition, which we described as "driving the people to hard liquors with a resultant increase in drunkenness, deaths from alcoholism and general lawlessness."

The minority group estimated that immediate employment would be given to a minimum of 500,000 persons and possibly more than 1,000,000 within a brief period following the proposed legalization of beer and asserted that the government would derive an annual revenue of around $1,100,000,000 from beer taxes.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

MORE ABOUT BARBERS' DRIVE

(Continued from First Page)

bers' union is greater than any man in it.

The dullest member should know that we have a goal well worth reaching. The wisest member can know nothing more important to his well being.

Workers outside our union fold are waiting to me led into the light. They need to be told about our principles and what real trade unionism will do for them. They will, many of them, be stiff-necked or dull of comprehension. It will take courage and the priceless ability to keep everlastingly at it to achieve our only objective—getting that person to become one of us and thus better himself.

America is a great country—a giant among nations. For the time being, it is sick with doubt and apprehension. The trade union movement, as a part of our social and industrial aspect, has suffered along with this great country.

The labor movement now has a wonderful opportunity to show this nation what it really stands for. The Journeymen Barbers' International union hopes to lead the way. The cause of all organized labor is our cause. All members are our brothers.

Thus our great organizing campaign gets under way. Our membership will renew its trade union spirit. Almost every local union, after getting into the thick of the organizing fray, will develop some outstanding leader in that particular community. That is what our organization—and in fact any organization—must have.

So let us all be of one mind and one accord. Let those who can serve in the front lines get there; let those who are hewers of wood and carriers of water take their places. Eventually balance will be established; trade unionism will have taken another step forward, and the Journeymen Barbers' International union display a solidarity that will be the envy of all.

Thus we must all do our part in this great work.

"Small service is true service while it lasts;
The daisy by the roadside, by the shadow which it casts,
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun."

Hard headed thinking—careful consideration of every step of the way—loyalty to our cause—consecrated leadership—unselfish service—a constant pulling together as of one mind and one accord—these are the things that will make our membership drive a success!

Then up and at it.

MORE ABOUT MAKES APPEAL

(Continued from First Page)

Is it any wonder? Tennessee pays $4 per day for legislative service and she is getting about all she pays for. If the state would pay decent wages for men to stop their regular vocations and go to Nashville and stay seventy-five days as lawmakers, they would probably get men of intelligence and integrity to serve them.

Another cause for the extravagance and unbusinesslike methods in the legislature is that the public does not seem to give a hoot about the type of men who represent them. A man may attend one session and make a rotten record and be re-elected without opposition.

The most disgusting of all the types of lawmakers is that whose members camp on the doormat of the executive office. I remember having heard members of the legislature say: "I am for whatever the governor wants, right or wrong." In other words, they have no convictions of their own, no mind of their own, but are mere puppets in the hands of the governor.

What we need at Nashville next January are men who will stand up and fight for what they believe to be right whether it pleases the governor or not. The voter must use discretion in selecting men. Give no heed to the demagogue who stands for all things in order to get votes and will be bound by nothing after his election.

Above everything, avoid electing men who are to be the tools of some individual or interest.

I saw three men vote to pass an odious election law which they bitterly opposed because an attorney who controlled them told them to do it. He told them to support it because he represented a large utility and the governor had warned him that unless he supported this measure the taxes on his utility would be greatly increased.

"God give us men," as representatives in the next session of the general assembly.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS ASKED FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. — Delegates representing 12 social agencies in the District of Columbia urged the district commissioners to endorse the bill introduced by Senator Capper, of Kansas, for old age pensions here. At present old people without means are sent to the poorhouse. Senator Capper is chairman of the senate committee on the District of Columbia.

Remember the Scotchman who saved his Red Cross pin from one year to the next?

Do you know Your Union Label

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Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
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ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Pattern and General Painters' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
ULWIU UNION MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
RETAIL UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
B U C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
THE MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
T.C.S.A. AFL
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
AUTHORITY OF GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
8944230

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Alfred Carr and wife, Laura Carr, dated December 11, 1925, of record in book "——", Volume 36, Page 248 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot One Hundred Fifty-two (152) Park City, D. P. Montague's Subdivision of part of the J. M. Dobbs Estate, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 14, of the Register's office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. C. Elkins and wife, Marie M. Elkins, dated October 15, 1925, of record in book "Z", Volume 17, Page 63 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second (2nd), Fourth Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twenty-three (23), Block Number Twenty-one (21), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as per plat of said Addition of record in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11580
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Chattanooga Industrial Bank vs. Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Industrial Bank vs. Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, sent up by said Court for consideration of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, heretofore rendered a judgment for $56.50 and costs rendered September 14, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, it was ordered and adjudged that the right, title and interest of Luther J. Carter in the land described below, be sold under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and costs.

Description of land: 74½ acres of land, more or less, known in plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as the Sam H. Seymour property, being situated on the north side of Ringgold Road, and being the southwest corner of the old E. Shelton farm, thence same north in the southeast quarter of the southwest half Section 15, Tract 2, S. R. 2, being the same property described in deed of H. F. Norman to said Sam H. Seymour June 5, 1922, and likewise to them by J. C. Heaton.

The above property was conveyed by Sam H. Seymour and wife, Marjorie A. Seymour, to Luther J. Carter and wife, Lee Carter, by deed dated September 24, 1926, and registered September 24, 1926, in Book W, Vol. 20, page 479 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, for a consideration of $55.00 cash.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the First Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the First Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,

within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11608
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Reuben D. Kellis vs. L. S. Hyde et al.

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said Court, in the case of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., sent up by said Court for consideration of land by W. T. Tasker, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $56.50 and cost rendered September 14, 1930, by W. T. Tasker, J. P., in favor of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, be sold under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and costs.

Description of land: 74½ acres of land, more or less, known in plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as the Sam H. Seymour property in Hamilton County, bounded on the [illegible] farms, on the southeast and west [illegible] Ringgold Road.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the First Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the First Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,

within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. E. Monroe and wife, Mary E. Monroe, dated February 1, 1926, said deed of trust having been placed of record April 2, 1926, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. the following real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Being Ten Feet (10) Seventy feet of lots (7) seven and (8) eight in Block number (21) Twenty-one, Chattanooga Land and Iron & Railway Company's Addition Number (1) one. Said parts of Lots make a tract of Ground fronting (70) seventy on the Northern line of Wert Street and extending back northwardly of uniform width, along the East line of an alley, a distance of (100) one hundred feet to the South line of Lot Number (9) nine in said block.

Sale will be made subject to one note for $2,000.00 (Two Thousand dollars) dated February 7, 1930, due and payable to the Administration & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, three years from date with interest payable semi-annually, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 29th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

5-20 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 46266
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Coleman Pettis vs. Odell Gaines and Tom Sewell

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January term of said court, in the case of Coleman Pettis against Odell Gaines and Tom Sewell, to satisfy a judgment for $500.00 and costs rendered April 16th, 1932, by Hon. Oscar Yarnell, in favor of Coleman Pettis against Odell Gaines and Tom Sewell, it was ordered and adjudged that the property described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of property: One Graham Paige 1929 model automobile, license No. 122-142, 1931, Tennessee.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said property according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said court, at the courthouse, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1932,

within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Nita B. Estill, dated March 7, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 24, Page 167 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Thirteen (13), Block Number Thirteen (13), Stewart's Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 32, in the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South line of Union Avenue and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley, and being the same property conveyed to W. D. Espy and wife, Kate Espy, to R. C. Estill and wife, Nita B. Estill, by deed registered in Book "J", Volume 9, page 457, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 6th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46902
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sallie Miller vs. William Miller

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam Morris, Atty. 5-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Claude Brown and Company, Incorporated, by Claude Brown, President and Treasurer, dated June 16, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 226 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932.

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: A lot beginning on the [illegible] side of East Fourth Street one hundred (100) feet from the East side of Dodson Street, in the center of an eight (8) foot alley, thence running [illegible] South side of East Fourth Street one hundred (100) feet to the West line of [illegible] separating this lot from [illegible] Cemetery; thence [illegible] West line of said alley, [illegible] to the North line of [illegible] Ferger, [illegible] with the first line [illegible] to the center of said [illegible] one hundred (100) feet to the [illegible] R. K. Savage and wife, Annie [illegible] J. Gilbert King to said property, [illegible] O. Vaughn, [illegible] of the Register's Office of Hamilton [illegible] Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

This [illegible] believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This [illegible] day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. [illegible] and wife, [illegible] dated [illegible] of record in [illegible] Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West [illegible] feet of Lot Number Four (4), Georgia Avenue Addition, as per plat of record in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 2, page 123, said lot being shown [illegible] on the east [illegible] Battery Place (formerly known as Pierce Street) and extend [illegible] of uniform width, along the East line of Georgia Avenue a distance of one hundred and [illegible] (100.42) feet, more or less, to the North line of Lot Number [illegible] in said Block. Said lot is more particularly described as beginning at the Southeast intersection of Battery Place aforesaid, Payne Street and Georgia Avenue aforesaid; thence southwardly along the East line of Georgia Avenue one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet; thence eastwardly at right angles, thirty-two (32) feet; thence northwardly right angles one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet to the South line of Battery Place; thence westwardly along the South line of Battery Place thirty-two (32) feet to the point of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Mrs. W. A. Buchanan and husband, Elliott M. Buchanan, to W. R. Cross, by deed registered April 26, 1929, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 13th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-3

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46907
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ida King vs. A. H. King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. H. King is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. French Grubb, Atty.

5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
No. 46917
Hattie Donegan vs. Henry Donegan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Henry Donegan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 5-1

MORE ABOUT

MR. ARN WINS

(Continued from First Page)

Still another paragraph states that Bernard M. Baruch, prominent New York financier, described Robinson's plan as "sound, necessary and effective."

A jobless Chattanoogan remarked Thursday that if the chairman of the chamber of commerce "taxation" committee could be induced to switch the dial on his radio for a few moments from the White House to the halls of congress, and have lunch for a day or two at Judge Fleming's flophouse instead of at the Mountain City club, he might change his impressions as to the "universal acknowledgment" as to public works, and as to the need for appropriations to provide work for hungry men and their families.

Big Danger Seen Unless Congress Provides Relief

A. F. of L. Spokesman Tells Senate Committee Government Must Act Quickly — Social Workers Picture Acute Want.

Washington, May 12.—"If something is not done and starvation is going to continue and perhaps increase, the doors of revolution are going to be thrown wide open and leaders of the country ought to know it," Edward F. McGrady, speaking for the American Federation of Labor, told the senate manufacturers' committee. He appeared before the committee in behalf of the Costigan-Lewis bill to provide $500,000,000 for advances to states and municipalities for relief work.

Before Mr. McGrady spoke, social workers from New York, Chicago and Philadelphia had testified that local relief funds were failing and appealed for federal help.

"The administration ought to know that more than balancing the budget is needed. Bread and butter are needed. We want to get it through work, but if we can't do that we are going to get it anyway," McGrady said.

Labor Losing Patience.

Labor leaders, McGrady added, "have lost patience with the government's failure to provide relief.

"The employment situation is worse than at any time," he said, warning that next winter would be more serious than last.

"A number of uprisings in industrial cities have been tossed off by saying they were led by communists," he continued, "but most of those people know nothing of communism. What they wanted was bread."

Many of the social workers who testified were among those who appeared in support of federal aid several months ago, but there was one new witness, C. C. Carstens, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, who said he had been opposed to federal relief, but now favors it.

"It is the only way to keep family life together," he said.

Relief Funds Near End.

A nationwide survey of conditions was presented by H. H. Lurie, chairman of the unemployment subcommittee of the American Association of Social Workers, which he said showed relief funds are "being spread thinner and thinner." He said:

"Relief has been continuously and gradually reduced so that whole families are getting an average of $2.39 a week."

Mrs. Helen Hahn Tyson, deputy secretary of welfare for Pennsylvania, said that funds and workers are inadequate in her state, that the need is extreme, and that "the American standard of living is a dream of the past for great numbers of people." She said conditions in Pennsylvania "beggar description," and that at least "1,000,000 persons are receiving or need aid."

Heart of Nation Not Touched.

Senator Costigan opened the hearing with a short statement.

"The session of congress draws to its close," he said, "and nothing affirmative or constructive has been done by congress or the administration.

"Famine has touched the mind, but neither the heart nor conscience of America."

BIG CORPORATIONS COULD HAVE ENDED DEPRESSION

United Action by Giant Industries to Use Surplus Funds for Employment Would Have Kept Millions of Wage Earners at Work and Averted Present Crisis.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

New York, May 5.—Had a moderate fraction of the surplus funds in the treasuries of corporations listed on the New York Stock exchange been used to finance employment, six million wage-earners could have been employed, the present crisis averted and an example set before the world.

Some of the best authorities in this city believe that, unless there is unforeseen change, a great many of the corporations that still have surpluses will be forced to utilize their full resources to avoid going to the wall.

Thus surplus money that could have been kept intact will go into wasteful efforts at salvation. Had a small part of the surpluses been used for employment a national calamity could have been avoided, while as matters stand many corporations will lose, not a small part, but all of their reserves.

The facts demonstrate clearly that America has suffered from the industrial misrule of one of the blindest autocracies known to history. If Nero fiddled, American industrialists have played jewsharps.

Banker Control Stands Out.

Going ahead the picture in an effort to find out why the corporate organizations of the nation have failed to see and seize their opportunity one fact stands out. There is scarcely an industrial corporation of size or importance that is not dominated by the presence of bankers on its board of directors and by banker control of either its finance committee or its executive committee, as the case may be. Moreover, the controlling committees are so interlocked that the policy of a single bank may run through as many as a hundred corporations.

It is conceded that the action of a single corporation, or even of a group of corporations, would not have saved the day for employment. But had there been a power of sufficient prestige, possessed of the courage and the initiative, to bring American corporations into united action, and doing the same thing on a pro rata basis, American unemployment could have been wiped out with scarcely an effort. So far have American institutions failed in the nation's greatest industrial crisis. The power to bring about action existed, but the initiative, or the courage, or both, were lacking. The eight million unemployed are still unemployed and the six million partly employed are still, with slight change, but partly employed.

Nine great corporations—and not all of them are among the greatest—have surpluses of roughly one billion, eighty million dollars.

Slump Could Have Been Ended.

Less than half the surplus of this little group of corporations would have kept one million men at work for half a year! It would have given them working time enough so that each man could have earned $500 in that half year. If he earned it he would have spent it and half a billion dollars would have run its course in the commercial channels of the nation.

It is clear that had the corporate leaders of the nation a year ago been called into conference and led to act in unison, perhaps the expenditure of 25 per cent of the corporate surpluses would have ended depression, whereas many of them now will use up all of their surplus funds, with depression still running its course unchecked.

The nine corporations whose aggregate surplus ran well over the billion on the face of their last statements are: B. F. Goodrich company, G[illegible] year Tire and Rubber, Firestone [illegible] and Rubber, Nash Motors, Anaco[illegible] Copper, General Motors, General E[illegible]tric, Radio Corporation and U[illegible] States Steel.

In addition, American Telep[illegible] and Telegraph, which has laid [illegible] 50,000 workers, made a profit of [illegible] 000,000 last year!

LOAN URGED BY CONTRACTO[illegible]
$1,500,000,000 PUBLIC WOR[illegible]

Washington.—The governing b[illegible] of the Associated General Contrac[illegible] of America recommends a $1,500,0[illegible] 000 federal bond issue, the proc[illegible] of which would be lent at cost [illegible] states, cities and other civic agen[illegible] for the construction of public [illegible] provements.

A "productive reconstruction [illegible] corporation," to be created by le[illegible] lation would administer the bond[illegible] sue proceeds.

The governing board reached [illegible] conclusion that many states and [illegible] ser civic agencies are willing but [illegible] able to finance work-creating [illegible] provements, and that they will d[illegible] provided they can raise loans at [illegible] interest rates. It is believed [illegible] credit of the federal governmen[illegible] impregnable enough to enable i[illegible] float the loan at a low interest r[illegible]

Spinach has come in for ano[illegible] blow from a doctor, who insists [illegible] good food for rabbits only. T[illegible] however, will not discourage t[illegible] sands who reason that it taste[illegible] bad it must be healthful.

Appreciation!

A Statement From Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, and Local 140, Stage Employes

Due to the closing of seven local picture houses a number of our members are out of employment.

Immediate cause of this situation, so far as we were informed prior to last Saturday night, was a violation of our agreement on the part of the management of the Independent Theaters company.

It appears, however, from statements published in the Chattanooga Times from T. Pope Shepherd, speaking for the theater management, that we must surrender wages and working conditions which we have built up over a period of many years before we are to be re-employed.

We have no desire at this time to go into a detailed defense of our position, but full information will be furnished our friends and the general public if and when such becomes necessary.

For the present, we ask that theater patrons withhold judgment and await developments.

In the meantime, we desire to thank our many friends among the citizenship for their expressions of confidence, and particularly our brothers and sisters of Organized Labor for their hearty assurance of support as expressed through Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council Monday night.

LOCAL 259, MOVING PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS
LOCAL 140, STAGE EMPLOYES

Arcade Job Unionized; Sears-Roebuck 'Right'

UNION FIRM LOWEST BIDDER ON NEW LOCAL POSTOFFICE

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 20, 1932 — Number 4

WORKERS' EDUCATION SECRETARY TO BE GUEST OF CENTRAL BODY MONDAY—SPEAKS AT COURTHOUSE

Spencer Miller, Jr., Nationally-Known Economist, Will Address Public on Unemployment and the Remedy Therefor—Trades and Labor Council Meeting Called Off to Honor Distinguished Visitor.

Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor, will be a guest of Chattanooga trades unionists Monday, and regular meeting of Central Body will be passed in order that Mr. Miller may be given the opportunity of addressing a public gathering at the criminal court room at the courthouse. The meeting will be held in the third-floor corner room.

At a special meeting of Central Body Monday night it was reported that the exact time of Mr. Miller's arrival had not been learned, and at presstime this information had still not been obtained. Program for the entertainment of the distinguished guest will naturally depend upon this point.

Mr. Miller is an economist of national fame, and is widely recognized as a deep and intelligent thinker. His work with the education bureau of the American Federation has been outstanding, and has commanded the attention of leaders in various lines of thought.

An institute and round-table discussion under the direction of Mr. Miller was a feature of the recent convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at Nashville. Participated in by leading economists of Nashville universities, the institute consumed almost a full day of the three-days' convention, and delegates were unanimous in the declaration that the innovation was one of the most educational and instructive features ever attempted by the federation. So much were the officers and delegates impressed with the affair that it is planned to devote one entire day of each future session to similar discussions.

Mr. Miller, aside from his technical knowledge of the subjects in which he is most interested, is an exceptionally entertaining talker with the ability to put force into his arguments, and the general public as well as local workers will find unusual interest in his address.

Further announcement, it was stated, will be made in the daily press, and officers of Central Body asked that The Labor World urge upon every trade unionist in this vicinity, as well as the general public, to hear the address of the federation official.

Local Labor Mourns A Faithful Friend

Passing, Wednesday, of Patrick W. Delaney, at the age of 80, was a matter for sincere regret by hundreds of local trades unionists who, if they did not know this substantial citizen personally, were well acquainted with his generally known attitude of fairness in his relationship with his associates and his employes.

Mr. Delaney came to Chattanooga in 1889 as general superintendent of the Ross-Meehan company, and after some four years of service with that concern he established the Eureka Laundry, which has since been operated — always, incidentally, as a strictly union shop.

Mr. Delaney was an honorory member of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of every member of the local union. He is survived by his widow, two sons, William P. and Frank T., and one daughter, Miss Julia, all of Chattanooga, and a brother, Daniel, of Auburn, Wash. Seven grandchildren also survive.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local labor movement in extending to the bereaved relatives of this good citizen heartfelt condolences in their great loss.

NEW ZEALAND UNEMPLOYED PROTEST AGAINST WAGE CUT

Wellington, New Zealand.—Discontent with the unemployment situation broke out again in Wellington when 4,000 men who had quit work on city relief projects in protest against a cut in the wage scale paraded with their wives and children to parliament house to present a protest petition. On their return march a few of the reckless marchers left the procession and smashed a few windows in Willis street, the main shopping center. Policemen and 100 special constabulary dispersed what the authorities called a "riot" in half an hour without serious casualties on either side.

Miners Negotiate New Wage Scale

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers in District 19, is in the Wilder field this week assisting local mine union officers in negotiating a new wage scale for that district. Joint contract in Fentress and Overton counties expires early in June, and Mr. Williams states that no trouble whatever is anticipated in the signing of a new pact. Most cordial relations between employer and employe exist, he said, and the mutual feeling of good-will has been increased during the past year of union operation for these particular operations.

Aymon, Cheek Speak At Knoxville Confab

Paul J. Aymon and W. E. Cheek, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, returned Thursday morning from Knoxville, where they had been for several days on business for the state body.

Incidentally, the labor chiefs were invited to and did address a public mass meeting in the sister city, called by Mayor O'Connor to discuss the question of federal relief for the unemployed.

Mr. Cheek will remain in Chattanooga until Saturday morning.

Wann Funeral Home Being Redecorated

Interior of Wann's funeral home, at 660 Georgia avenue, is being completely renovated and redecorated this week by two of the famous Witt brothers, W. A. and G. S.—or, if you prefer, "Zeke" and "Skinny."

The Wann company, it is said, always specifies organized labor on any project of this kind, which is, of course, assurance of a high-class job.

Organized Labor To Be Employed On Big Projects

Executive Officers of Central Body and Local Building Trades Unions Make Effective Campaign for Workers---Expect Postoffice Job to Be "Fair"--Week's Budget of News Creates Spirit of Optimism for Future Employment Conditions.

Lacking only official confirmation by one local union, an agreement was consummated this week which completely unionizes one big construction job which had been started by non-union workers in nearly every craft, and assures to members of local trades unions exclusively the construction of at least one other large project for which contract has already been let and actual work begun.

Following a series of conferences between executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representatives of various building trades crafts, business men and contractors, the new Arcade building, Market street to Broad, which was officially declared "unfair" shortly after the preliminary work started some three weeks ago, became a 100 per cent. union project, all non-unionists being laid off and replaced by members of locals in good standing. After the formal action by one local mentioned above, there remains only the formality by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council of officially removing the project from the "unfair list."

A second item of major interest to local workers is the assurance that the new $100,000 Sears-Roebuck building at Sixth and Market streets, will be "100 per cent. union." For many weeks officials of Central Body, working in co-operation with various building trades unions, have conducted a campaign to "sell" representatives of the big mail-order house on the idea that the use of union labor on the project would be both right and profitable. On behalf of this concern, it should be said that their reaction to the claims of the union representatives was very gratifying, and every consideration was given to the workers' arguments.

The building, however, is to be erected for Sears-Roebuck by the Chattanooga Trust company, and the officers of that concern also must be given full credit for their fair-minded attitude in awarding the contract to a general contractor who would assure the employment of organized labor in the building operation.

Work of tearing down the building at Sixth and Market streets has already begun, and the actual construction will begin immediately when the site has been cleared. While the new Sears-Roebuck local home will be only two stories and basement, it will cover the full block between Market and Broad on Sixth, and will be a creditable addition to the more modern buildings in the downtown section.

Coincident with the announcements outlined above, Chattanooga trades unionists were elated with the news that the low bidder on the new million-dollar postoffice building was a firm which has for many years used union labor exclusively in big building projects throughout the country. Ralph Sollett & Sons company, of South Bend, Indiana, who were the lowest bidders, it will be remembered, erected the beautiful and modern American Trust and Banking company building at Eighth and Market street, which gave employment for several months to large crews of local building tradesmen of the various crafts.

Although, as stated above, official confirmation of the agreement made by officials was yet to be made by one of the locals interested, it is felt that such action is a mere formality, and assurance of employment for a substantial number of union workers has served to create an optimistic atmosphere regarding the prospects for sustained employment during several months to come.

Another item of interest in the budget of good news for the week came in announcement from officials of Local 226, Painters, that E. M. Murphy, local contractor who for many years was the largest employer of members of this craft in Chattanooga, but who several months ago "broke" with the organization, is again in the fold, having signed the Painters' agreement this week after conferences with union representatives.

Chattanooga trades unionists are very well satisfied with the outlook, confident that the above and other recent developments indicate that a solid foundation has been built against the time when business turns that corner and finds Old Man Prosperity ready to begin making up for all the time which he has lost in the past two years.

SEVEN RAIL UNIONS ADVOCATE 25-YEAR WAR DEBT MORATORIUM; SIX ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE

Railroad Workers Will Be Obliged to Ask Dole Unless Immediate Unemployment Relief Steps Are Taken, President Is Told—Other Unions Oppose Moratorium Plan.

Washington, May 19.—Railroad labor will be obliged to demand a dole unless immediate steps are taken to increase employment and relieve distress, heads of seven big railroad unions told President Hoover in an appeal to the chief executive to move for a 25-year moratorium on war debts owed the United States as a means of encouraging foreign trade.

That the plan for a moratorium on war debts did not meet with the approval of all the railroad labor organizations was stated later by the leaders of six unions who conferred with the president and told him their organizations were emphatically opposed to the moratorium proposal.

Members of the delegation which appealed for a moratorium included D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; S. N. Berry, Order of Railway Conductors; A. F. Whitney, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; T. C. Cashen, Switchmen's Union of North America; E. J. Manion, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; J. G. Luhrsen, American Train Dispatchers' association, and D. H. Fljozdal, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. In a statement to the president, they said:

"Mr. President, we have come here to tell you that unless something is done to provide employment and relieve distress among the families of the unemployed, we cannot be responsible for the orderly operation of the railroads of this country; that we will refuse to take the responsibility for the disorder which is sure to arise if conditions continue.

"Nor will we accept responsibility for the demands that will surely be made upon representatives of the government and which we predict will be more far-reaching than any yet made, including the dole.

"It would be with great reluctance that those we represent would ask for a dole. On the other hand, Mr. President, what other alternative is there available? Everything else suggested has either failed or been denied. If something is not immediately done we will be obliged to demand a dole."

The six organizations whose leaders expressed opposition to the plan for a moratorium were the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, International Association of Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers' International association.

G. W. Laughlin, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said the seven organizations proposing the moratorium represented 550,000 workers. The fourteen other brotherhoods, he said, represent 1,200,000 employes.

Laughlin said that although only six of the fourteen brotherhoods were represented at the White House conference, the remainder also objected to the proposal.

The six representatives asserted, however, that they shared the opinion of the other group that "economic conditions in the country today call for immediate constructive action on the part of the federal government."

Many Methods Used to Boom Union Label During Big Drive

Washington, May 19.—Reports received by the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, show that New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago have been particularly active in the big nation-wide union label campaign conducted during April by the department. Chicago has used the radio several times each day to call attention to the campaign, the management of station WCFL donating all available time to the campaign. A union label display is one of the special features planned by those in charge of the campaign in Chicago.

Houston, Tex., held a dance and union label style show during the campaign, the local merchants co-operating in making the show a success.

Spokane, Wash., arranged with the local merchants to have union label displays in their shop windows. An open meeting of the Central Labor union was held and an entertainment was held in connection with the meeting. Cascade County Union Label league, Cascade, Mont., started the April campaign with a big rally on March 25. Addresses and an entertainment were a part of this meeting.

East Liverpool, O., is taking an active part in the drive and planned to secure samples of union labeled products for free distribution. A great amount of literature was distributed.

The Garment Workers of Kansas City, Mo., are waging an active campaign. Vast quantities of label literature has been distributed under the able guidance of the officers of this local union of the United Germent Workers of America.

Garment Workers in the following cities have distributed great quantities of label literature secured from the Union Label Trades Department free of cost: Denver, Colo.; Birmingham, Ala.; Oshkosh, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; Mobile, Ala., and Omaha, Neb.

Los Angeles, Cal., held a union label dance on April 1 with free admission to those holding cards secured from members of the committee. Prizes of union labeled articles were awarded, these prizes being donated by different local unions. This dance was given as a special feature of Union Label month.

ENGINEERS EQUALIZE SHOVELMEN'S WAGES IN NORTHWEST STATES

Portland, Ore.—The International Union of Operating Engineers announced the adoption of a new scale of wages for power shovel operators in the northwestern states to apply outside the building trades radius of the larger cities. The scale conforms with the scale in force in the southwestern district and makes the shovelmen's rate ahe same in the following states: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, California and Arizona.

"We believe," says the Oregon Labor Press, the official organ of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, "that this is one of the most progressive moves that has been made towards 'stabilizing' wages for a group of workmen over a large area and removing the confusion caused by many different union scales in the same area, thereby setting employes of union shovelmen on an even footing when bidding for work in the different states."

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV

JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part XVII

The tree is known by its fruit.
—Matt. xii 33

What was Jesus' "sense of social opportunism?" It was His conviction that we do not and cannot live isolated and apart from each other and, this being true, we should make our relations be of the best. In other words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." (Matt. xxii:39.) To the followers of Jesus "social opportunism" simply means meeting squarely and without shirking all that is demanded of him in his social life in the name of Christianity. If there is any doubt in the mind of the follower of Jesus as to where he should start in applying what he has learned from the Master he has but to remember His words, "I am in the midst of you as one that serveth." (Lk. xxii:39.) These words bring the follower of Jesus face to face with the question: Am I, in my own little place in life, always moved by the spirit of service? That is, am I contributing anything to the general movement which lifts and ameliorates the life of my fellowbeings? Am I producing, distributing and administering what little or much I may have in such wise as to be truly called a laborer together with God? Or am I a social parasite and a social highwayman, thwarting the ideals of God, usurping to my own exclusive use the generosity and fullness of nature, and fattening on the misfortunes of others?

WM. L. MOSS

According to my analysis of the teaching of Jesus to me the evidence of what we call success in life—or what is called "glory" in the gospels—is found only in the capacity and willingness to serve. There is not, nor has there ever been, a totally detached or isolated life—whether we will it to be so or not, our lives contact others. Therefore, try as hard as we may we cannot explain away our social responsibility toward our fellowmen nor can we offer any legitimate excuse for not fulfilling that obligation. This is made clear in the words of Jesus when He said, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you . . . Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even the least, ye did it unto me." (Matt. xxv:34, 40.) What is this social service the follower of Jesus must render? "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only . . . he shall in no wise lose his reward." (Matt. x:42.)

Thus Jesus teaches us that the conversion of our social life must be into the channel of service, or from an idealistic viewpoint the extent to which we have fulfilled our social obligations is determined by whether when we had the opportunity we have placed a cup of cold water to the thirsting lips of a little child.

To transfer His saying to real life means our lives are judged by whether or not we might improve opportunity or obstruct the insignificant life.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How old is the Boot and Shoe Workers' union?

A.—April 10, 1932, marked the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the organization.

* * *

Q.—How many states have union-label laws and what is the purpose of the laws?

A.—The District of Columbia and forty-four states have such laws, which in general authorize organized workers to adopt a device to designate the product of their labor. Labor organizations are therefore secured in their right to register, etc., the labels chosen by them to distinguish their products.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Consistency Put on the Spot

The Hamilton county democratic convention yesterday morning was a highly successful affair. The bosses, the officeholders and the candidates could have desired nothing more. Their well-oiled machine did not produce so much as a solitary squeak. It was such a meeting as democrats can hold only when they are thoroughly under control.

Believe it or not, the above quotation is from the Chattanooga Times, which paper started a leading editorial on last Sunday morning with the paragraph quoted, commenting on the democratic convention of Saturday.

The morning paper, some may remember, is an advocate of abolishment of the primary and a return to the time-worn and vicious convention system throughout the state, and has printed reams of "argument" purporting to extol the virtues of the convention system and deploring the "iniquities" of the people's primaries.

Shakespeare, or somebody, once said something to the effect that consistency gathers no moss, or something.

Oh, consistency, verily thou art badly used at times!

The Gentlemen of Wall Street

What a fine lot of patriots the Wall Street gents have turned out to be. They have profiteered in peace as they did in war, in hard times as they did in good times. What the rabble rousers have got now to talk about!

If any gang in America has a panning coming it's the Wall Street gents who have gouged, rigged and juggled to their own tremendous advantage, while millions have been in want. What a spectacle! And they still have the nerve to hold up their heads and think they are great men.

The difference between Al Capone and the Wall Street racketeers is one of geography and field of operations. Moral difference? Just where?

Perhaps the multitude doesn't understand that the market jugglers reap a harvest going down just as well as going up—perhaps they do better going down. And gangs get together to rig a market so it will do just what they want it to do, in which event the multitude loses its shirt—as has happened.

The United States Senate, with the able help of Congressman La Guardia, who doesn't seem to lose his head, has been giving us the evidence. One of the interesting things today is that the severest critics of Wall Street brutality and deviltry are found in the ranks of decent business men. Perhaps that's because they know best what has been going on. The honest banker is the severest critic of all. He, too, has been victim of the rotten outfit, often compelled to play a hand in a game he knew was rotten.

One banker said to this writer this week: "If the people knew ALL that has been going on among the big fellows none of them would be left. But rotten as they have been, we need them until the country can get out of this mess. We've got to keep the shell together until the nation is functioning normally again."

Strange talk, from a banker of conservative bent. But one of the strange things about this situation is that the best understanding of it comes from men who in other times would have denounced the critics.

Wise men in all ranks today look for cure through work. They are determined to curb the power of financial crooks and autocrats, but they know that cure must come through finding work for the masses.

The six-hour day proposal, first put forth by organized labor, finds new converts every day. Many men frankly say the nation faces the choice between work and revolutionary outbreaks by next winter.

These are critical, but stirring, times.

Of course the six-hour day must come. Perhaps a work-day shorter than six hours—and certainly a five-day week. There is no escape from that, unless we contemplate ruin.

One man said: "What are machines for if not to bring mankind the benefit?"

True, of course. Look forward to the six-hour day and a wage higher than we have ever known! Those things are coming. Organized labor leads the way, but the followers are not as far behind as they used to be. History will show that today we are going somewhere with tremendous speed.

Suffering is acute today. It may be more so. But we are moving mighty fast—toward something.

Observe the Stock Exchange

Defenders of the Stock Exchange explain that it is necessary that there be a market for stocks and bonds.

There is no need to quibble with the idea that there must be a market. But it has become clear beyond dispute that there does not have to be the kind of market that trades in stocks for the purpose of robbing the nation.

Recent revelations, if they were needed, prove beyond cavil that the present Stock Exchange is a national menace, that it has contributed enormously to the increasing density of depression, that it has, in plain words, been a den of thieves and a place of iniquity.

Four months ago labor contended that the Stock Exchange was pounding stock prices down, down, down, to ever lower levels, throwing the nation into further despair and disorder. Is there today any doubt about the truth of that assertion?

The buying and selling of stocks does not have to stop, any more than the buying and selling of real estate or dried prunes has to stop. But it is, in all earnestness, about time that the nation stepped in to stop rigging and gambling in the ownership of its industries.

The Stock Exchange can be reformed, but no reform of consequence has yet taken place. Congress, on the basis of its own evidence, must very soon, if it is honest about it, either require drastic reform, or else do that reforming itself.

"Equal Rights" for Women Workers

The National Woman's Party is still carrying on propaganda in favor of its so-called "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The latest endeavor of the party's representatives in this direction is the adoption of a resolution urging President Hoover to support their proposal.

The outstanding feature of the amendment is the repeal of all laws that protect women in industry. Over a long period of years organized labor has participated in securing the enactment of a large number of state laws protecting women workers against the greed of profit-mad employers, ever ready to impose working conditions that are unjust to their women employes and an insult to the social conscience.

These laws limit the hours of work, prohibit night work, and establish minimum scales of wages.

The Woman's Party equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution would take away from the states this power to provide legal protection for women wage earners.

The American Federation of Labor emphatically condemns the amendment as destructive of the legislation which is necessary to guard women workers against industrial conditions that would be highly detrimental to their welfare.

It is improbable that President Hoover will lend his support to such an anti-social proposal.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Communities building or remodeling school buildings now benefit from a greatly reduced cost of construction. Pennsylvania reports that building construction costs resembling those of twenty years ago are indicated in the awarding of contracts for schools in various parts of the state. Exceptionally low prices on general construction and heating, ventilating, plumbing and electrical work are reported.

Conditions such as reported from Pennsylvania give added point to the vigorous denunciation of curtailing public construction recently made by the Business Week, a leading business organ, which scored suspension of public building not only as a powerful force intensifying the depression, but as "the most stupid kind of economy."

* * *

Bruce Barton, author and advertising man, makes the interesting proposal that the United States government spend $50,000,000 a year to advertise against war. He would make the fund available by reducing the total cost of the army and navy 5 per cent, exclusive of non-military activities of the war department. His anti-war advertising would appear largely in American publications, and also in the leading daily papers of European capitals. The campaign would attack war and its evils from every angle. "Let us advertise this hell," he says.

Well, why not? As Mr. Barton points out, Americans are long on talk but short on cash in promoting peace. Why not spend to promote peace only a tiny fraction of what we spend on war and show some real earnestness in fighting the hell that is war?

* * *

To many the virtual pardon of the four persons convicted in the misnamed Hawaiian "honor slaying" will seem like open condonation of murder and lynch law. The accused four murdered a man; they go free, while many convicted of lesser crimes are severely punished. The killing was done in retaliation for an atrocious crime, it is true, but the four had no right to take the law into their hands and execute murderous vengeance. What makes their action even more reprehensible is the fact that three of the four were navy men, sworn to uphold and enforce the laws.

The whole episode reflects no credit on American justice and raises the question: "Would the four have gotten off as easily as they did if the two principals had not been persons of wealth and influence?" The only answer to this can be, "In all probability, no."

There was no demand for harsh punishment of the four, but to pardon them for murder and lynch law is a travesty on justice.

* * *

Senator Carter Glass recently startled the senate by declaring that two former United States solicitors-general had ruled banking affiliates illegal and that these opinions had been suppressed. This he cited as an indication of the blandishments of great wealth. If there is any place where wealth's blandishments get in their dirty work, Washington is the place. The nation is waking up to the iniquities of the great banks of Wall Street and they may some day get what is coming to them.

* * *

The old cry against congress as a destroyer of business is being raised again. Wall Street and its organs are charging that congress is blocking business recovery. The same cry was raised a year ago, when the nation was assured that everything would be lovely if congress would only adjourn and not hold an extra session. Congress did adjourn and no extra session was called, yet business failed to boom and everything was not lovely.

This is not a blanket defense of congress, which has its shortcomings. But congress is not responsible for the business depression nor the failure of business to recover. The cry against congress comes quite largely from the interests that distrust democracy and would like to see a "strong" president run the nation without interference from legislative bodies. Bankers and others whose blundering and actual crookedness contributed to bring on the crisis lead in the defamatory chorus. Let believers in democracy remember these facts when they hear the charge that congress is preventing business recovery.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The Unkindest Cut.

We were seated in a hammock
On a balmy night in June,
When the world was hushed in slumber
'Neath the guidance of the moon.

I asked one little question
And my heart was filled with hope,
But her answer never reached me,
For her brother cut the rope.

* * *

There's one nice thing about June—it helps to solve the problem of what to do with old shoes. And speaking of shoes—white shoes are signs of summer. Almost white shoes are signs of last summer.

* * *

Mike—Pat, what in the world is the matter?

Pat—I just got out of the hospital. I was operated on for appendicitis.

Mike—What does that have to do with that great lump on your head?

Pat—A lot. They ran out of ether.

* * *

Cloe—I'm afraid to go into that dark room.

Bill—But dearest, I'm with you.

Cloe—That's the trouble.

* * *

Plain and Fancy Shots.

It requires wings to be an angel. You can't get by on a pin feather. . . Our idea of a good leader for these times is one who can face the music. . . To be an optimist these times one's got to do more than whistle. . . Cleanliness is next to godliness of course, but that isn't what makes the bathing pool popular. . . Nothing seems sillier nowadays than to refer to a girl as a "skirt". . . When we have nothing to say it's best to say nothing, but few of us can do it. . . The baby's middle name does not amount to much. It's the family name that ruins them. . . No, an insurance company was not responsible for the song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning". . . Be pleasant, but not too pleasant. . . The luckiest people in the world are those who do not depend upon luck. . . It must be a lousey sort of a citizen who gets thrown out of a speakeasy. . . Electricity turned off when not needed would pay the family sugar bill. . . Everybody wonders where all his money goes. . . A word to the wise sometimes precipitates an unexpected lawsuit. . . Some people just have to have a bit of recreation even if they don't eat. . . A man should have a pound of common sense to each ounce of learning. . . The most provoking husband is one who talks indistinctly in his sleep. . . A man who laughs last soon gets a reputation for being dumb. . . The "games" that make money fast also lose money fast. . . Eventually every man is recognized for what he really is.

* * *

Aunt Samantha Smothers of Brushville read in the paper that an Iowa girl got a husband by writing her name on an egg. And in commenting upon this, Aunt Samantha, who has been married four times, said: "Well, I always knew marriage was a shell game."

* * *

Teacher—Now, Robert, what is a niche in a church?

Bobby—Why, it's just the same as an itch anywhere else, only you can't scratch it as well.

* * *

If you let another decide something for you, he'll be sure to blame you and not himself if the result of his decision proves to be bad.

* * *

A man ain't really settled in his habits until he gets a kick out of hanging around the courthouse to hear the lawyers sum up.

* * *

Anybody could get rich is he could tell the exact moment at which a piece of junk becomes an antique.

* * *

A wise wife never quarrels with her husband until after pay day. . . The old men are looking so young these days that they all seem to die before their time. . . People who are too old to learn have outlived their usefulness. . . Just how far you get in life depends on whether your vehicle is the wishbone, jawbone or the backbone. . . A politician thinks of the next election, a statesman of the next generation. . . Unfortunately a girl doesn't seem to appreciate her late husband until too late. . . A lot of time is wasted trying to think up ways to save it. . . Marriages are very much the same after the excitement wears off. . . One plan to help the farmer would be to devise another egg-eating holiday like the Easter celebration.

* * *

A scientist says: "Kissing is the result of two sets of emotional cellular vibrations which attract each other and become harmoniously merged into a rich chort of contact." A good many people have enjoyed kissing without knowing what it was all about.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

It seems strange. Maybe others have noticed it, but it's a fact that I haven't found one single dollar bill, dime, nickel, and only one single one-cent piece, in two and a half years. And in the two and a half years before that I had found one ten-dollar bill, four ones and innumerable dimes and nickels, but not one quarter or half have I found in ten years, and I found plenty of pennies. Alas! Them were the days! It's very sad that this is thus!

* * *

Observed, on Market street a few days ago, one whaling big man crossing Market at Eighth, with a great big horsefly on his back! I suspect he was a democrat! The foraging for horseflies this summer should be fine, with so many democratic sons of wild jackasses and so forth loose in our land!

* * *

Among other things I thought were solid as the hills was the now well-known "atom," but like everything else in this great wave of republican prosperity, the atom is also cracking under the strain and may go to pieces now at any moment! Nothing seems safe!

* * *

It's curious, but here of late I see plenty of fried eggs and not a fried chicken! What's the matter? Are all the chickens gone to seed? I certainly would like to see a nice, golden-brown southern fried chicken! Not all in two halves, you understand, but perfectly dismembered at the joints, and the gravy not poured over it, so I can eat it with my fingers, according to Hoyle—or whoever wrote the rules for eating southern fried chicken! Darn a knife and fork on that job! You don't get half the chicken!

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains

Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PURE LARD	Very best grade; 8-lb. pail 49c; "Swift's Jewel" 8-lb. pail	51c
EGGS	Strictly First-class Fresh Country, in Easy Way Cartons—Two Dozen	25c
BUTTER	Golden Leaf or Golden Bud, Pound	18c
GREEN BEANS	Fancy Fresh, Tenn. Green Pods—Pound	3½c
CRISCO	The Better Shortening; 1-lb. can 17c; 3-lb. can	49c
PORK & BEANS	"Armour's Veribest," 16-oz., Reg. 10c Size	5c

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Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA CASH MARKET

Associated with
CRANE FISH CO.
505 MARKET ST.

FRIDAY-SATURDAY SPECIALS

Pure Lard, lb. (8-lb. Limit)	5c
Pork Roast, lb.	9c
Loin Steak, lb.	19c
Beef Roast, lb.	10c
Brisket or Stew Ribs, lb.	8½c
Bacon Sq., lb.	9c
Strip Bacon, lb.	12½c
Boiling Meat, lb.	5c

Quality Crate-Fatted Hens, and Frying Chickens

Infertile Fresh Eggs

Your Favorite Variety Fresh Fish Properly Dressed

"Where Fish Prices Are Reasonable"

What Next

The latest in railroad coaches is a rubber tired car, built of stainless steel, carrying forty passengers and capable of 40 to 65 miles an hour. The car is the lightest made, weighing far less than standard cars. It can be driven by either gasoline or electric motor. The rubber tires eliminate track jolts and noises.

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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

FORECLOSURES BID FAIR TO SET ALL-TIME RECORD

Sales of Property for Unpaid Taxes Throughout Nation Reveal Devastating Effects of Depression and Bring Home Imperative Necessity of Action to Reduce Taxation Burden.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, May 19.—Foreclosures on property for unpaid taxes in both cities and rural districts are approaching the highest peak in the nation's history. At the present rate, 1932 will set a new all-time record in the number of people deprived of homes and farms through inability to pay the staggering load of state, county and municipal taxes.

In a single day this month, 60,000 farms in Mississippi alone — one-fourth of those in the state—were sold for unpaid taxes. While the owners have two years to redeem them if they can pay the taxes, the prospect of a like tax burden next year and the year after holds the likelihood that most of these farmers have permanently lost their properties.

In Philadelphia recently a tabloid newspaper carried ten pages of sheriff's notices in small type advertising the sale of homes for unpaid taxes.

Thousands Left Penniless.

Nothing could bring home so poignantly, and with such heart-breaking reality, the devastating effect of depression, with its kindred misfortune of excessive taxes, reduced wages and salaries, and unemployment, as the growing number of foreclosures and seizures of homes for unpaid taxes or defaulted payments on mortgages.

Savings of a lifetime are being swept away. Thousands of people after struggling for years for a start are finding themselves homeless, penniless and destitute.

Estimates are that if foreclosures were effected in every case of delinquent taxes in all of the states, from one-fourth to one-third of the home and farm owners would be deprived of their properties. Especially is this true in the agricultural states of the mid-west and the south.

Kansas Tax Burden Typical.

The people of Kansas, for instance, have a normal productive income, according to Senator Arthur Capper, of that state, of a little less than $500,000,000 a year. Yet their tax burden is from 125 to 130 million dollars a year. This state is probably typical of the average mid-western or southern state.

Practically every taxing unit from the federal government down to the smallest municipality is faced with a deficit this year. Taxation in many cases has already become confiscation, and is hitting the little property owner and little home owner as hard or harder than it is anyone else.

A solution can be found in only one direction: costs of government must be reduced. This means retrenchment and reorganization, and the elimination of every type of service or function that can be classed as a "luxury." Any unnecessary expenditure is a "luxury" when people are being deprived of their homes from unpaid taxes.

Taxes Hit Capital.

Taxes upon industries and upon agencies that give employment have become so great that in the effort to pay the bill, capital is deprived of a fair return, and holders of securities of these industries are throwing them on the market for what they will bring. In the effort to check this tendency, wages and salaries are being cut, and additional numbers of people thrown into unemployment.

The main burden of taxes is not coming from the federal government. It is found in the levies of the states, counties and cities, where the need for retrenchment and economy, and reduction in taxes, is greater than in any other quarter.

The state and local governments must retrench and cut to the bone. High taxes in a season of depression can be collected only at the expense of employed men and women, and as the burden increases, with more and more unemployed men and women.

Economy Must Be Accepted.

Economy has been forced upon factories, mills and plants, and upon people in their homes. The same thing must be accepted by governments, whether local or otherwise, with the elimination of every expenditure that can be classed as a "luxury."

Forced sales mean destroyed property values, and are a sure and certain means of indefinitely prolonging the business depression with its kindred evil of idle men and women.

SENATOR WAGNER INDORSES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Washington.—In an individual report of the special senate committee to investigate methods to alleviate unemployment, Senator Wagner, of New York, recommended compulsory unemployment insurance or wage reserves to be regulated under state authority.

Senator Wagner pointed out that his plan does not mean that the states must operate the insurance systems or even contribute to them, but that "the employer is under statutory obligation to provide insurance or reserves to protect his employes against a stated period of unemployment." Under his scheme the federal government would contribute by allowing employers to deduct from their income tax a portion of their payments into the unemployment reserves.

CALGARY OFFICIALS REDUCE JOBLESS RELIEF PAYMENTS

Calgary, Alberta, Can.—The Calgary city council made wholesale slashes in unemployment relief. Married persons were cut $1.50 per week and married persons without children $2.50 per week. All ablebodied single men except returned ex-service men and all single unemployed girls living at home were struck from the unemployment relief pay roll. The three labor aldermen voted against the slashes.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

* * *

C. A. Frost has found time to move between work spells; now resides at 1616 Duncan avenue.

* * *

Ed Carroll has the Ford all oiled up and running fine, if he just had some place to go to try it out. Said he would like to try going to work in it.

* * *

J. G. Stancel says after all this fussing about the gardens, he bets they are all raising a better crop of weeds than vegetables.

* * *

The son of J. H. Lofty, who had both wrists broken, is improving and getting along fine.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Butler has been in a local hospital and is now at home.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. McDaniels, who has been ill, is now improving.

* * *

Did you notice Trundel having one new shoe and one old one on? Well, it just looked that way. After he had polished one he spilled the polish and that's how come.

* * *

Maiden Aunt—"And what brought you to town, Boyd?"

Boyd—"Oh, I just came to see the sights and thought I would call upon you first."

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS MAYOR BLOCKS BANKERS' WAGE CUT SCHEME

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mayor William A. Anderson blocked an indirect attempt to reduce the pay of the city employes of Minneapolis by vetoing a resolution adopted by the city council making arbitrary cuts in appropriations for all departments.

The roundabout attempt to reduce living standards was an application of the plan said to have been sponsored by one of the big bankers here that the way to force pay cuts is to slash appropriations to a point that makes it impossible for departments to function unless wages are reduced. The wage cutters in the city council did not have strength enough to override the mayor's veto.

Telephone ...Mrs. Green"

"Mother says to hurry as it sounds like an important call."

"Tell her that I'll be over as soon as I can take the dinner out of the stove."

Do you use your neighbor's telephone? Think how much better it would be to have one of your own. Then you need not bother anyone, and your friends can call you without embarrassment.

The entire family will find many uses for the telephone, with the added comfort of knowing that in emergencies the telephone is always ready to summon aid.

You, too, can have a telephone of your own for only a few cents a day. In fact, the service is so low in cost that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co. (INCORPORATED)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

D. C. COMMISSIONERS SEND WAGE DISPUTE TO COURT

Washington.—The commissioners of the District of Columbia declined to continue the adjustment of disputes over prevailing wage rates between organized workers and contractors on public work for the district, and told the building trades council it could take its complaint against A. Lloyd Goode, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., a contractor erecting a public school building, to the courts. The council claimed a number of workmen had not been paid the prevailing rate of wage in accordance with the Bacon-Kelly law.

Previous wage complaints of this character were settled by district officials, and the contractors were forced to pay the workmen the difference between what they had received and the prevailing wage for the district.

INT'L TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTS OFFICERS ON MAY 25

Indianapolis, Ind.—The members of the International Typographical union will elect all the union's officials on May 25 by a referendum vote. The referendum method was adopted many years ago, and has worked so satisfactorily that there is little agitation for the convention method. Each candidate has the right to publish his views in the Typographical Journal, the official organ of the union, which goes to every member.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOULDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, Organized Workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1.
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Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label.
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Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
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UNION MADE
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
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HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS
Label of Stogie Makers
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AUTHORITY OF
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TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. E. Monroe and wife, Mildred I. Monroe, dated February 10, 1930, said deed of trust having been placed of record April 28, 1932, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West (70) Seventy feet of lots (7) seven and (8) eight in Block number (21) Twenty-one, Chattanooga Land, Coal & Iron & Railway Company's Addition Number (1) one. Said parts of Lots make a tract of Ground fronting (70) seventy on the Northern line of Wert Street and extending back northwardly of uniform width, along the East line of an alley, a distance of (100) one hundred feet to the South line of Lot Number (9) nine in said block.

Sale will be made subject to one note for $2,000.00 (Two Thousand dollars) dated February 7, 1930, due and payable to the Administration & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, three years from date with interest payable semi-annually, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 29th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

5-20 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Nita B. Estill, dated March 7, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 24, Page 167 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number Thirteen (13), Stewart's Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 32, in the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South line of Union Avenue and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley; and being the same property conveyed to W. D. Espy and wife, Kate Espy, to R. C. Estill and wife, Nita B. Estill, by deed registered in Book "J", Volume 9, page 467, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46902

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sallie Miller vs. William Miller

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam Morris, Atty. 6-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Brown and Company, Incorporated, by Claude Brown, President and Treasurer, dated June 16, 1930, of record in book "Z," Volume 24, Page 226 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number Thirteen (13), Stewart's Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 32, in the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South line of Union Avenue and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley; and being the same property conveyed to W. D. Espy and wife, Kate Espy, to R. C. Estill and wife, Nita B. Estill, by deed registered in Book "J", Volume 9, page 467, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46902

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sallie Miller vs. William Miller

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam Morris, Atty. 6-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. Crow and wife, Annie S. Crow, dated April 24, 1929, of record in book "H" Volume 24, Page 329 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West thirty-two (32) feet of Lot Number Seven (7), in Block Number Eight (8), Georgia Avenue Landreth's Addition, as per plat of record in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K", Volume 1, page 133. Said lot fronts thirty-two (32) feet on the South line of Battery Place (formerly known as Payne Street) and extends southwardly, of uniform width, along the East line of Georgia Avenue, a distance of one hundred and 42-100 (100.42) feet, more or less, to the North line of Lot Number Seven (7), in said Block. Said lot is more particularly described as beginning at the Southeast intersection of Battery Place (formerly Payne Street) and Georgia Avenue, running thence southwardly along the East line of Georgia Avenue one hundred and 42-100 (100.42) feet; thence eastwardly at right angles, thirty-two (32) feet; thence northwardly right angles one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet to the South line of Battery Place; thence westwardly along the South line of Battery Place thirty-two (32) feet to the point of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Mrs. W. A. Buchanan and husband, Elliott M. Buchanan, to W. R. Crow, by deed registered April 26, 1929, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-3

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. 5-20

CONSTIPATION

Take

THEDFORDS Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

FOR CHILDREN—and grown-ups who prefer a liquid—get the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught; 25c and 50c.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46907

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ida King vs. A. H. King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. H. King is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. French Grubb, Atty. 5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

No. 46917

Hattie Donegan vs. Henry Donegan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Henry Donegan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 6-3

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by C. W. Hillman and wife, Ida Hillman, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 19, Page 515 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lots Numbers Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18), and Nineteen (19), W. E. Robinson's Subdivision, part of Williams Tract, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by Hopkins Atlas of the City of Chattanooga, prepared in 1914. Lots Numbers Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10) and Eleven (11) front forty-two and five-tenths (42.5) feet each on the West line of Foran Street and extend back Westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred five (105) feet to the East line of a public alley; Lots Numbers Twelve (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18) and Nineteen (19) front forty-two and five-tenths (42.5) feet each on the East line of Foran Street and extend back Eastwardly, a distance of one hundred four and eight-tenths (104.8) feet, more or less, to the East line of said Addition, and being the same property conveyed to C. W. Hillman and wife, Ida Hillman, by Elizabeth Robinson Widow, et al., by deed dated November 15, 1925, and registered March 5, 1926.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 20th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-10

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to T. Roy Cotton, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "H," Volume 24, Page 187 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The South one-half (½) of Lot Number Thirteen (13), W. H. Converse's Subdivision at Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 29 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said part of lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of Howard Avenue and extends back northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred five (105) feet.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 20th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-10

CONGRESS PAY POLICY SETS BUSINESS GOOD EXAMPLE

Disposition of House to Stand Against Pay Cuts Might Be Followed by Private Interests With Benefit to Entire Nation—High Level of Workers' Income Has Always Brought Large Measure of Prosperity.

By B. C. CLARKE

Material changes in the structure of the federal government are in prospect as the result of the inclination of congress to confer power upon President Hoover in pending bills to reorganize, merge and co-ordinate existing bureaus and commissions. The power given him would permit independent establishments and agencies to be merged or placed within the departments.

The authority delegated to the president is the most sweeping that has ever been given in a time of peace, and makes possible the most far-reaching program of reorganization that has been undertaken. Certain of the changes, however, involving the reorganization of agencies created by statutory enactment, will be subject to the approval of congress.

This action is taken as an economy measure largely in lieu of a heavy cut in the compensation of federal workers, which has been vociferously demanded from the outset of the present session.

Workers Win Victory.

Indications are that while departmental budgets and other expenses will be sharply curtailed, the level of salaries will not be materially slashed. This is a substantial victory for the organized workers of the country, who have seen in these prospective cuts an opening for a fresh epidemic of wage and salary slashing in private business and industry.

Members of the house have definitely indicated a determination not to indulge in indiscriminate slashing of the mechanism of the government, but to utilize long range vision and constructive study in the matter.

The policy of the house in dealing with this matter, and accepting the fact that what may seem to be economy today may prove tomorrow to have been indefensible waste, could well be adopted by the business and industry of the country as a rule of action in meeting the problems peculiar to the depression.

Important Fact Ignored.

Wages and salaries in many cases have been indiscriminately cut, even in advance of efforts to effect economies and retrenchments in other directions.

In many cases sight has been lost of the fact that the wage volume of men and women actually employed controls the gauge of national prosperity. In years of the past a large wage volume has invariably spelled a large measure of general prosperity.

And by the same token, the devastation of depression has been widest when wage scales have been slashed heaviest, and the standards of living and buying power have been correspondingly reduced.

Wages Key to Prosperity.

Latent wealth of the United States, in mines, forests and agricultural lands, exceeds that of any other country. But to translate it into actual wealth, human labor is necessary, and the benefits of it to the people are to be measured in the volume of wages that are derived for the labor expended.

Wages and consuming power in this as well as every other country is an endless interlocked chain, with each link dependent upon every other link.

When the wage volume of any form of labor is reduced, the measure of prosperity is proportionately cut down. Wages are merely another name for income.

Pay Cuts Hit All Activities.

When the income of a man is reduced, it follows that he must buy less of the products of other men. Plainer clothes are worn. Table foods are more simple. Fewer books are bought. The pocket change is counted more carefully. Even the contribution plates in the churches get less. Merchants and manufacturers, religious activities and social welfare, suffer with every wage reduction.

To protect the wage volume of the country is a fundamental need, for it controls the material prosperity, without which neither business, industrial, social or educational forces can grow.

N. Y. BUILDING WORKERS SHOW SOLID FRONT AGAINST WAGE SLASH

Union Council Rejects Employers' Demand for 25 Per Cent. Reduction and Despite Unemployment, Strong Spirit of Solidarity and Militancy Stirs Toilers' Ranks.

New York, May 19.—What at the outset looked like an early settlement of the building trades wage scale now looks like a real fight.

The Building Trades council has finally rejected the employers' demand for a 25 per cent reduction and there is more fight in the air than this city has seen in a building trades dispute in years.

Unemployment has decimated the ranks of those at work, but despite this heavy burden there is a loyalty and a solidarity that is astonishing even to those who have seen years of labor struggles.

The original readiness to sign at the employers' figure has been blown higher than a kite. First the elevator manufacturers broke the employers' circle by offering elevator construction a higher rate. Then one of the two organizations employing bricklayers agreed to arbitrate. Then the whole field of building trades awoke to a new fighting spirit and the issue is now uncertain.

In the arbitration proceedings between the Bricklayers' union and the Associated Mason Contractors, Inc., the arbitrators were Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, of Columbia, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Milton Mayer. Their award is expected at any time and seems destined to have a profound effect upon the settlement of the whole issue.

Meanwhile what looked like a rout for a beaten army has been turned into a battle from which, it now seems, that army will emerge with some measure of victory.

UNIONISTS APPOINTED ON STATE GOVERNMENT B

Little Rock, Ark.—Gov. H. Parnell gave official recognitio organized labor by appointing missioner of Labor W. A. Rook and Griffin Smith as members committee of five to draft a pla the reorganization of the state ernment to be submitted to the ple at the next general election. appointees are trade unionists. Rooksbery is a member of orga labor, and Mr. Smith, now prac law at Marianna, holds an hon withdrawal card from the Typog ical union.

EDMONDSO SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, ing, Penmanship, Civil Service and all mercial branches. Individual Inst DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. B son, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Ma

MAX ZUCKERMAN, SECRETARY HAT WORKERS' UNION, DIES

New York.—Max Zuckerman, prominent in the American labor movement for twenty-eight years as general secretary of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union, died here May 4, at the age of 64.

Mr. Zuckerman was born in Russia in 1868. His father was a merchant. He received a grammar school education and came to the United States in 1891. He learned the trade of cap making, became an active member of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union, and was elected its general secretary in 1905, holding the office until his death.

In his capacity as secretary he wrote the biennial reports of the activities of the union, which constitute a history of the workers in that trade for more than a quarter of a century. For nearly thirty years he attended all the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

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Sales daily 2:30 and 7 p.m.

We are not going out of business. We are here to stay!

We guarantee every article

TWO GENUINE DIAMOND RINGS GIVEN DAILY ABSOLUTELY FREE!

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Key State Labor Warned of Peril In Dictatorship

James H. Maurer Pictures Danger of Fascism and Tells Convention Workers "Must Be Militant and Fight."

Reading, Pa., May 19.—Warning against a dictatorship in which the army and navy would take over the reins of government, while the worker would be reduced to the lowest standard of living, was sounded by James H. Maurer, veteran labor man and for sixteen years president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at the opening session of the federation's annual convention here. More than 300 delegates were present.

Painting a picture of the nation in the grip of fascism and reaction, Maurer said:

"Labor must be militant and must fight."

Not until 1936, perhaps later, will the country get back industrially and financially to the place it occupied in 1929, he said.

John Phillips, of Philadelphia, president of the federation, indorsed every statement Maurer made.

"His speech represents everything the federation stands for," Phillips said.

"Organized labor is fighting on its Marne," President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, told the convention. "'Back to militancy' is our slogan. We must and will revive the spirit which brought into being the old Knights of Labor, the forerunner of the present American Federation of Labor."

Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, made an emphatic declaration in favor of direct aid to the unemployed through appropriation of federal funds.

Morrison predicted that the United States supreme court would not alter or invalidate in any particular the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill.

Dr. A. N. Northup, secretary of the department of labor and industry, which the federation is trying to place on a civil service basis, described to the delegates what the department is doing.

"What we need most today," he said, "is a machine that will make consumers for our products. Your organization says we have such a machine. 'It is a well-paid laborer continuously employed.' Brains must be found to turn on the current and start this machine. Then, and only then, shall we return to normal."

Support Organized Toilers by Buying Union Label Goods

Past Success Should Give Encouragement in Battle for American Working Conditions, Says Secretary Manning.

By JOHN J. MANNING

Trade unionists have always contended that the conditions of labor established through organization is the cornerstone of progress for those who toil.

This contention can be verified in the 1929 report of the census of manufactures and of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

The former states that eight millions of workers average $4.04 a day, while the labor bureau report states that four millions of trades unionists earned $8.52 a day, or slightly more than 110 per cent daily in excess of unorganized workers.

These figures set forth only the actual difference in financial returns for service performed. Who can estimate the other advantages enjoyed by union workers, including the shorter work day and the shorter work week?

The striking contrast between organized effort and individual effort should give encouragement because of past success and should furnish incentive for continued zeal and a determination to carry on regardless of obstacles that may be encountered.

Nothing in the world has proven such a good investment as membership in a trade union. From the small amount invested, better wages, shorter work week, sick and death benefits, out-of-work and other benefits have come as regular dividends.

The objective of every real trade unionist should be to conserve and add to these dividends. This can be accomplished in great measure by the organization of purchase power.

There are thousands of trades unionists unemployed at present, who could be placed at work under union conditions, if all members of organized labor would do their full share in demanding union labeled merchandise and union services.

All money spent by trades unionists for non-union products and non-union services gives financial profit to unfair employers, weakens the labor movement, destroys the opportunity for employment of members of organized labor and discourages fair employers.

Support the friends of organized labor and defeat its enemies by spending union earned money for union labeled merchandise and union services.

Qualify Yourself --- Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 27, 1932 — Number 5

PROJECTIONISTS MAKE PEACE WITH LOCAL THEATER OWNERS

Complete Agreement Reached Late Thursday

CLOSED HOUSES ALL REOPEN AT ONCE

Successful Negotiations Finally Concluded After Dispute of Three Weeks' Duration.

Following a wage dispute which lasted for more than a month, and which resulted in the closing of seven local movie houses for a period of three weeks, negotiations were concluded late Thursday afternoon which insures reopening immediately of all closed theaters and employment of union operators and stage workers.

Employment of a maintenance man, over which the unfortunate disagreement arose originally, is provided for in the agreement, and members of the local unions involved declared after the meeting Thursday that each party to the "settlement" is satisfied with the terms, which were identical with the offer of the unionists as published in the morning Times of Wednesday.

Participating in a series of conferences which have lasted over a period of several days were the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, whose members had been given full authority to act for Central Body in the interest of the entire local movement; executive boards of Locals 259 and 140, and representatives of the Independent Theaters company and the Bijou Operating company.

It was announced following the final conference that all closed theaters will open immediately—if possible, on Saturday, and if not, on Monday at the latest.

Officers of Locals 259 and 140, Projectionists and Stage Employes, respectively, asked The Labor World to convey their hearty thanks to the general public for expressions of sympathetic interest; to the members of organized labor throughout the city, and particularly to the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

An agreement which assures continuous employment to members of the two local unions in all local Publix theaters was reached Wednesday at a final conference of representatives of the exhibitors and the unions, held in Atlanta.

Members of the executive board of Local 259, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of that union, stated that the agreement was apparently wholly satisfactory to both sides, and that the conferences were marked by the best of feeling, each party to the contract recognizing the difficulties of present conditions and showing a disposition to assist in working out the various problems involved.

The agreement means, it was said, that all Publix houses will continue operation throughout the summer months, it having been rumored that at least one house would close temporarily. No request was made by the theater management for reduction of manpower, four men being employed to the booth in each of the houses.

ARCADE JOB NOW "100 PER CENT"; SEARS-ROEBUCK PROJECT STARTED; POSTOFFICE TO BE UNDERWAY SOON

All formalities have been complied with respecting the new Arcade job, The Labor World learns this week, and the project has for the past week been operated "100 per cent. union." Local union officials expressed pleasure at the change in policy, which will mean a large number of days' work for members of organized labor before the building is finally completed.

The John Parks company, which has the general contract for the Arcade, last week was awarded contract for the new Sears-Roebuck local store at Sixth and Market, which it is understood will involve an expenditure of from $75,000 to $100,000. Work of wrecking buildings now on the site was immediately started, and is now well under way. The Sears-Roebuck project will furnish employment, also, for a goodly number of local trades unionists.

The above facts, coupled with announcement that a contracting firm which has been "100 per cent. union" for many years is the successful bidder for the new million-dollar postoffice, and that work will begin on that job at an early date, constitute the best news which the local labor movement has had in many months, and prospects for employment of union building trades workers are brigher now than at any time in the recent past. It is pointed out that employment on the works mentioned will stimulate business for several different lines, notably building supplies, and the use of union labor on projects of such magnitude will be a splendid "argument" for prospective builders in considering the type of workers which they might use on other possible building improvements.

SHORTEN WORKING WEEK, BIG OIL COMPANY URGES

New York City, May 26.—A shorter work week to relieve unemployment and maintain American standards of living was urged by President W. C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, largest oil company in the United States, in his annual report.

Teagle devoted considerable attention to the problem of unemployment, telling in detail what his company had done to provide work for its employes.

He said that the company had been forced to reduce its personnel somewhat, but had not reduced the hourly rate of wages, and had spread out its work in an effort to keep as many as possible employed. On Dec. 31 the corporation employed in the United States 43,453 workers, as against 51,760 a year earlier. For the entire world, the corporattion's employes at the end of last year numbered 114,656.

The unemployment situation, Teagle said, "is not a situation that is going to cure itself. Enforced idleness among millions of breadwinners, and fear of wage cuts on the part of those at work, stand in the way of returning confidence. To meet the first named difficulty industry must give serious consideration to the adoption of a shorter work week with a consequent increase in the number employed.

"If the idea of division of work should receive general acceptance it seems reasonable, giving due weight to the decline in living costs that has taken place, to look for continuance of wages at a level which will permit the workers to maintain the American standard of living."

Standard reported net earnings in 1931 of $8,704,758, the smallest on record. A better showing could have been made if the industry had controlled production, President Teagle said, criticizing the industry for overloading the market. With proper control, he added, the oil industry might be the first out of the present depression.

New York Building Still Tied Up, Though Some Unions Take Cut

New York City, May 26.—New York's building trades strike cracked this week, but did not end.

The solid line of organizations holding out against a wage reduction averaging about 25 per cent broke, with one group accepting the cut and another still holding out.

Carpenters are among those going back under the cut.

Those holding out include Bricklayers, Plasterers, Terrazzo Workers, Derrickmen, Steamfitters, Elevator Constructors, Metal Lathers, Machine Stone Workers, Stone Cutters.

The Bricklayers are awating an arbitration award with one of the two employer organizations and are "standing pat" against the other.

Until there is a further signing up no construction work can proceed.

The break in the line came after a little more than two weeks of stoppage of work.

MAHONEY ELECTED MAYOR OF ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn.—William Mahoney, labor-progressive candidate for mayor of St. Paul, was elected by a vote of 40,467 to 36,405.

In his campaign Mahoney declared against the false economy of salary reductions and insisted that large economies in administration could be effected without debasing the living standards of city employes by shaving their pay envelopes. He promised to use the power of his office to break the grip of the underworld influence over municipal politics and to reduce the indirect tax laid on the people by unfair and inequitable utility corporations.

Three labor-progressive candidates were elected to the city council. This insures labor control of that body.

Mr. Mahoney is the first laborite to serve as St. Paul's chief executive. He is a member of the St. Paul Printing Pressmen's union and editor of the St. Paul Union Labor Advocate.

LOS ANGELES LABOR COUNCIL APPRECIATES SENATOR NORRIS

The Central Labor council of Los Angeles, Cal., adopted a resolution expressing the "appreciation of all wage-earners in Los Angeles county to Senator George W. Norris and through him to those senators and congressmen who ably supported him in enacting legislation abolishing the 'lame duck' sessions of congress and the 'yellow dog" labor contracts."

The resolution, which was introduced by Delegate Isgrig, of the Elevator Constructors union, and signed by all the delegates, urged all central labor bodies to adopt a similar resolution expressing their gratitude to Senator Norris, "who has accomplished in reality as well as in principle the perpetuation of democratic American ideals of government to succeeding generations."

MUST CREATE BUYING POWER SAYS MILLER

Labor-Displacing Machinery Aids Depression.

SMALL CROWD HEARS SCHOLARLY TALK

Economist Reviews Present Conditions and Pleads for Sane Consideration.

"Too much of the profit of production has gone into increased productivity and too little into increased consumptive power," Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education bureau of the American Federation of Labor, told an audience of approximately 150 people at the courthouse Monday night.

Mr. Miller, a guest of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was introduced by Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and presented a series of facts and figures which indicated an intelligent study of present conditions, their cause and remedy.

"There are before us today three major questions which can be stated in modern language," he said:

"1. How did we get that way?

"2. Where do we go from here?

"3. How shall we travel?

"As the answers to questions 2 and 3 are dependent on our answer to the first question you will permit me to stray and lay before you in some detail how we have gotten into our present situation.

"When we come to survey our present crisis we are all apt to hunt for some person or group we can blame; it is instinctive, but it is neither intelligent nor illuminating, for we are caught in a web which no one person has spun, but for which we are all in part responsible. Or failing to place the blame on some person we are apt to assert that the present crisis is due to some single cause, such as the war, mechanization of industry or the distribution of wealth. The problem is not so simple. We all tend to simplify that which we do not understand. But oversimplification in analysis makes the remedy less than adequate, thus, for example, if the war is the cause, the remedy is, do away with war. That is not as simple as it sounds, nor would it solve our entire problem.

"Our first task, then, is to get the whole picture—a complete perspective on the present crisis. My father once used a homely illustration to indicate the need of perspective. I have used it before. I repeat it again. Taking a silver dollar from his pocket he held it close to his eye and said, 'If you will hold this dollar close enough to your eye you can blot out the sun.' We are continually doing just that—blotting the greater by focusing intently on the lesser—seeing the trees, but failing to see the forest. The causes of the present distress are not one, but many. It follows logically that the adjustment turns on meeting not one cause but a multitude; there is no royal road to recovery; there are roads that lead forward to sounder economic adjustment.

"But this fact remains upon the stage of mankind, that there is going on a great drama and we are a part of it.

"It is well to know what the play's about. The theme of this great drama," continued Mr. Miller, "can be briefly stated. It is the story of man's increase of material power which has outrun the spiritual control which is requisite to its use to avoid destruction. With that as the theme let me suggest the three major acts in the play. The first is the world war—the culmination of a system of competitive nationalism—two great groups clashing for power like boys scrambling for pennies. Yet the impact of that clash rocked the world. It has been said the world could not stand another war; it did not stand the last war.

"Ten million men killed—paraded ten abreast, sunrise to sunset, it would take them forty-six days to pass a given point—ranks moving every two seconds.

"Cost of war—338 billions of dollars; $20,000 every hour since the birth of Jesus Christ.

"Capital accumulations of three centuries shot away.

"Tragic and serious as were human losses economic losses were more serious.

"The second act in the drama is the effort to compensate for the economic vacuum in the world's economy. The slogan was, 'Back to normalcy.' The spur to industry was stupendous; new social forces were unleashed in the world which gave rise to fascism in Italy and communism in Russia. But above all in our land the phenomenon of aechnological unemployment. Since the war the per capita production has increased 54 per cent, five times our population and eighteen times the additions to our wage-earners. The results of unemployment are the distresses of the workers."

After discussing in detail the inroads made by modern inventions, Mr. Miller outlined the way in which the orgy of speculation, the unsound plan of installment selling, the short-sighted tariff policy, and the silly program of war debts and reparations, to say nothing of wealth concentration and the hoarding of the gold supply, has all tended to create a crisis—the secondary crisis following the world war.

"We are now," he continued, "in the third act of the drama, the reconstruction period, faced with the great paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty, misery arising out of abundance. Our situation is paradoxical. Our advice on how to get out of it is a simple but bewildering paradox:

"We are to save but spend more.

"We are to work harder but curb production.

"We are to cut production but pay higher wages.

"We are to reduce the budget but spend five billions on public works.

"We are to increase tariffs but pay war debts.

"We are to have less government in business but loan money to railroads, banks and farmers.

"Nobody seems to know how to get out because nobody seems to realize how we got in. Our task," concluded Mr. Miller, "is to follow the counsel of St. Paul and 'think on these things.'"

MONSTER LABOR-DAY PROGRAM MEETS WITH GENERAL APPROVAL

A. H. Hays, Charter Member of Local 74, Crosses Great Divide

Carpenters' Officials Learn of Passing of Veteran Worker While Visiting Relatives at Jacksonville, Texas.

Officers of Local 74, Carpenters, received the sad news Monday of the passing, on Sunday, of A. H. Hays, charter member and veteran official of that union, at Jacksonville, Tex., where he had gone in an effort to regain his failing health.

Some time ago Mr. Hays had removed to Calhoun, Tenn., where he resided until some three weeks ago, when he went to the Lone Star city for a stay with relatives. His condition was not thought immediately serious, and local union officials were shocked to learn of his passing. Since affiliating with Local 74 Mr. Hays had consistently taken an active part in the progress of his craft organization, and had served the membership in various capacities.

At presstime it could not be learned learned what arrangements were contemplated for the funeral services, but it was believed the remains will be returned to Chattanooga for interment.

The Labor World joins many friends of the deceased trades unionist in expressing to surviving relatives heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

'PHONE OPERATORS AND TEACHERS LAUNCH STRIKE

Buenos Aires.—The teachers' directorate of Argentina ordered a 12-hour walkout because overdue salaries had not been paid.

The telephone operators, who demanded a 44-hour week, no more 11-hour shifts, and the re-employment of all workers dismissed for reasons of so-called economy, declared they would strike if their demands were not met.

Louderman Brings Message of Cheer To Machinists' 56

International Union Official Addresses Large Turnout of Members at Regular Meeting Tuesday Night

Fred Louderman, general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, was an honor guest Tuesday night at the regular meeting of Lodge 56 of that craft, and delivered an interesting address to a large turnout of members, which is said to have included facts on the present situation of vital interest to his hearers.

The Labor World was told Wednesday that Mr. Louderman's remarks were very optimistic, and considerable enthusiasm was created from the report which he brought of conditions and prospects in other localities. It was also declared that the largest attendance in months was present to hear the international official, and a new spirit of determination to "carry on" was created as a result of the address.

Tom F. Hall and D. L. Kennedy, fraternal representatives from the sister lodge, 1450, railroad branch, were present and made a few remarks of greeting to the members present. President Palmer named a new by-laws committee as follows: C. S. Hall, Ed Fisher, W. L. Wergin, Henry Ford and John Skipper.

Mr. Louderman was scheduled to address the membership of Lodge 1450 Thursday night, and will probably leave Friday for his home in Memphis. Mrs. Louderman is accompanying her husband on his trip to Chattanooga.

40 CENTS AN HOUR FOR PAINTERS ON P. O. BUILDING

Topeka, Kan.—The J. I. Barnes Construction company has ignored the federal prevailing wage rate law on the new postoffice project here, according to the Kansas Labor Weekly of the Topeka Federation of Labor and Building Trades council. It is charged that the contractor paid painters 40 cents an hour while the prevailing rate is $1.

In unskilled labor the contractor's cut has been equally drastic. The city of Topeka and local contractors pay common laborers 40 cents an hour for eight hours, but, according to the Labor Weekly, the Barnes Construction company employed a worker for eleven hours a night each night for seven nights, a total of seventy-seven hours, and handed him a check for $15, a trifle over 18 cents an hour.

It is also charged that the contractor has imported outside labor to the detriment of Topeka workers.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTERS SECURE WAGE INCREASE

Sacramento, Cal.—State Printer Harry Hammond made an increase of $1 a week in wages of printers employed in the state printing office. The award was made in compliance with a state law which provides that the state plant shall pay the prevailing scale in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles.

The commercial plants are paying an average of $52 per week for day work and $55.50 for night work. The day work week is 44 hours and the night work week 40 hours.

Negotiations securing the raise were conducted under the direction of Henry P. Melnikow, executive secretary of the California conference of Typographical unions.

The state printing office is the largest of its kind west of Chicago.

State Printer Hammond was for many years a prominent member of the Typographical union.

INITIATIVE PETITION.

A proposed unemployment compensation initiative petition was filed with the secretary of state of Washington by a representative of the Unemployed Citizens' league of Seattle. The measure provides for compensation of $10 a week to single persons and $2.50 a week additional for each dependent. No person shall receive in excess of $20. The state will contribute one-third of the fund, employers one-sixth, and employes one-half.

Plans For Elaborate Celebration Taking Shape

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY NIGHT

Chairman Aymon Lists Names of Members and Calls Session to Select Various Sub-Committees.

Paul J. Aymon, general chairman for the monster celebration of Labor Day which is planned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, announced Thursday that the tentative program is rapidly taking shape, and the committee named by President George Perry, of Central Body, is finding an enthusiastic response to the movement which is most gratifying.

"It is heartening," said Mr. Aymon, "to see the great wave of enthusiasm which has met the initial efforts of the committee in its desire to test sentiment in favor of staging a monster celebration. For the past few years Labor Day has been observed in Chattanooga very quietly, the workers contenting themselves with spending a quiet day in picnicking, or taking in the various amusements offered by commercial organizations for the public entertainment.

"But this year it is different—and when we say different, we mean different. Since announcement was first made that an unusual program would be offered the public, we have received nothing but encouragement for our efforts. The rank and file of every local union is apparently 'rarin' to go,' and we are covered up with offers of assistance in preparing for the big show. And not only are our own members interested, but workers in the unorganized groups, and even business and professional groups are lending encouragement to the project. We are receiving queries from out of town, and when the full details of our elaborate program are given out we expect to receive word that hundreds from nearby communities will spend the day with us and enjoy its features."

A special meeting of the general committee is called for Monday night at 7:30, at Central Labor Hall, and the following members are urged to attend, in order that the big committee may be divided into various groups to work out details for the many features planned:

Tom Hall.
William Keels.
John T. Mahoney.
Shelly Sands.
W. F. Strickland.
P. B. Garber.
Joe Seibold.
E. E. Crosby.
J. S. Ball.
Taylor Buchanan.
George Burns.
James O'Conner.
O. E. Cook.
H. F. Brown
G. F. Chapin.
Joe Dobbs.
W. F. Lange.
George Laws.
Alvin Pfitzer.
A. A. Golden.
W. A. Hunt.
E. G. Cherry.
W. F. Storey.
R. K. Sholtz.
Gus Kraeger.
D. D. Brewer.
R. H. Jones.
W. A. Witt.
R. M. Cooke.
Rudolph Olgiati.
T. R. Cuthbert.
George Forbes.
Chas. Ziegler.
W. E. Eckenrod.

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter V

JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE

Part I

The deeper we insight into human destiny be, more we marvel sacred does every individual human being seem to us. —Lotze.

Jesus raised men's understanding of God and lifted human life forever to a new and higher level, thereby setting forces in motion which have revolutionized history. This being true, one is at first inclined to argue that Jesus could only have been thinking of men in the mass to have wrought so sweeping and thorough revision of men's thoughts. Yet in the preceding articles of this series I have taken the opposite viewpoint of Jesus' attitude towards the world into the midst of which He came preaching the Kingdom of God. It has been my method throughout the previous articles to direct attention to the fact that Jesus was in the habit of considering in terms only of the individual and the individual's relationship to his fellowmen and God. There simply was nothing else for me to do but this, the contents of the four gospels leaving me no alternative course to follow.

WM. L. MOSS

Now, I do not contend that the significance attached to such occasions as Jesus' preaching to the multitude on the Mount or when He addressed His hearers from a small boat have been lost sight of by Christians. Nor do I argue that whatever might have been said on these occasions when great numbers were gathered to hear Him preach has been ignored by His followers or even by the world at large. For instance, who would dare say the Sermon on the Mount has not had its full share in shaping Christian men and women's fundamental ethical principles? Certainly I would not.

Truly great and significant were Jesus' utterances when He sat or stood before the gathered multitudes discoursing on the "way of life" or dwelling on the solicitude of the Father for the least of His children. What He said on these occasions is important, I grant. Yet the tenderest, most compelling picture of the Saviour of Mankind we have retained in our mind has come to us through our envisaging Him as the sympathetic friend of individual men and women, and we have only been enabled to envisage Him thus through reading in the four gospels the accounts of His many cures and of His tender attitude toward the numerous individual outcasts and afflicted He came in contact with.

If I am correct in what I have said above how are we to know that Jesus really did [illegible] to the personality of the individual man as something sacred and having a direct relation to the Father in heaven? Simply by pursuing a course of two kinds of "case studies." We must study certain recorded episodes in the gospels where living individuals were the central actors, and by this way seek to discover what was the immediate reaction of Jesus' mind when confronted by the effects of the inequalities and sufferings of actual society. (2) We must inter-perse among the above additional "case studies" consisting of the discourses of Jesus wherein He let play the full depth and power of His thought upon the social relation which binds people together. This second group will reveal to us the convictions which were axiomatic with Him and which guided Him in the attitude He assumed towards others.

What Next!

A talking clock that automatically answers telephone inquiries for the exact time has been installed at the observatory of the bureau of longitudes in Paris, which sets the official time for France. Talking motion picture films connected with the clock give the hour, minute and second when an inquiry is made.

What Do They Mean?

What do the members of the administrative board of the American Engineering council mean when they say return to prosperity is being hindered by wage inequalities? They point to the so-called high wages of skilled trades and the tragically low wages of other groups and they talk about readjustment. They say the "relatively high" wages in the construction field must be brought "into harmony" with wages in other fields.

Have these engineers gone crazy? There isn't a wage in America that is high enough or that ever has been high enough! Don't bring down the top wages! Bring up the bottom wages! Nothing else will help.

To bring down the top wages would be like bringing all America down to the Chinese economic leval. To bring down the top wages would be to pour more profits into Wall Street.

Bring up the bottom wage! Cut down enormous, exorbitant profits! Let us get MORE justice into the economic world, not less of it. Not in years has any reputable body of engineers uttered such a ridiculous and wholly absurd pronouncement as this one.

All labor must stand aghast at such an utterance. All labor must stand as a unit and say, no! No wages can be allowed to come down. All wages must go up. America has never had a high enough wage for anybody. Not even the top has been anywhere near high enough. The bottom has been utterly savage and cruel. Up with wages! Up! Up! Up!

"Rouse, Ye Slaves!"

In strange places the cry is heard today: There must be relief for the masses or there will be revolution. Those who speak most seriously of the prospects are those who are in no danger of personal privation. Quite probably the forecasts are exaggerated. But, they say. Who knows?

This nation, however, should do justice, not as a means of preventing its people from rising in violent mobs, but because the people are entitled to justice. Justice is not something to be done out of fear of force. Justice is something to be done for its own sake. If that is not so, then we have not advanced to an acceptance of principles and of moral and ethical codes of binding force and we are still jungle animals. However, we know that justice comes to us the more readily when we demonstrate that we know what justice is and how to go about getting it. Perhaps much of the slowness of justice today is caused by the fact that too many people are looking for it in the wrong place.

A great many people expect to find all justice in the agencies of politics, which makes for the easy escape of those who impose injustice through the leverages of industry and high finance.

What Have These Roads to Say?

The railroads have been the beneficiaries of public help and special favors. The railroads have been the beneficiaries of a "deduction" of pay by railroad employes.

It was not expected that the roads would decrease employment. It was expected they would increase employment. On March 1 railroad employment stood at 1,093,215. In January it was 1,108,691, and every month back to May, 1931, had recorded a decrease. Wages paid have decreased every month since July, 1931.

The whole railroad story has never been told and it would make interesting reading, but for the moment it seems pertinent to ask why it is that railroad employment continues to drop, adding to the depression which they were helped partly in an effort to cure.

The Government in Business

Mr. Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, told the delegates to the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco that the government must be taken out of business. He stressed the railroad transportation industry as the principal business from which the government should be removed.

About the first major bill the present session of Congress passed was the measure establishing the Finance Reconstruction corporation with an initial fund of $500,000,000 furnished directly by the treasury of the United States and with authority to sell what are in effect $1,500,000,000 government bonds to bring the total funds of the corporation up to $2,000,000,000. The law authorizes the officials of the corporation to loan the entire two billion dollars to banks, railroads and other private business concerns which would face failure unless the government supplied them with money with which to meet their obligations.

From the day the corporation was established railroad executives have besieged it for millions and millions and millions of dollars of government loans to save the railroads from bankruptcy. The loans are such poor risks that the private banks refused to take the chance.

In view of this railroad executives' drive for the almighty dollar on the Reconstruction Finance corporation, it is apparent that Mr. Sargent's talk to the Chamber of Commerce about getting the government out of business must have been made at a session consecrated to wit and humor. Undoubtedly it will appear in the "comic" chapter of the convention's proceedings.

Rich Fly to Tax-Exempt Bonds

Several attempts have been made in Congress during the consideration of the revenue bill to increase the taxes on larger incomes, those running from $100,000 to $1,000,000 a year and more, beyond the rates agreed to by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives and the finance committee of the Senate.

Special pleaders for the rich have met these attempts with the claim that increasing the taxes would be unwise from the viewpoint of the government's interest because the rich would shift their investments from taxable securities to tax-exempt bonds and thus nullify the attempts of the government to tax them.

This sort of sophistry can not be permitted to pass without challenge.

One would think from this argument that there exists somewhere a flexible collection of tax-exempt bonds to which the tax-dodgers may run when the spirit moves them. The facts are just the reverse.

All outstanding tax-exempt bonds are owned by somebody. They are tax-exempt regardless of who owns them. If the rich tax-dodger who owns taxable securities desires to shift his investment to tax-exempt bonds he can do it in one of two ways. He can sell his taxable securities and buy tax-exempt bonds from some one who now owns them or buy new tax-exempts when they are issued. In either case there is no increase in tax-exempt securities and no decrease in taxable securities.

Budget Bludgeoning the Workers

Arthur Greenwood, minister of health in the last labor government of Great Britain and recently sent back to Parliament by a pronounced majority over his conservative opponent in a by-election, described the budgeting scheme of the present tory government as placing more and not fewer burdens on the backs of the working people. "The budget," he said, "was balanced by bludgeoning the poor."

The British scheme to bludgeon the masses in budget balancing was adopted in the United States by the president and the economy committee of the House of Representatives in their proposed wage slashes for hundreds of thousands of efficient and already underpaid employes of the government.

The president suggested compulsory furloughs without pay with the abolition of annual vacations, sick leave and other improved working conditions which labor has secured through years of unremitting struggle. The president's budget balancing would take around $90,000,000 from the annual pay of federal employes.

The House economy committee proposed an 11 per cent. cut for all federal employes paid in excess of $1,000 a year. This cut would slice around $67,000,000 annually from federal employes.

Due to the persistent and unrelenting pressure of organized labor, the House of Representatives voted against the president's compulsory furlough budget balancing and the economy committee's 11 per cent. wage slash with the $1,000 minimum exemption. The House raised the minimum to $2,500, but unfortunately voted against overtime pay. The entire matter was referred to the Senate economy committee.

Bludgeoning the workers with the budget is a policy which should be avoided.

The government is the largest employer in the United States. It can not afford to establish a policy of lower living standards for any of its employes.

Such a policy would not only be a gross injustice to the federal workers. It would also be used as an excuse for wage slashing by many private employers who up to the present have not yielded to the reactionary clamor for lower living standards carried on by antilabor elements.

The Senate should not use the budget to bludgeon the workers.

International Employer Conspiracy

The refusal of those who own and operate industry to reduce hours according to the larger output of labor due to technological progress, and increase wages to whatever extent may be necessary to provide a market for the output, is evidently an international conspiracy of reactionary employers in every country.

When Mr. Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, explained the British budget in the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury, leader of the labor opposition, succinctly observed: "There can be no real peace in the world until the consumption of goods matches the production of goods. The opposition does not agree that the world is suffering from want. The world is suffering because mankind has not yet discovered how to distribute the abundance which it is possible to create."

Mr. Lansbury should have added for the sake of the clarity that both the production and distribution planlessness of our industrial system is a scheme devised by those who own and control our industrial establishments.

The workers in mill, mine and factory produce commodities for wages. The commodities are the private property of the owners and the extent of distribution depends on the purchasing power of the masses, which is arbitrarily restricted in at least two ways by those who own the industrial plants and the labor-produced commodities.

The owners reduce the distribution of goods to a nullity for over eight million workers by refusing to employ them at all, and reduce it drastically for many millions more by compelling them to accept wage cuts and part-time work.

Putting all the jobless to work and reducing the length of the work day and work week to whatever extent may be necessary to keep them at work is labor's way, and the only way, to settle the unemployment question.

Adjusting wages so that the people will have buying power sufficient to purchase all the commodities of mass production is labor's way, and the only way, to settle the distribution problem ethically.

Those who own and control industry refuse to apply either of these principles to our industrial system.

The great question is, will labor and thousands of other intelligent and forward-looking citizens permit these hidebound reactionaries to carry us all down to ruin in their endeavor to save a form of production and distribution that has neither sanity nor ethics to support it?

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

When first organized the railway brotherhoods took scrupulous care to make it understood they were not in sympathy with the "labor movement" as such and that it was not their purpose to seek economic readjustments through what is commonly termed "class action," i. e., labor as labor against capital as capital. They not only avoided all alliances with the American Federation of Labor and its local units, but even went so far as to bargain with their employers independent of each other. They would not permit their members to strike in sympathy with the disaffected of other brotherhoods, in spite of the fact that in many cases those who were striking worked side by side and shoulder to shoulder with those who refused to go out on strike with them.

Through the course of the years the ultimate futility of such a policy has been demonstrated to the brotherhoods. The first step in the breakdown of the support of the "isolation policy" of the four railway brotherhoods took place in the early 1900's. In 1903 a "Plan of System Federation" was brought forward and adopted and the complete craft independence of the railroad workers, long seen to be impractical and worthless, had lived its day. The four brotherhoods did not by any means become one great, compact organization under this plan of system federation, but it did mean that the brotherhoods were one step nearer the plan of organization long before adopted by the rest of the American labor organizations.

"THE NOBLEST ROMAN"

A "Poetical" Classic, Rededicated to Arch McDonald with Humble Apologies to the Author.

For many years there reposed in the personal files of the editor of The Labor World a classic in the form of a "poem" on baseball. Old-timers will remember the "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy," by Wallace Irwin, which ran in the newspapers and magazines. The editor, an avid reader of Mr. Erwin's classics, and, incidentally, a "wildly" baseball fan, considered the story of "Ichy-Ban" the best thing of its character which had ever come under his observation, and prized the clipping accordingly.

Recently, however, the copy was lost, and in order to "replenish the records" as well as to indicate the baseball spirit in Chattanooga at the present time, the tragic story of the "antique root" is printed below, as well as this writer can remember it:

FAN-AT-I-KAL POEM

About Ichy-Ban
An Antique Root.

ICHY-BAN, of Old Japan,
He were a famous Base-Ball Fan.
He used to screech, he used to preach,
And set for hours upon the bleach,
With howels and growels,
And when the Home Team missed a play
Them swaring words he used to say
Was very noted in his day
From Fujiyama to Cathay.

He knowed the score, and something more,
Of every team what pennants bore.
He knowed the batting records, too,
Of Hokasai and Tinkapoo.
O San, O San, a wildly fan
Was Ichy-Ban of Old Japan.

Now Ichy-Ban, them famous root,
He stay at Base-Ball Ground so long
His wife she fear there something wrong.

Because her husband been away
For 60-night and 60-day
She very cross. And so, of course,
She go and buy a nice divorce
And runny way from Ichy-Ban
With Kokomo, a Railroad Man.

So K. Batsu, a neighbor true,
To Base-Ball Ground he straightly go,
For tell poor Ichy-Ban what-so.
But Ichy-Ban, who still was there,
He gaze ahead with fixy stare,
Sometime a snort, sometime a sware,
But otherwise what do he care?

"Your wife," say Batsu, "run away"—
But Ichy-Ban just snuff and say,
"The Pitcher very punk today."
Say Batsu, "Worser news I got,
Your wife has stole your house and lot.
It are a very wrong disgrace."
Say Ichy-Ban, with fixy face,
"That nothing; man just stole third base."

* * *

"I sorry, friend, what grief have came."
"Cut out," say Itch, "you spoil the game."

So Batsu, for them heartless speech,
Leave Ichy-Ban upon the Bleach,
To howly, growly, sporty croak,
To hooty, tooty, rooty squawk,
In latest style of baseball talk.

Until one day the home team won,
He got such banzais in his tongue
He die shouting up a lung.

* * *

And so today for sight to see
Some tourists find his repartee:
"Ichy-Ban, of Old Japan,
Were just a average Base-Ball Fan."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the name of the bill posters' union?

A.—International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America. A. Thomas Noonan is president.

* * *

Q.—When was the first barbers' union formed in this country?

A.—A union of barbers was formed in 1878, known as the Barbers' Protective Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It was short-lived, but was succeeded by a number of local unions, some belonging to the Knights of Labor. These local unions came together in 1887 and organized the present Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

PRIVATE AGENCIES VICTIMIZE THE JOBLESS

San Francisco, Cal.—Walter C. Mathewson, state director of the U. S. employment service here, urged legislation to curtail private employment agencies and widen the scope of the public employment service in a statement before the California unemployment commission. Although he did not make direct charges, Mathewson claimed that many men are given employment through private agencies on construction jobs and are discharged after working seven days or slightly more. He said private agencies do not collect fees unless employment lasts seven days.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

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CAN MILK "Armour's Veribest." 5c Size, 2 Cans 5c; Tall Size, Can 5c

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Creamery Butter lb 15c

BEEF
Steak, T-Bone, lb 12½c
Roast, lb. 9c
Stew, Bris. or Rib lb 8c
Merry Widow Roast, lb. 15c

PICNIC HAMS lb Shankless 10c
BACON IN STRIP lb 11c
Streaked Meat, lb. 7c
Sliced Ham, lb. ..... 27c (Center Cut)
Sliced Bacon, lb. 15c
Boiled Ham, lb. 29c
CREAM CHEESE LB. ... 15c
SPARE RIBS LB. 6c
Pork Brains, lb. 6c
Ham Hocks, lb. 7c

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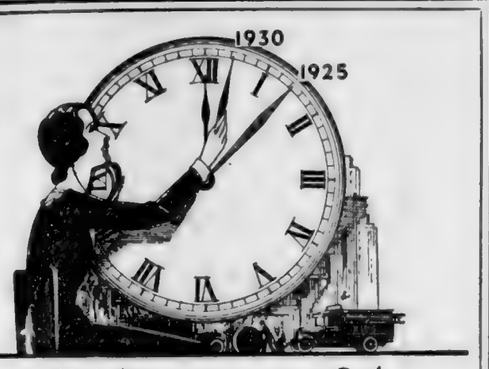

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THE five years from 1925 to 1930 saw the average time required to complete a long distance telephone connection reduced from 7.5 minutes to 2.4 minutes. Today, practically all calls are completed while you hold the receiver to your ear.

High speed is only one of the advantages of long distance telephone service. Improved operating methods and modern equipment have made the service as clear and convenient as local calls. Incidentally these improvements have not been accompanied by an increase in cost.

Such an achievement in bettering the service without increasing the cost has prompted many customers to comment to the operators or write to the Company expressing appreciation of the service and surprise at the low cost.

For example, you can talk a distance of 100 miles for as little as sixty cents by using day Station-to-Station service, while the rate is even lower at night.

Look in the front pages of your telephone directory or call the "Long Distance" operator for further information about the service.

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Frey Places Blame for Depression On Machinery and Inadequate Pay

Secretary of A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department Says Wages Too Low to Buy Mass Production Output Threw Millions Out of Work.

Washington, May 26.—The principle of rugged individualism applied to the introduction of labor-displacing machinery and methods coupled with wages utterly inadequate to provide a market for the commodities produced by American labor under mass production were set forth as the major forces responsible for the business depression by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address on "How Modern Industry Came to America."

The address was the third of a series on the general subject "American Labor and the Nation" broadcast over the Columbia network under the auspices of the national advisory council on radio in education with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' education bureau of America.

Depression Problems.

"From what seemed to be the most prosperous condition our country has ever experienced, we have plunged into its greatest depression. The raw material, the transportation systems, the factories with their mechanical equipment, the executives, the engineers and the workmen, all are here. None of our natural resources has been destroyed. None of our acquired knowledge—mechanical, scientific or otherwise—has been lost. Yet we are face to face with the greatest industrial problems Americans have ever been forced to study."

Industrial Engineers' Responsibility.

Mr. Frey placed considerable blame for the depression on the "industrial engineers who developed our present industrial methods and processes." He said "they were either better engineers han they were economists, or that they believed their responsibility ended with the engineering problems, and that the economic forces and human problems their methods created were subjects which others in financial and administrative positions should solve."

Increased Output, Low Wages.

"One of the best examples of this lack of economic wisdom in the operation of our mass production methods," he pointed out, "is in the payment of wages in the highly mechanized industries. With a vast increase in productive power, the American workman actually received less per volume and value of his product than many European workmen."

No Market for Mass Production.

"So far our more scientifically directed methods of production have not proved an unmixed blessing. The ability to operate fifty cotton looms with one workman is of no practical value unless the people can buy the product.

"The ability of machinery to extract coal from the vein is of little service unless there are purchasers for the coal.

"The product of our mechanically marvelous automobile factories is regulated by the ability of the American people to buy the finished product.

Machinery Displaces Workers.

"Scientific studies, though sometimes lacking in soundly scientific conclusions, set in motion an industrial policy which definitely and systematically aimed to eliminate the number of workmen required to produce the same volume of manufactured goods, and at the same time eliminate the use of skilled labor.

Shortsighted Engineers.

"It should have been apparent to those who were introducing these revolutionary methods in industry, that unless industry found work for those who were being eliminated, that there would be a growing volume of unemployment. Apparently the responsibility was left to others, and little by little, but definitely and progressively, men were eliminated from the industries in which they had made their livelihood.

Machinery Destroys Millions of Jobs.

"The skilled mechanics found the craft knowledge it had taken them years to acquire of no further value.

"The synchronizing of sound with the motion pictures eliminated thousands of musicians. The production of plate glass became practically an automatic process. The automatic glass-blowing machine eliminated the highly skilled glass bottle blower. Automatic machinery has been installed which takes the bottles or other containers made of tin or fiber, fills, seals, labels and packs them in cartons ready for shipment, eliminating human labor except so far as seeing that the automatic machine is supplied with material and the product removed.

Per Capita Production Increased.

"While complete statistical evidence has not been collected which would indicate the extent to which labor has been eliminated, it is held that the workman's per capita production has been increased approximately 50 per cent within a few years, but in many industries the per capita increased production amounts to several hundred, and in some instances more than a thousand per cent.

New Industries Do Not Absorb Jobless.

"It is true that new industries have been developed, new occupations have evolved, which have given employment to numbers of those who had been eliminated from the industries in which they had formerly earned their livelihood, but these opportunities have utterly failed to absorb the number of workmen who had been displaced.

Unemployment Nullifies Prosperity.

"For some time this problem popularly called technological unemployment has been studied; first, so that the facts could be ascertained and industrial and economic policies established which would make modern industrial methods a blessing instead of a burden upon hundreds of thousands of workmen.

"This country can no more be prosperous with part of its wage-earners employed and the other vainly seeking for work, than it can be a land of liberty if its citizenship is part free and part slave.

Who Shall Direct Forces of Production?

"One manifest problem is in the directing responsibility, the authority, which shall sit in the driver's seat and control the steering wheel. Is it to be the bankers who supply credit; management which directs plant policy; the engineer whose skill and knowledge develop and guide industrial processes; labor which depends for its existence on employment, or a combination of them, a co-operative relationship?

"The public is vitally affected by the answer.

Individual Initiative or State Control?

"Are we to abandon American conceptions of local autonomy and initiative, based on free institutions, or are we to look to the state to solve problems which those immediately affected are more competent and experienced to deal with than any one else?

Equitable Distribution Unsolved.

"In a large measure we have solved the basic problems of production," Mr. Frey concluded. "It is evident that we have lamentably failed to solve the problem of distribution, to balance production with consumption and provide stable employment for our workmen.

Co-operative Control Necessary.

"What are the essential policies required to make our wonderful mechanism for production beneficial to the nation as a whole?

"The American Federation of Labor is convinced that the problems which exist, and those which must arise in the future, can only be adjusted or regulated through a closer and more thorough-going degree of co-operation between all of the factors who play a part in the development and the operation of our industries."

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Short Report on the Near Fatal Accident to Big Business!

Big business acted the darned hog. She loaded her old bus too heavily and went too fast, without being sure her brakes were working. They weren't! and she couldn't make the short corner and went into the ditch, with great damage to the car, load and driver. They haven't got the old bus out of the ditch yet, and if they do, it will never be the same old bus again! The neighbors are still picking up high-class damaged goods scattered by the accident, but it won't be long before somebody must get busy and supply the "Dear Peepul" with some goods they need. It reminded me so much of what happened in Florida in 1925! In that sudden collapse of the sublimated optimism down there, you remember?

P. S. It's going to take a long time to repair the old bus, if they ever get it out of the ditch! It's in a heluva fix!

* * *

"Business for the Welfare."

This column is now under the head of "Business for the Welfare." You all know what that means. You can make all the suggestions your imagination dictates and say what you please about it (that can be published!). We want to hear from our readers, and we will acknowledge your letters or cards, whether we print 'em or not. We want to find out the temper and reactions of our readers to present conditions, and to hear any and all suggestions for the proper future course to be taken. Criticisms are to be confined strictly to constructive criticism, and partisan political opinions are barred. It doesn't do any good to stand around and cuss! Some of our readers must have some valuable ideas that might help to get the old bus out of the ditch and going again! Let us hear from you, and, until further notice, your suggestions and comments will be carefully examined to find any ideas you may have. There will be some communications that we will publish, with comment, others we may quote from. Give your name and address, if you ever want it read. If you prefer, we will suppress the name and address and call you "Vox Pop," or something. We think this is a good idea, if we did advance it ourself, and ought to produce some sort of results!

Address your cards or letters to "H. F. B.," care Labor World, 310 West Eighth street, this city. Telephone calls cannot be considered, as we won't be there and our chief editor is entirely too busy to answer the phone, and his secretary is out of the city till further notice.

Now, go to it, and let's see if the laboring man seems to be as dumb as congress, and Big Business, in finding a way out of this wilderness! Something has got to be did before winter comes again. We can live on berries and nuts till cold weather, if we economize a little and get a little charity now and then. But—next winter isn't going to be so tempered to the shorn lamb as last winter was, I feel sure! So, we'd better get busy while we may. So tell us your ideas of what could or should be done.

P. S. This is not a humorous proposition! H. F. B.

$11,000,000 FOR RELIEF OF JOBLESS IN AUSTRALIA

The government of Australia and the various states with the exception of New South Wales reached an agreement whereby 2,400,000 pounds sterling, about $9,600,000, are available for unemployment relief. The states raise $4,800,000 and the commonwealth supplies an equal amount interest free. The funds will be raised by bond issues. The commonwealth government also arranged to provide 600,000 pounds to relieve unemployment in New South Wales, with the statement that this amount could be provided if the state would fulfill its debt obligations and adhere to the financial plan agreed to by the premiers of the other states.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

No man should make a bigger garden than his wife can hoe.

* * *

Cheer up! Summertime is here. So long as you have the old bus and ten gallons of gasoline, the world is before you.

* * *

Teacher—How many wars was Spain engaged in during the seventeenth century?

Tommy—Seven, sir.

Teacher—Seven? Please enumerate them.

Tommy—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

* * *

More people want to farm this year than there are farms. When the bottom drops out of everything else it's back to the farm where there is food and shelter.

* * *

Splinters.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he becomes a true gentleman at heart. . . Too many people think they are broadminded, when they merely are too lazy to form an opinion. . . It is possible, too, that the assets might not have frozen so hard had there been less water in them to begin with. . . The safest way on earth to keep out of trouble is at once the simplest and the hardest. It's keeping one's mouth shut. . . Some girls expect a man to bring enough sunshine into their lives to give them a coat of tan. . . No amateur knows how bad he is until he tries to turn professional. . . Reports note an increase in the production of boloney. Well, isn't this presidential year?

* * *

A passenger on a street car noticed that the conductor was behaving strangely. At each stop he ran to the front of the car and dangled a piece of string in front of the motorman, who swore roundly. Finally, the passenger asked:

"What's the idea of this little game you're playing with the motorman?"

"Well, it's like this. My motorman has no sense of humor. His brother was hung this morning."

* * *

You can always tell when a man has passed middle age. He is the one who is always telling you he never felt younger in his life.

* * *

Having reputation for paying your bills promptly and willingly often lets you get by with a lot of oneryness that isn't noticed.

* * *

Oscar—I've solved the mystery of what a hotel means when it advertises "rooms $1 and up."

Harold—What is it?

Oscar—I got one of the dollar rooms and was up all night.

* * *

A Berlin man has a 28-inch mustache. We only publish this item so you may run over to Berlin, if you have the time, to pull it for him.

* * *

By all means have a referendum before declaring war. Then let those who want it pay for the darned thing.

* * *

Scotch Wife—Ach, Sandy, the baby's swallowed a penny.

Scotch Husband—Weel, let him ha'e it—tomorrow's his birthday.

* * *

First New Bride—Do you still believe that the stork carries 'em?

Second Newly Wed—Oh, no, they come in airplanes now—an airplane means one—duoplane means two—triplane means three.

First New Bride—Oh, dear me, I must hurry home.

Second Newly Wed—But why?

First New Bride—A zeppelin just flew over my house.

Notice of Special Meeting!

The following Trades Unionists have been appointed on the General Labor Day Committee, and each and every one is urged to be present at the first general meeting

MONDAY, MAY 30, AT 7:30
Central Labor Hall

Geo. W. Perry	T. N. Briggs	L. C. Gully
W. A. Witt	J. S. Ball	V. W. Hallmark
R. M. Cooke	Taylor Buchanan	W. H. Brown
T. R. Cuthbert	George Burns	J. E. Carpenter
George Forbes	James O'Conner	Abe Litz
Charles Ziegler	O. E. Cook	J. B. Bender
W. E. Eckenrod	G. F. Chapin	J. L. Carpenter
W. F. Lange	Joe Dobbs	T. S. Rose
W. L. Wergin	John Cotter	J. A. Bowman
W. L. Gardner	George Laws	Dick Burkes
A. C. Kamin	Alvin Pfitzer	John Dorst
Tom Hall	A. A. Golden	J. W. Fuller
William Keels	W. A. Hunt	W. W. Kirkpatrick
John T. Mahoney	Marion Henderson	Felix Hamil
Shelly Sands	E. G. Cherry	John Blanton
W. F. Strickland	W. F. Storey	J. G. Schrock
P. B. Garber	R. K. Sholtz	W. C. Vogt
Joe Seibold	M. T. DeLong	Bert Pogue
E. E. Crosby	Matt Gerlach	H. A. Burnett
E. E. McDaniels	Gus Kraeger	George Reynolds
M. H. Ortwein	D. D. Brewer	T. M. Melton
G. W. Helms	R. H. Jones	Rudolph Olgiati

PAUL J. AYMON,
General Chairman.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-77

CARDUI Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

MORE ABOUT LABOR DAY

(Continued from First Page)

L. C. Gully.
V. W. Hallmark.
W. H. Brown.
J. E. Carpenter.
Abe Litz.
John Cotter.
J. B. Bender.
J. L. Carpenter.
T. S. Rose.
E. E. McDaniel.
M. H. Ortwein.
G. W. Helms.
T. N. Briggs.
J. A. Bowman.
Dick Burkes.
John Dorst.
J. W. Fuller.
W. W. Kirkpatrick.
W. L. Wergin.
Felix Hamil.
W. L. Gardner.
John Blanton.
J. G. Schrock.
W. C. Vogt.
Bert Pogue.
H. A. Burnett.
George Reynolds.
George W. Perry.
T. M. Melton.
A. C. Kamin.
Marion Henderson.
M. T. DeLong.
Matt Gerlach.

P. W. COLLINS, NEW ENGLAND LABOR LEADER, DIES AT 59

Chelsea, Mass.—Peter W. Collins, well-known trade unionist and lecturer, died here recently at the age of 54. He was born in Chelsea. He became a member of the Boston local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1901 and retained his membership continuously until his death. He was elected international secretary of the brotherhood in 1905 and served until 1912.

Mr. Collins was a lecturer for the Knights of Columbus and the National Catholic Welfare council, and was noted for his gifts as a speaker. He was also the author of a number of books.

DEPORT ALIEN JOBLESS.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, at their annual congress in Washington, D. C., urged the United States congress to enact legislation empowering the president to deport all aliens not gainfully employed.

Proof! That It Pays to Shop at **Haverty's**

Savings on Your Needs for Summer

This Full-Size Comfortable Glider--- Your Choice of Colors

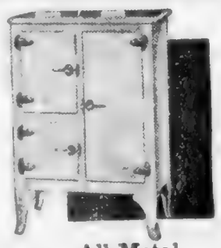
Well constructed on heavy angle iron stand, with comfortable spring—upholstered in your choice of heavy can vas. See these now..... $12.95

95c Cash—$1.00 Weekly

Green and Ivory **Oil Range**

For cool summer cooking. Very economical. Finished in green and ivory. $49.50

$1.00 Cash—$1.00 Weekly

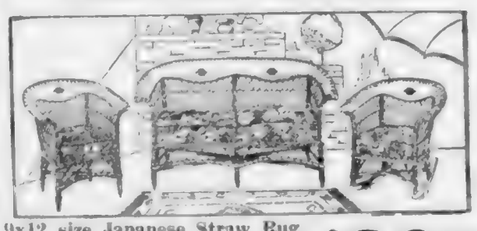


All-Metal **Refrigerator**

Exactly as illustrated, comes in your choice of several colors. $19.95

95c Cash—$1.00 Weekly

Three-Piece Fiber Suite



9x12 size Japanese Straw Rug Free with this three-piece Fiber Suite. Several colors to select from $29.95

95c Cash—$1.00 Weekly

HAVERTY FURNITURE Co.

619 MARKET ST. 620 BROAD ST.

Green Says Wage-Cutting Employers Menace Welfare of the Entire Nation

A. F. of L. Chief Asserts Jobless Millions Endanger Our Government—Work for Idle Demanded—Cost-of-Living Wages Theory Riddled by Facts

Washington, March 26.—With a scathing denunciation of "the primitive policy of wage-cutting as a remedy for industrial ills," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the Washington Chamber of Commerce, charged wage-cutting employers with making war on the welfare of the nation, with the helpless masses as their outstanding victims.

He said it made no difference whether the wage-cutters are private employers or the government, they menace equally the public interest and the safety of our democratic institutions.

In positive terms he challenged the cost-of-living wages theory of pay-cutting economists and their employers and flatly contradicted the claim that lower living costs compensate for present reduced earnings.

All Have Suffered.

"In the existing national emergency all groups have suffered and all classes of people have been forced to face grave, difficult problems," Mr. Green said. "Values have been destroyed, many fortunes have vanished, a large number of people who were considered wealthy have been made comparatively poor, while millions of working people have been forced into idleness which necessitated the depletion of their meager savings.

Unemployed Suffer Most.

"There is a distinguishing difference in the tragic effect of the long-continued depression upon those who have suffered because of impairment in financial values and those who have been forced, because of unemployment, to exist upon a mere subsistence level. It is bad enough to sustain financial losses, but it is infinitely worse to be deprived of food and to suffer from the experiences of hunger and want. Dwindling bank accounts may arouse feelings of disappointment and regret, but the sight of his children starving will drive a man to desperation.

Form of Government Threatened.

"The structure of our government, built as it is upon the ideals of democracy, will not permanently withstand the assaults made upon it by an unsound economic system. The perpetuation of our form of government and the preservation of our governmental institutions depend very largely upon the social contentment and well-being of the masses of the people.

Put Idle Millions to Work.

"The immediate problem is to place men and women now idle at work in the industrial establishments and business enterprises of the nation, thus restoring to them their buying power and reviving markets which have been dormant for the past three years. Any avoidable increase in unemployment, at this time, would be most deplorable.

"This policy should be supplemented by a fixed and determined effort to maintain the existing diminished purchasing power of those who are employed, using that as a basis upon which to rebuild our shattered economic structure. There can be no resumption of industrial activity in any section of the country until a demand has been created for manufactured goods. This demand must be predicated upon human needs and buying power. There must be a market before goods can be manufactured or sold.

"We know that the basis of our economic distress is found in the fact that buying and consuming power has been very largely destroyed. The mechanical equipment of industry, approximating the point of perfection, means nothing if there is no market for manufactured goods. The wheels of industry will remain silent and invested capital will have no earning power so long as the men and women who labor are idle and unable to buy.

Wage-Cutting Is Like Blood-Letting.

"Labor has long understood that if the buying power of the masses of the people were constantly reduced through the imposition of wage reductions unemployment would increase, social distress would prevail and industry would suffer.

"Labor firmly believes that wage-cutting means the underwriting of the depression. Wage-cutting is like blood-letting. It leaves the patient weakened and exhausted. It is amazing that many industrial leaders adhere to the primitive policy of wage-cutting as a remedy for industrial ills. They persist in the application of this policy notwithstanding the facts and the records show that each succeeding wage reduction places the living standards and the consuming power of the masses of the people upon a lower level.

Cost-of-Living Wages.

"The excuse offered by some economists who support industrial leaders in the pursuit of a wage-cutting policy is that a reduction in commodity prices, with a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, justifies such action. They advance the theory that cheap prices, cheap labor, with lowered standards of living, make for prosperity. Furthermore, they indicate their belief that the American standard of living, which must be commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship, should be based upon the shifting and changing values of the purchasing power of the dollar.

"Labor refuses to accept this principle of economic philosophy. It knows from experience that it is unsound and, in application, most demoralizing.

"The sale of manufactured goods and the volume of business has always followed the declining value of the contents of the pay envelope.

Pay Cuts Exceed Living-Cost Decrease.

"During the two and one-half year period following the stock market collapse of 1929 the incomes of the workers have been reduced 50 per cent. In February, 1932, wage payments to workers in factories and on railroads were just one-half of the 1929 average.

"The cost of living has decreased to some extent, but not sufficient to compensate for this loss. While workers have suffered a loss amounting to 50 cents out of each dollar the decline in prices has saved them only 18 cents. Workers need 82 cents today to buy one dollar's worth of living costs, but they only have 50 cents with which to buy it.

"Accounting for both the decline in prices and wage losses, workers' income now, in the terms of the goods bought, are 39 per cent below the 1929 level. During February, 1932, sales to consumers were 30 per cent below the 1929 average.

"These facts are the best answer that can be given to the theory advanced by some economists that the increasing purchasing power of the dollar offsets the forced reductions imposed upon wage-earners."

Labor Criticises House Proposal For Setting Pay

Union Representatives Oppose Metcalf Bill for Predetermining Wages on Government Construction and Repair Work.

Washington, May 19.—Appearing before the house committee on labor, representatives of organized labor expressed strong opposition to the Metcalf bill providing that the advertised specifications of government construction or repair work for every contract over $5,000 shall state the prevailing rate of wages as determined by the secretary of labor.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, said the bill would rob the workers of the right to work for the wages they want. He warned against disregard of the fundamental rights of labor.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, said the metal trades unions are in favor of amending the bill so as to except shipbuilding.

Frey Is Questioned.

"You are opposed to including shipbuilding in this bill?" suggested Representative Connery, chairman of the committee. "You know, do you not, that the shipbuilders are also opposed to the bill?"

Mr. Frey replied that this is true, but there are times when both workers and employers favor the same thing, as in the case of the amendment of the Volstead act, which labor has favored for a long time and which associations of employers are now also supporting.

Mr. Frey said he understood that if the bill passes without the amendment he advocated it would apply predetermined wages on contract work or naval vessels and that the secretary of labor, who would determine these wages, has no data or machinery to guide any such action. Such data as the department of labor may have that would be applicable to wages of metal workers are of no value, he said. He added that while the private yards might apply the predetermined wages to mechanics, there is always an army of helpers, handy men, etc., who would continue to be put on mechanics' work at only helpers' pay.

Electrical Workers Opposed.

Joseph S. McDonagh, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said labor is opposed to predetermined wages and that the pending bill is not asked for by labor, but is a contractors' bill. He said enactment of the measure would leave labor up in the air and that it is physically impossible for the department of labor to predetermine wages in every locality in the country.

M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department, and other representatives of the building trades criticized the bill and told why labor is opposed to it.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Nita B. Estill, dated March 7, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 24, Page 167 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number Thirteen (13), Stewart's Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 22, in the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South line of Union Avenue and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley; and being the same property surveyed to W. D. Espy and wife, Kate Espy, to R. C. Estill and wife, Nita B. Estill, by deed registered in Book "J", Volume 9, page 457, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 6th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. Crow and wife, Carrye S. Crow, dated April 29, 1929, of record in book "H," Volume 24, Page 239 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West thirty-two (32) feet of Lot Number Eight (8), Georgia Avenue, Lindsay's Addition, as per plat of record in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K," Volume 1, page 423. Said lot fronts thirty-two (32) feet on the South line of Battery Place (formerly known as Payne Street) and extends southwardly, of uniform width, along the East line of Georgia Avenue, a distance of one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet, more or less, to the North line of Lot Number Seven (7), in said Block. Said lot is more particularly described as beginning at the Southeast intersection of Battery Place (formerly Payne Street) and Georgia Avenue; running thence southwardly along the East line of Georgia Avenue one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet; thence eastwardly at right angles, thirty-two (32) feet; thence northwardly right angles one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet to the South line of Battery Place; thence westwardly along the South line of Battery Place thirty-two (32) feet to the point of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Mrs. W. A. Buchanan and husband, Elliott M. Buchanan, to W. R. Crow, by deed registered April 26, 1929, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 13th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-3

Our Advertisers are our friends.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46963

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sallie Miller vs. William Miller

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Miller is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam Morris, Atty. 5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46967

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ida King vs. A. H. King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. H. King is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. French Grubb, Atty. 5-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
No. 46917

Hattie Donegan vs. Henry Donegan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Henry Donegan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 6-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by T. Roy Colston, dated March 27, 1929, of record in book "H," Volume 24, Page 187 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The South one-half (½) of Lot Number Thirteen (13), W. H. Converse's Subdivision at Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 29 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said part of lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of Howard Avenue and extends back northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred five (105) feet.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 20th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-10

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by C. W. Millman and wife, Ida Millman, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "Z," ume 19, Page 515 et seq., of the Re Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ence to which is made for a full re its provisions, and for the purpose fying the indebtedness therein mentio fault having been made in the pay said indebtedness) the undersigned, as under said deed of trust, will, at the of the holder of the note represent indebtedness, offer for sale at public to the highest and best bidder for in bar of all equities of redemption, stead, dower and all other rights of tions of every kind, at the west door Court House of Hamilton County, see, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 the following described land situate First (1st) Civil District, County of ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Numbers Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), (18), and Nineteen (19), W. E. Rob Subdivision, part of Williams Tract, City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County nessee, as shown by Hopkin's Atlas City of Chattanooga, prepared in 191 Numbers Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), (8), Nine (9), Ten (10) and Eleven front forty-two and five-tenths (42.5 each on the West line of Fagan Stre extend back Westwardly, of uniform w distance of one hundred five (105) feet East line of a public alley; Lots N Twelve (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen Eighteen (18) and Nineteen (19) front two and five-tenths (42.5) feet each East line of Fagan Street and extend Eastwardly, a distance of one hundr and eight-tenths (104.8) feet, more to the East line of said Addition, and the same property conveyed to C. W man and wife, Ida Millman, by Robinson, Widow, et al., by deed vember 18, 1925, and registered M 1926.

Sale will be made subject to any taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will convey as Trustee only.

This 20th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANK COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Of

6-10

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust exec Edwin F. Conner and wife, Maude S. dated December 1, 1928, of record i "H," Volume 24, Page 75 et seq., of t ister's Office of Hamilton County, Te reference to which is made for a full of its provisions, and for the purpose isfying the indebtedness therein me (default having been made in the pay said indebtedness) the undersigned, tee under said deed of trust, will, at quest of the holder of the note repre said indebtedness, offer for sale at outcry to the highest and best bid cash and in bar of all equities of re homestead, dower and all other rights emptions of every kind, at the west the Court House of Hamilton Count nessee, on

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1932,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:0 the following described land situate Third (3rd) Civil District, County of ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit North one hundred eight-five (188) Lot Number 12, Block No. 4, Thomp Carter's Addition to North Chattano shown by plat of record in Plat Book 17 of the Register's Office of Ha County, Tennessee. Said part of Lo one (1) lot fronting fifty (50) feet South line of Bell Avenue and extend Southwardly, of uniform width, a dist one hundred eighty-five (185) feet North line of a strip of ground d Martha Carter, widow, to the Town Chattanooga, the deed registered in Book Volume 22, Page 117 of said Regist fice. Being the same property that w veyed by Sam A. Conner and wife, Conner, to Edwin F. Conner by dee tered in Book "C," Volume 22, Page said Register's Office.

Sale will be made subject to any taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANK COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust O

6-17

Qualify Yourself -- Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 3, 1932 — Number 6

BIG PROGRAM FOR LABOR DAY NOW ASSURED

Plans for Great Celebration Off to Good Start.

"MOST EVERYBODY" ANXIOUS TO HELP

Idea of Labor's Biggest Day Meets Favor of All Local Trades Unionists.

SECOND MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT

Second meeting of the general Labor Day committee is set for Tuesday night at Central Labor hall, and all members, together with volunteers, are urged to be present, at 8 o'clock sharp. "It is a big task we are attempting," said Chairman Aymon, "and we will need the whole-hearted co-operation of every individual member to put it over. We intend to make the celebration of Labor Day this year exceed anything ever presented in the south, and the enthusiasm already shown makes our task easier and more certain of full accomplishment."

General services over the remains of Old Man Depression will be held at Warner park on Monday, Sept. 5 —Labor Day—and the Chattanooga workers will sponsor a celebration which is calculated to bring thousands of visitors into this city from the surrounding communities to spend a day of general enjoyment.

The railroads will be asked to run special trains into the city, and to give reduced rates from all nearby cities. The most elaborate program ever attempted by local labor is in the making. All the features of the Labor Day celebrations of past years will be included, together with new and up-to-date attractions.

From early morning until late in the evening there will be entertainment for old and young—beginning with the time-honored athletic contests in which every member of the family is eligible in competition for worthwhile prizes, and ending with a night program which will offer varied attractions in different sections of the big park.

A monster barbecue, under the direction of W. A. Witt, will be one feature of the day, and Mr. Witt promises to be ready along about 10 o'clock in the morning to begin serving all comers with a meal which they will long remember. Mr. Witt, B. M. (barbecue master) states to the world that he will be prepared to feed 25,000 people, if necessary, and that the pit will be operated with a competent corps almost throughout the day.

In short, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council plans to "shoot the works," and preliminary plans discussed at a general meeting Monday night at Central Labor hall provide for dozens of major attractions for the day.

The call for the meeting Monday night was issued by the general executive committee, under the direction of Paul Aymon, chairman, and the response was gratifying, particularly the enthusiasm shown by every member in attendance. More than half of those invited were present, and many more sent "regrets" with the information that they desired to be counted in on the big project and would attend future sessions of the committee.

After a general discussion which lasted for some two hours, Chairman Aymon announced the following chairmen of sub-committees, most of whom will select their own assistants and ask for volunteers to aid them in the particular work designated:

Executive Committee—Paul J. Aymon, George W. Perry and T. R. Cuthbert.
Refreshments—W. E. Eckenrod, W. Brown and Dick Burkes.
Entertainment—George Forbes.
Barbecue—W. A. Witt.
Barbecue Tickets—T. R. Cuthbert.
Automobile—Chas. Ziegler.
Radio—A. C. Kamin.
Parking—John T. Cotter.
Press and Publicity—R. M. Cooke.

Other committees and chairmen will be named at the second meeting of the general committee, set for Tuesday night.

Answering "present" to the roll call Monday night were the following local trades unionists:

H. F. Brown.
W. D. Canada.
A. L. Surrett.
R. L. Malone.
F. H. May.
E. L. Blair.
Homer Tarwater.
Tom Hall.
William Keels.
W. F. Strickland.
Joe Seibold.
E. E. Crosby.
Taylor Buchanan.
James O'Conner.
O. E. Cook.
H. F. Brown
G. F. Chapin.
W. F. Lange.
W. A. Hunt.
W. A. Witt.
R. M. Cooke.
T. R. Cuthbert.
George Forbes.
W. E. Eckenrod.
John Cotter.
W. H. Brown.
J. B. Bender.
T. S. Rose.
M. H. Ortwein.
G. W. Helms.
T. N. Briggs.
J. A. Bowman.
Dick Burkes.
J. W. Fuller.
W. L. Wergin.
Felix Hamil.
W. L. Gardner.
J. G. Schrock.
Bert Pogue.
George W. Perry.
A. C. Kamin.

Marked "absent," but many of whom had furnished valid excuses, were:

John T. Mahoney.
Shelly Sands.
P. B. Garber.
J. S. Ball.
George Burns.
Joe Dobbs.
George Laws.
Alvin Pfitzer.
A. A. Golden.
E. G. Cherry.
W. F. Storey.
R. K. Sholtz.
Gus Kraeger.
D. D. Brewer.
R. H. Jones.
Rudolph Olgiati.
Chas. Ziegler.
L. C. Gully.
V. W. Hallmark.
J. E. Carpenter.
Abe Litz.
J. L. Carpenter.
E. E. McDaniel.
John Dorst.
W. W. Kirkpatrick.
John Blanton.
W. C. Vogt.
H. A. Burnett.
George Reynolds.
T. M. Melton.
Marion Henderson.
M. T. DeLong.
Matt Gerlach.

General Chairman Aymon urges that all of the above, and any local trades unionist who desires to volunteer to help the good work along, attend the meeting Tuesday night.

Building Strike In New York May Spread Over U. S.

If Contractors Use Non-Union Workers, Battle Is Likely to Become Nation-Wide—Twenty-one Unions Standing Pat.

New York City, June 2.—With twenty-one trades standing pat in refusal to accept the 25 per cent wage slash ordered by the New York Building Trades Employers' association May 1, the stoppage of work this week entered siege stage, with the future unpredictable.

Only one thing is clear. If the employers decide to open their jobs, which up to now have stood idle, with nonunion men, the stoppage now confined to New York will at once become almost nation-wide.

If the battle spreads out over the work of the big interstate contractors whose homes are in New York, then it may be that the nation will have to witness a long and bitter national battle with wages as the immediate issue, but with much bigger issues behind the wage issue.

At this hour the ranks of the workers stand unbroken after more than three weeks of stoppage of work, officially termed a lockout.

TACOMA CENTRAL LABOR UNION INDORSES JOBLESS INSURANCE

The Central Labor council of Tacoma, Wash., indorsed the unemployment insurance initiative measures drawn up at the instigation of the Unemployed Citizens league of Seattle and approved by a committee of the Seattle Central Labor council. The executive board of the Tacoma Labor council reported favorably on the recommendation. In order to get the matter before the voters, a certain number of them must sign the initiative petitions.

"HARD-BOILED" BANKERS KEEP MANY IN WANT

Refusal to Lend Increases Ranks of Jobless.

DRASTIC ACTION BY GOVERNMENT LOOMS

Administration May Soon Jump on Money Hoarders With Both Feet.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, June 2.—One of the keenest disappointments of the year to administration leaders in Washington is in the failure of the business and industry of the country to show an upturn for the better during May.

Since early last winter the administration has confidently believed that May would see the country well on the way to good times, employment on the increase, and depression diminishing and gradually fading away.

Present reports from almost every line of business and industry are serving to dash these expectations to the ground. There are fluctuations—ups and downs—improvements or changes for the moment, but it is only too evident that permanent relief is not at hand, and no man can tell whether the next two months will be better or worse.

It was in the confident expectation that an improvement in business and industry, and in employment, would be realized before the coming of summer that the president so urgently besought congress last winter to enact the enabling legislation which created the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Banks Unload Frozen Paper.

This hazardous experiment—sailing an uncharted sea—was given two billions of dollars through offices of the government to relieve depressed credit conditions and assist banks to get into a stronger position and able to extend credit to their customers and communities by which those customers and communities could start work again, could put people to work, and thus crack and break up the ice-jams in the flow of credit and in the circulation of money.

The banks of the country, big and little, availed themselves of the life belts and life savers to be had through the Reconstruction Finance corporation. They unloaded for good money their slow paper, their frozen paper and a lot of paper which in the long run may prove to be thoroughly bad. They got the money into their vaults and put themselves into a liquid condition—the strongest and best condition in which they have probably been since the end of the World war. They made themselves shock-proof and depression-proof.

Turn Backs on Business.

Having reached the dry land of safety themselves, they turned their backs upon business and industry still struggling in the heavy seas and stormy waves of depression, stagnation, unemployment and reduced buying and consuming power.

The unemployment problem was left a burden on their communities. They refused to lend one cent, even on the best security, which would enable business and industry to undertake recuperative processes, to start the wheels of business to turning, and to begin making and buying and selling things.

Secure in their own dry land position, they left business and industry to swim or sink, as might be its fate.

An outstanding business man in Washington remarked this week: "The banks all over the country have plenty of money—more than they have had in years, but just try to borrow some of it!"

Banks Block Recovery.

This attitude of the banks explains primarily why the depression hangs on and why the country is still in the desperate straits of the winter. The cause does not lie in the slowness of congress to enact tax legislation, because everybody already knows they are going to have to pay higher taxes. It is not in the failure of congress to effect more drastic economies in governmental operations.

It is due simply to tight-fisted and iron-handed grips of banks upon credit and their refusal to loosen that credit through loans of their funds—some of it hoarded money brought out of hiding through patriotic appeal—for the legitimate functions and needs of business aid industry. These banks are proving to be the worst hoarders that the country has known in this generation.

Prolongation of depression beyond the present stage, or for that matter, even to the present stage, rests squarely upon banks big and little in communities both big and little. In the present state of things, they have it within their power to break up the depression within thirty days and get people back to work.

Must Government Act?

The question is: Will they do it, or must iron-fisted action on the part of the government be brought into play to compel them to relinquish their tight-fisted grip upon credit resources? One or the other is going to happen. The administration gives little indication that after the patriotic action of the people in bringing out their hoarded cash, it is going to swallow its pride and disappointment much longer.

There is no sane or logical business reason for banks hoarding money at this time. In doing so, they are simply continuing a depression which should have begun weeks ago to break up and disappear.

Garnier's Death Shock to Friends

Chattanoogan, Killed in Florida, Was Loyal Friend to Organized Labor.

Tragic death of Albert H. Garnier, local master plumber, news of which was carried in Thursday's news dispatches, proved a shock to local trades union friends. Details of the automobile accident, which resulted in the death of Mr. Garnier and the serious injury of Mrs. Garnier and their 13-year-old daughter, Mary Jo, were not given in the early dispatches.

Mr. Garnier was a former member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and as manager of the firm of Joe Garnier & Son had consistently demonstrated his loyalty to organized labor.

An indication of the respect and esteem in which he was held by members of Local 43 is seen in the following personal tribute, furnished The Labor World Thursday morning by H. F. Brown:

AN APPRECIATION.

Albert Garnier is dead! Cut off in the flower of his manhood in one of our numerous automobile accidents, his wife critically injured, and his beautiful young daughter seriously hurt! It is with the deepest shock and sorrow over the loss of a very personal friend and former local brother that I read this dire announcement in our morning paper. Albert Garnier was a just and fair man, as was his father, "Joe," before him. He treated every one fairly, and his customers knew it so well that he never had to sign a contract on the work he did for them. He was a former member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and a good member till he entered business with his father and honorably withdrew. While still a minor and marked for draft in the World war, he was married, yet claimed no exemption, but served with honor in his country's navy, during which time his daughter, Mary Jo, was born, and he did not see her until she was nearly a year old. It is sad to have to recall the series of tragedies this family has suffered since the end of that war. They are too well known to our readers to be recalled in this hour of grief and trouble to those who are left. We only hope that his wife may be spared, to recover from this critical injury, and that the lovely little Mary Jo may escape any permanent personal marr to her beauty!

H. F. BROWN.

NEW YORK EMPLOYERS ASSERT TYPOS' WAGES MUST BE CUT

New York City.—Until Typographical Union No. 6 agrees to discuss the proposal of a wage reduction the Printers' league (closed shop section) of the New York Employing Printers' association will refuse to take up the matter of a new agreement to replace the one expiring on Oct. 1, the employers have announced. Joint discussions were broken off in April when the union representatives refused to talk about a wage reduction. Typographical Union No. 6 is the only printing trades union that has refused to accept a wage cut.

HANLY QUOTES STATES' LAWS ON EXEMPTIONS

Compiles List for Readers of The Labor World.

LEGISLATURE WILL BE ASKED TO AMEND

Tennessee Law Regarded as Too Stringent, and May Be Modified.

Exemption laws of Tennessee have been and will be a live issue when the state legislature meets. Efforts to amend the Tennessee statutes at the last session were successfully combatted by various interests, but it is believed that with a proper educational campaign sentiment may be molded strong enough to demand of the incoming general assembly such changes in the present laws as will offer reasonable protection to the income of workers finding themselves in unfortunate circumstances, and that will allow such workers the right to eat while struggling to "catch up."

With the above in mind, The Labor World asked David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, to furnish such data as was possible on comparative exemption laws, and Mr. Hanly obligingly compiled the following for our readers.

It is hoped that trades unionists will study carefully the list, in order that they may be informed when the issue arises:

The following are the exemption laws of the various states as compiled from a bulletin of the United States department of labor:

Alabama—$25 monthly exempt.

Arizona—One-half of debtor's earnings for personal services for thirty days are exempt on affidavit that such earnings are necessary to support family.

Arkansas—All wages for sixty days shall be exempt from garnishment or other seizure unless, taken with other personal property, the total would exceed the limit of the constitutional exemption ($200 if single, or $500 if married).

California—Wages, for thirty days prior to the levy of execution, are exempt, if it appears that they are necessary to the support of a family; if not, or if the debt is for necessaries, the exemption is reduced one-half.

Colorado—Sixty per cent of a judgment debtor's wages or earnings are exempt from levy under execution, etc., if the debtor is the head of a family or the wife of the head of a family residing in the state and the earnings are necessary to the support of such family. If the earnings

(Continued on Last Page)

Delong Reported as Slightly Improved

Condition of M. T. DeLong, veteran member and official of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, was declared Thursday morning to be slightly improved, and hopes were held out for a complete return to normalcy by the old-timer at an early date. When the roll was called at the first meeting of the Labor Day committee Monday night "Marshal" was missed, and many of the delegates wondered just what had happened, as Mr. DeLong has a habit of sorter being around when anything of interest to labor generally is occurring.

Investigation of his absence, which followed the meeting, developed the fact that his condition prevented his attendance. It was learned, however, that the trouble was entirely mental, and would probably not prove to be permanent.

And, oh yes, what upset the equilibrium of the unionist was the birth of a boy to his daughter, Mrs. William Parker, formerly Miss Dorothy DeLong, at Children's hospital Sunday night, May 29. The youngster was immediately christened William DeLong Parker—and "grandpap" lost his head.

Mother and babe and doing well, and The Labor World has it from "grandma" that the youngster is one of the finest specimens which has come under the observation of hospital attendants in many moons.

Pay Cut Revoked, Southern Textile Strike Is Ended

Settlement in Horse Creek Valley Dispute Restores Weavers' Wage Scale and Bars Discrimination Against Strikers.

Bath, S. C., June 2.—Thousands of union textile workers of the Horse Creek Valley gathered in mass meeting here cheered word that the eight-weeks' strike precipitated by arbitrary wage cuts of weavers in the Langley plant of the Aiken Mills, Inc., had been ended. The strike later spread to other mills of the company at Bath and Clearwater. Announcement of the settlement was made to the meeting by Paul W. Fuller, educational director of the American Federation of Labor, who was the principal speaker.

Terms of the settlement had previously been agreed upon at a joint executive meeting of the two textile unions, indicating a virtually unanimous vote in favor of ending the controversy. These terms included the restoration of the wage scale of the Langley weavers prior to the walkout on March 28, the assurance that no discrimination would be shown to workers in returning to their former places and the right of the employes to petition for the amicable adjustment of grievances with a final appeal to General Manager George A. Franklin. These terms were tendered to the management through Howard T. Colvin, federal conciliator.

It is expected the mills will reopen within two weeks on the receipt of orders for goods. In the meantime relief will be continued by the Central Labor union of Augusta, Ga., and the Georgia and South Carolina State Federations of Labor, which have given strong support to the strikers.

The end of the strike finds the workers more firmly united and determined to carry on than at the outset. The extended educational campaign which has been carried on by Mr. Fuller for nearly eighteen months has borne splendid fruit and will serve to strengthen the organization in the future. No loss in membership was experienced throughout the entire controversy; in fact hundreds of new members were added to the union rolls and the two unions have a practically 100 per cent organization.

Offer Sympathy to Family of A. H. Hays

Local 74, Carpenters, at the regular weekly meeting last Thursday night, adopted resolutions of sympathy for the surviving relatives of A. H. Hays, charter member of that organization, who passed away last week at Jacksonville, Tex., while visiting relatives.

Mr. Hays was 75 years of age, and had been in failing health for some months. Remains were returned to Calhoun, Tenn., where funeral services were held last Friday.

The carpenters' resolution was as follows:

Whereas, a Divine Providence has called to his reward our friend and brother, A. H. Hays; and,

Whereas, Brother Hays was a loyal member, faithful to his trust this local brotherhood placed placed in him, and an untiring worker for the past thirty years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 74, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular session assembled, deplores the taking away of this good brother, and extends to his relatives its heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon our minutes and published in The Labor World.

FAILED-BANK DEPOSITORS PENNILESS IN BREADLINE

Binghamton, N. Y.—Many of the depositors subpoenaed as witnesses in the trial of the directors of the State Bank of Binghamton were in the breadline and lacked funds for car fare to Cooperstown, where the trial was being held, Sheriff Charles W. Kress informed the attorney-general's office. The bank crashed Dec. 15, 1930. Three of the directors are on trial for making false statements of the condition of the bank to the state banking department.

HUGE PROFITS OF WALL STREET ARE LAID BARE

Speculators Clean Up While Jobless Starve.

STORY OF BIG POOL MAKES SOUR READING

Families Existing on $2.68 Per Week Face Stoppage of "Dole."

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

New York City, June 2.—Families of New York's unemployed, living on $2.68 per family per week, read in the newspapers this week that a group of Wall Street speculators cleaned up more than five million dollars in a radio stock pool in about eight days in the gala days of 1929.

Charles M. Schwab was one of the insiders in that clean-up, his pickings having been listed in the senate investigation testimony at $58,342.

At the same hour building trades employers were fighting a last ditch fight to cut wages, while the same Charles M. Schwab was telling the Steel Institute that "lop-sided deflation" is the cause of all the trouble.

Families getting $2.68 per week are the lucky ones. Plenty are getting nothing.

Relief Near End of Rope.

It is a known fact that the whole relief movement, public and private, is about at the end of its rope.

Men not given to fear or foolishness are wondering what will happen in this metropolis next winter.

The five million radio pool profit is but an item in the grand total of cleaning up and legalized extortion witnessed in this seat of financial power.

And nothing yet done or threatened by congress has caused the financial magnates to lose even a wink of sleep, which perhaps goes at least a little ways toward illustrating the futility of the whole game of trying to cure a fundamentally industrial and economic problem by monkeying with political palliatives.

Nickname Stopped Tax Plan.

One good sock in the jaw against the so-called "wage deflation" movement causes these gentlemen to lose more sleep than any bill that stands a remote chance of being enacted into law. Incidentally there is a good deal of ill-concealed amusements hereabouts over the ease with which the "soak-the-rich" nickname stopped a tax plan which otherwise might have made more headway.

The second wage-cut of U. S. Steel is being watched closely, but not with any expectation that it will cause Steel to increase its business. That stuff is for outside consumption. How true that is was made clear on the day of the radio pool expose. On that day President William A. Irvin, of U. S. Steel, spoke of the two steel wage cuts, but he didn't say he expected the wage cuts to cure anything. His idea of cure is something else. He said: "I am sure that when proper credit relations have been established things will work out to our entire satisfaction." Possibly so. "Our" means the top handful.

Leadership Still Blind.

Industrial leadership continues blind. Financial magnates are equally blind, perhaps more so.

The unemployed look ahead to next winter. Social workers do likewise. Trade union officials look to next winter and beyond. Everyone who has real information and who discusses the situation says: "Unless something definitely changes the situation before next winter anything can happen."

$200,000,000 IDLE-RELIEF PUBLIC WORKS IN ITALY

Rome, Italy.—Official figures show that Premier Mussolini is spending $200,000,000 annually on public improvements to develop Italy and provide employment. In the last nine years the government has spent $825,000,000 on public works. The following projects are underway at present: 861 jobs of road building, 594 hydroelectric plants, 153 irrigation and waterway projects, 403 reclamation jobs, 241 port works, and 24,050 separate jobs of reconstruction in earthquake districts.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter V
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part II

Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall in no wise enter therein.
Mark 10:15.

The season is the early spring of the year. Jesus had but a short time before He left His headquarters town, Capernaum, and entered "the borders of Judea and beyond the Jordan." This particular journey being made by the Master and His disciples is, as the course of later events prove, a part of those fateful "last days" he was to spend on earth: the turbulent, swift-moving period filled with the activities of the triumphal entry, the cleansing of the Temple, the betrayal by Judas, the arrest in the Garden and the crucifixion.

WM. L. MOSS

No sooner has Jesus crossed the political boundary of Judea after leaving Capernaum than the Pharisees launch another of their attacks on Him, this time endeavoring to trap Him into a religious indiscretion, using as their means a question having to do with His attitude toward the Torah, or the Law of Moses (Mark 10:2). As had generally been the case whenever Jesus paused for any length of time during His preaching tours, the multitude gathered about Him. Having disposed of the question on divorce propounded by the Pharisees, once more defeating them (Mark 10:3-12), some of the more enthusiastic among the listeners push forward that Jesus might bless their little ones.

Their act was a perfectly natural one. Well, yes, thought Jesus' disciples, that may be true, but the Master is tired. To the weariness of His body there has just now been added the mental strain brought on by a secretly evil attack by the Pharisees! "Here! here!" cry the well-meaning disciples, rushing forward so as to come between Jesus and the ones who are bringing forward the children, "you people go back! Get these little ones away from here! This is no place for children! Go back! go back!"

Suddenly, even in the excitement of the moment, all eyes are arrested by a displeased look that comes over the face of the silent, white-robed figure in the center of the crowd. With an impulsive upward motion of His right hand to command silence and attention Jesus sternly faces His disciples. Not a soul moves, only the rustling of the leaves that clothe the branches of the low sycamores and olive trees is heard. Moved with indignation, Jesus says to His disciples:

"Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not; for to such belongeth the kingdom of God."

The disciples give way. With expressions of joy the parents rush in from every side with their children.

On that particular day in the early spring of 33 A. D. childhood came into existence! Hitherto childhood had never in the history of the world received formal, public recognition—it had never been openly allotted its true place in the general scheme of man's life. All this was changed on the day when some parents brought their children to be blessed by Jesus. God created man as the crown of His glory but it was His beloved Son who, taking some little children into His arms and blessing them, set childhood in the midst of that crown as its most beautiful and precious jewel!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Will the new home of the United States supreme court in Washington be built by union labor?

A.—Yes. The contract has been awarded to a firm employing union workers.

* * *

Q.—What state federation of labor recently declared for a free public health service?

A.—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

More Democracy

It has been said that the cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy. In political life we have the machinery of democracy. It becomes paralyzed at times, but it exists. In industrial life we have only the limited degree of democratic practice forced into it by the labor movement.

The notion that the financier and the employer are of right the masters and the autocrats still prevails. Even the present tragic break-down of their rule has shaken that idea but little. Inevitably there must be more of democracy in industry. Democracy means the expression and enforcement of the will of the people.

Just why that great section of our national operations that most concerns the maintenance of life should be fenced away as the private domain of autocrats is a mystery. The extension of democratic practice is no socialistic adventure. It is the only workable, sound American antidote for socialistic adventuring which would be worse than the autocracy of the past.

Why do not a people whose faith is rooted in the idealism of democracy turn in their agony to the vehicle of their faith? In that direction lies final salvation and there we must go, if we are to save any part of the democracy we now have.

A Great Weariness Is Upon Us

It is one of the notable things of the day that every denunciation of crookedness and selfishness in public life is greeted with loud acclaim. The people are tired of crookedness, selfishness and over-fat exploiters.

Contemplating exposures of greed, graft and pillage, a great weariness is upon us. The American people were never so united in demand for what once was known simply and directly as a square deal.

Forthright utterances are welcomed today as never before. Forthright action is still more welcomed. Whether in political life or in industrial life, the people are tired of robbery, deception and duplicity.

Will this anger of a people at their betrayers be dissipated so that the old game can go on, or will leaders arise who will give life to the ardent hopes of a people? Such leadership requires rare courage and much keen insight and understanding. Above all it needs to understand what it is that the people condemn and what it is that they want. What an opportunity!

Readjust Upward!

A lot of banker propaganda is going around to the effect that wages must be adjusted downward. They say the "spread" between top wages and bottom wages is too wide. It's true that the "spread" is too wide. The highest wages are not high enough. The lowest wages are abominable! No wages in America are high enough. Our low wages among the unorganized are shameful, disgraceful, tragic.

We need readjustment upward! Big jumps upward for the lower wage rates. Enormous leaps upward. And for the present top rates a gradual increase, proceeding as rapidly as possible.

To pull any wages down now is calamitous, no matter what bankers say. What right have bankers in Wall Street got today to expect respect for their opinions?

Up, wages, readjust upward! Stop the bank propaganda. Get big purchasing power into the hands of workers. Readjust upward!

Government Pay Reductions

The government of the United States is our largest employer. It is its solemn duty in the present economic crisis to do nothing to lower the living standards of its hundreds of thousands of employes either by direct wage cuts, compulsory dismissals by arbitrary reductions of funds provided in appropriation bills or by the abolition of advanced working conditions secured during many years.

The government also has an equally solemn duty not to increase the already menacing army of the unemployed, now numbering over eight millions.

A pay slash imposed on federal employes would at once lower their purchasing power, decrease the demand for commodities of all sorts, decrease the manufacture of commodities, and thus give private employers an excuse for dismissing more employes.

This deplorable result of adding to the unemployed would also automatically follow from arbitrary reductions in the amounts appropriated by congress to carry on government services.

The imperative duty of the government in connection with wages was emphatically described by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at a joint meeting of patriotic, labor, business and religious interests held at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington to protest against various federal pay cut schemes under consideration by the United States congress.

He told the meeting that it is the patriotic duty of the American Federation of Labor to resist all efforts to reduce the living standards of the workers. Wages, he asserted, had only been advanced to the present level after a long struggle, and insisted that to lower them now would constitute an attack on home, business, social and spiritual life.

"To reduce government wages," President Green said, "would be economically wrong and fundamentally unsound. Our whole economic system would be dislocated. The government represents human values. If it fails to maintain its own standards, it will help industry to lower the standards of millions.

"There's a terrible feeling abroad. I don't know how long labor can maintain industrial peace, and I'm apprehensive of the coming winter. If one thing will save the situation, it will be for congress to say, 'Regardless of what private industry does, we won't cut federal wages.' This would go a long way to allay the spirit of unrest."

Labor expects congress will measure up to the high degree of statesmanship demanded by economic conditions and absolutely refuse to make any assault on the living standards of over half a million faithful and efficient government employes.

Repression vs. Food and Work

The use of government force to repress demonstrations of the jobless instead of providing them with work or decent subsistence is cropping out with menacing frequency in the industrial centers of the United States.

The same reactionary method has now appeared in New Zealand after certain militant protests against the inadequacy of government relief.

The New Zealand tory government presented a bill to Parliament conferring authority on the government to proclaim a state of emergency if public order or safety are imperiled or if the community is threatened with deprivation of the essentials of life by interference with the supplies of food, fuel, light, or means of locomotion. To give the measure a semblance of justification, the bill includes the occurrence of an earthquake or other catastrophe in the list of events coming under the term "emergency."

Representatives of organized labor in the Parliament declared that instead of getting ready to use violence against the jobless, the government should remove the source of trouble by paying the unemployed sustenance benefits rather than the paltry amounts that cause the manifestations of unrest among the out-of-works.

Government violence against unemployment demonstrations will neither stop them nor settle the jobless problem.

It is within the power of industrial and political statesmanship in every country, including the United States, to prevent demonstrations of the unemployed by the practical method of putting all of them to work at reasonable wages. Unless this is done unemployment demonstrations will increase and with growing vigor.

"Dad" Outdone by Thrifty Heir

Lord of "Camel" Millions Compels Crew of His Pleasure Craft to Work Without Pay; Factories "Sweat Shops"

Although he has an income of $100,000 a year and will receive $20,000,000 from his father's estate two years from now, Richard Reynolds, son of the late R. J. Reynolds—the tobacco magnate who piled up a huge fortune by exploiting girl employes in his "Camel" cigarette factory—is following in "dad's footsteps," as far as penny-pinching at the expense of workers is concerned.

The editor of "Labor" found in a recent issue of the magazine, "Fortune," an astounding story of the lengths to which young Reynolds is going in an effort to add to his already immense wealth.

According to this magazine, says "Labor," Reynolds is operating a combination freighter and pleasure yacht on which the crew receives no pay, except meals and a place to sleep.

Reynolds bought the craft in Italy for almost nothing. It was appropriately named the "Gates of Hell." He changed that name, however, to "Harpoon"—a title almost as fitting.

After having luxurious quarters built aboard for himself and decorated in mosaic effects and varicolored woods by the same designer who did the "Bremen," young Reynolds "hired" his crew—all unemployed sailors who were starved to a point where they were willing to accept his harsh terms of no wages except "food and bunk." He even found a British sea captain desperate enough to "sign on" under those conditions.

Most countries have laws affording seamen some measure of protection of wages and working hours. Reynolds, however, knew that the tiny republic of Panama had no legislation of that character, so he registered his ship under that country's flag—regardless of the fact that the Reynolds millions were made in the United States. When there was a chance to save a few dollars, he had no compunction about kicking the Stars and Stripes overboard!

In addition to providing a floating pleasure-palace for Reynolds and his friends, the ship is used to haul commercial cargoes. Every pound of revenue freight he can pack in the hold means money in Reynolds' pocket. Under the terms of his father's will, he is to be given $2 for every $1 he "earns."

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company is one of the most notorious anti-union and low-wage-paying concerns in America. During the boom period of 1929, girls engaged in making "Camels" were paid as low as 10 cents an hour and kept "speeded up" to a breaking point.

And during this same year, the head of the company was building himself a $5,000,000 home with 374 rooms and solid gold plumbing fixtures at Winston-Salem, N. C.!

THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE.

Emma Belle Tucker.

As thru life's struggles we swave,
We seem to be riding a wave;
So unexpectedly we often go down
And tho for help, would probably drown.

It's so easy to give the battle up,
When of the filthy water we gulp;
So easy to say "Oh, I don't care,"
And drop everything in despair.

But how foolish a thing it is to do,
When a life-saver is sure to come to you
If you'll just keep on treading the best you can
And hold steadfast your faith in God and man.

For tho many a man may ride heedless to your cry,
You may make sure everyone will not rush by;
Yes there are still some who have God in heart
Even if they do seem so few and far apart.

So take a new breath, real fresh and deep,
And try upward over the wave to creep,
Close your eyes to the splashes so wet and hard,
Let not disheartening fears keep you barred.

Meet your difficulties with a smile,
Mind not your criticisms of the while,
For it is for God we must do our best,
Before we lay down our souls to rest.

7-HOUR DAY IN SOVIET UNION.

New York.—The Economic Review of the Soviet Union said that at the end of 1931 about 83 per cent of all workers in state large-scale industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were working on the seven-hour day. By the end of 1932, the paper stated, the seven-hour day is scheduled to include all industrial workers.

Self-Liquidating Relief Enterprises

The provision in some of the new unemployment relief measures in congress that the Reconstruction Finance corporation make loans to the states for profit-making and thus self-liquidating enterprises is not new. It is one of the favorite methods pursued in Europe.

The Second International Motor Road congress at its recent meeting in Milan, Italy, considered a comprehensive self-liquidating European road building plan presented by the late Albert Thomas, director of the international labor organization of the League of Nations.

For the specific purpose of affording employment for the jobless Mr. Thomas urged the construction of an international network of motor roads through Europe totaling 9,000 miles.

Mr. Thomas said the plan would cost around 4,200,000,000 gold francs (168,000,000 pounds sterling) and on the basis of 200 days a year would give employment to 180,000 workmen in the first year, 468,000 in the second, 560,000 in the third, 655,000 in the fourth, and 655,000 in the final.

To pay for the immense road plan, Mr. Thomas urged a tax of three or four centimes a litre a year on the 10,000,000,000 litres of gasoline consumed yearly in Europe. This would liquidate the cost of the highways in fifteen or twenty years provided the states concerned gave the necessary land free of charge.

Suicides of Jobless Workers

The newspapers print more and more frequent accounts of unemployed workers committing suicide rather than endure the burden of misery accompanying their lamentable condition. The following item from the New York Times is a typical illustration of these tragedies:

"FAILS TO GET JOB, LEAPS TO DEATH

"After a vain attempt to obtain work at the Terminal Employment agency, on the tenth floor at 154 Nassau street, Morris Kerman, address unknown, jumped ten stories to his death about 7 o'clock last night through a rear window of the building to the bottom of an airshaft, according to police. Vincent J. Naroldi, director of the agency, told the police Kerman had just left the agency when he heard a crash, and, running out, saw the broken window through which the man had jumped."

There are nearly 8,000,000 totally unemployed workers in the United States today. Many of them are reaching the stage of desperation which led Morris Kerman to end his life.

Those who own and control our business institutions are responsible for this condition. They control work opportunities. All of the 8,000,000 jobless are without work because employers have dismissed them and refuse to re-employ them.

The owners and controllers of industry could bring this unemployment crisis to an end at once by inaugurating a work week and work day short enough to absorb all the jobless and then adjust the work time to correspond with reduced labor possible from new machinery and methods.

Our business men refuse to make this shorter hour adjustment. They prefer to degrade 8,000,000 workers to the garbage-can standard of unemployment relief rather than give up the policy of the six-day week which developed before the revolutionary application of labor-displacing machinery.

By hanging on to this reactionary policy, by refusing to readjust their labor policies so as to provide jobs for every person willing and able to work, our business men become morally responsible for the Morris Kerman tragedies.

It is time for plain language. Morris Kerman was brought to his death by employers who will not adopt the civilized policy of shorter hours.

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MADE
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Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

FOR years it has been the hope of most federation unionists and some railway brotherhood members that the four great railway brotherhoods, which stand apart and are independent of the American Federation of Labor, would join the movement for the federation of all railroad workers. This hope has not been realized. The major organizations of railway employes are as distinct as they have ever been from alliance with national or international labor organizations, although it is true the officials as well as the membership of both the railroad and federation organizations have in many ways come closer to each other with the passing of the years. Within the last five years it has seemed on more than one occasion that the national officers of the brotherhoods and the federation would be able to affect some plan whereby at least at certain times the brotherhood and federation members would act in concert in order to preserve the economic status of their members.

After all, alliance of the railway brotherhoods with the American Federation of Labor would accomplish little else than bringing the moral support of the great railway brotherhoods to the whole of the American labor movement, since the likelihood of any nation-wide strike involving organized workers is out of the question. But the moral support of the railroad workers in the labor movement in the United States as a whole is needed and should be given and until the brotherhoods join with the federation workers it cannot be truly said that there is any kind of real unity among the organized workers of this country.

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Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

After years of research, scientists have discovered that the kind of hens that lay the longest are dead hens.

* * *

Windy item from The Comanche (Okla.) Clarion: "The high wind damaged two school houses and injured three teachers, Miss Elkins, Mr. Tylie and Miss Bennfold. Miss Elkins had a gable end blown off and was moved six inches on her foundations."

* * *

When Things Go Wrong

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,
When the funds are low, and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you heave a sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must, but you dare not quit.

* * *

A Chinaman opened a laundry on a street between a drug store on one side and a restaurant on the other side. The druggist put up a sign: "We Never Close." Then the restaurant put up a sign which read: "Open at All Hours." The Chinaman, not to be outdone by his neighbors, put up a sign which read: "Me No Sleepy, Too."

* * *

A family doctor is one who can lance a boil without calling in a diagnostician and a dietician.

* * *

Jane—Buddy told me I was the eighth wonder of the world.

Mary—What did you say?

Jane—I told him he had better not let me catch him with any of the other seven.

* * *

Ever hear the one about the man who married a Scotch wife because he knew she'd never give him a piece of her mind?

* * *

Grandma—It says here that young women are abandoning all restrictions. Now, mind, don't let me catch you goin' out without yours, Ethel!

* * *

If a man has lost an eye, a hand or a leg, he gets plenty of sympathy, but if he loses his hair it is considered a great joke.

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Rail Labor Backs Six-Hour Day as Unemployment Aid

Shortening of Work Periods Would Make More Jobs, Workers' Representative Says in Reply to Carriers.

Washington, June 2.—"This nation, like the rest of the world, is floundering in the depths of an unparalleled depression, of which an underlying and persistent cause is the failure of our great industries to fulfill their primary obligation to provide a livelihood for the masses of the workers who have invested their lives in these industries," Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the standard railroad labor organizations, told the interstate commerce commission during the opening of labor testimony favoring the six-hour working day for railroad employes.

At the direction of congress, the commission is investigating the effects of applying the principle of a six-hour day to the railroad industry.

The railroads, in testimony before the commission, have contended that the cost of the six-hour day would be prohibitive, because of the alleged necessity of paying overtime to workers on a six-hour basis.

More Jobs Labor's Objective.

Replying to the railroads, Richberg declared that increased employment, not increased earnings, is the chief gain seen by the railroad workers for the six-hour day. He took exception to the railroads' interpretation of the "principle of the six-hour day," asserting that the "employes do not contend that more men can be employed without reduction of their earnings and without increased expense. They do contend," he said, "that many more men can be employed with a smaller expense than is indicated by the carriers' witnesses and exhibits.

"In our opening statement," he continued, "we advanced an interpretation of the purpose of this investigation which we believe is sound but which has not been followed in the carriers' evidence. We said: 'It is the purpose of the application of the principle of the six-hour day to relieve unemployment and not to provide a means of increasing the earnings of the employe.' When the carriers apply the six-hour day primarily as a basic pay day, persistently maintaining a longer work-day and paying for additional overtime, they ignore and do not promote the object of the investigation. By this process no more men are put to work, but the earnings of those who are employed are increased.

"We will demonstrate that in every class of service more men can be put to work and increase of individual earnings can be avoided, contrary to the testimony of the carriers.

Unemployment Relief Urged.

"The dominating purpose of this investigation is to find a means to relieve unemployment, to retard the forces that create unemployment. Unquestionably the principle of the six-hour day can be applied so as to counteract influences that produce unemployment. It would be mocking at human misery, jesting at a national calamity, to interpret this principle merely as a means of increasing individual earnings and encouraging the substitution of machine-power for man-power.

"If this inquiry is to accomplish its aim we submit there must be an understanding of its purpose—a recognition of the nature of the problem, in the solution of which this investigation has a national and international significance."

Following Richberg's opening statement, witnesses of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen presented testimony to show that the six-hour day would increase employment.

STRIKE AGAINST LAYOFF WON.

Cartagena, Spain.—Three thousand employes of the naval shipyards here struck in protest against the proposed layoff of 300 men because of lack of work. Upon receiving news of the strike the naval ministry in Lisbon revoked the layoff order. The strikers called off the walkout and returned to their jobs.

What Next!

An automatic radio, greatly simplifying the process of sending messages, was recently demonstrated in Paris. The apparatus can be operated by any one knowing how to read, obviating the necessity of a trained wireless operator. It works by means of knobs, which are turned like the knobs on a radio receiving set. The letters of the alphabet and various signals are printed on a dial turned by a knob, messages thus being spelled out.

WILKES-BARRE MERCHANTS SUPPORT ORGANIZED LABOR

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Black Diamond Grocers association pledged their co-operation and support to the organized labor movement here. The association is composed of independent grocers whose members operate around 200 stores. The association will favor local manufacturers' products wherever possible and give union-made merchandise preference over products of unfair manufacturers.

Jim—Smothers takes off his hat to nobody.

Sam—How does he get his hair cut?

Connecticut Girls Found Toiling Long Week for Less Than $2 Pay

New Haven, Conn., June 2.—Appalling exploitation of girl workers in Connecticut industries was revealed by Joseph M. Tone, state commissioner of labor, in citing examples of bad conditions that have come to his attention. In one case, he said, a girl worked 55 hours a week in a Shelton shirt factory for $1.97. The girl is the sole wage-earner in a family of eight.

A frail Italian girl, supporting a widowed mother and five younger brothers and sisters, runs a machine in a Willimantic shop for 10 cents a 55-hour week for three weeks as a learner. At the end of the probation she may be dismissed and another dime-a-week learner hired, or she may be hired as a regular employe capable of earning $3 to $5 a week—if she works all day at top speed and turns out first-grade work.

A New Haven girl slaves in a needle-work loft ten hours a day for five days and five on Saturday. She is ordered to work through her lunch hour and complains. She is discharged and her place is filled from the long line of girls waiting at the employment office.

These are among other instances of "sweatshop" evils described by Commissioner Tone. He said he was powerless to correct the situation under present state laws.

"New York's rigid labor laws and Connecticut's lax statutes have brought a swarm of fly-by-night manufacturers into the state during the last five years," said Tone.

Tone and his deputy commissioner, Prof. Wesley J. Couper, are preparing a comprehensive program of progressive labor legislation for presentation to the next general assembly.

BUILDING TRADES REFUSE WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSAL

The Building Trades council of San Francisco refused to recognize the reduced wage scales proclaimed by the Builders' Exchange and declared that the union scales in effect on Jan. 1, 1932, are the recognized scales of the Building Trades council and will continue throughout the year.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

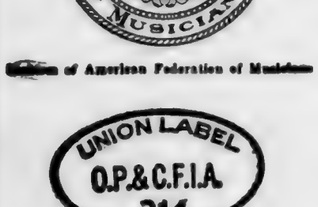
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

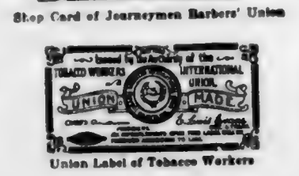
Coopers' Union Label

Label of Steel Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label





Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

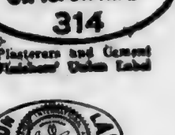
United Hatters of North America Label

Brewery and Whisk Workers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners



Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 101

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161

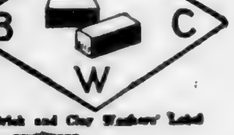
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Allied Printing Trades Label

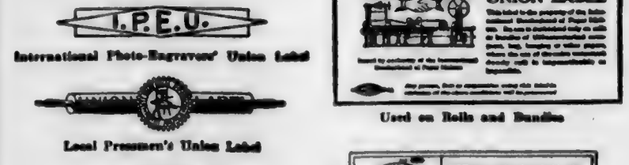
Paper Makers' Union Labels 161



Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Local Typographical Union Label

Card of Union Waiters 161



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3. Eye Lotion
4. Beauty Cream
5. Lily Lotion
6. Night Cream
7. Almond Cream
8. Cleansing Cream
9. Astringent Lotion

NOTE: The Cosmetics in these sets are the very highest quality and used by the stars of every studio. The dresses are being worn for matinees, afternoon teas, or any daytime occasion. Due to schools lifting formal white restrictions these dresses are very appropriate for graduation.

Hollywood Beauty Lab'y., Dept. 28
4648 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
Enclosed find $_____ Money Order / Check / Cash
Please send me Dress as above. Size _____ No. _____
Also my set of cosmetics. The powder shade I use is _____
Name _____
Address _____ P. O. Box _____
City _____ State _____

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. Crow and wife, Carrye S. Crow, dated April 29, 1929, of record in book "H," Volume 24, Page 229 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the West thirty-two (32) feet of Lot Number Eight (8), Georgia Avenue, Lindsay's Addition, as per plat of record in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "K," Volume 1, page 423. Said lot fronts thirty-two (32) feet on the South line of Battery Place (formerly known as Payne Street) and extends southwardly, of uniform width, along the East line of Georgia Avenue, a distance of one hundred and 42 100 (100.42) feet, more or less, to the North line of Lot Number Seven (7), in said Block. Said lot is more particularly described as beginning at the Southeast intersection of Battery Place (formerly Payne Street) and Georgia Avenue; running thence southwardly along the East line of Georgia Avenue one hundred and 42/100 (100.42) feet; thence eastwardly at right angles, thirty-two (32) feet; thence northwardly right angles 42 100 (100.42) feet to the South line of Battery Place; thence westwardly along the South line of Battery Place thirty-two (32) feet to the point of beginning, being the same property conveyed by Mrs. W. A. Buchanan and husband, F. M. Patterson, to W. R. Crow, by deed recorded in Book 24, page 229, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 13th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr. Trust Officer.

6-3

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by T. Roy [illegible] and wife, Mary [illegible], dated March [illegible], 1926, of record in Book [illegible], page [illegible], of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The South one-half of Lot Number Fourteen (14), Wheeler's Addition to North Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book [illegible], page [illegible], in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot is more particularly described as beginning at a point in the East line of Hawthorn Avenue fifty (50) feet Northwardly from the North line of Howard Avenue; thence Northwardly, and parallel with Hawthorn Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence Eastwardly, and parallel with Howard Avenue, one hundred five (105) feet; thence Southwardly, and parallel with Hawthorn Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence Westwardly, and parallel with Howard Avenue, one hundred five (105) feet.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-10

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by C. W. Hillman and wife, Ida Hillman, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 29, Page 515 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1932,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the City [illegible] Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number one hundred [illegible] feet of Lot Number 14, Block No. 4, Thompson and Carter's Addition to North Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 17 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of Lot number [illegible] fronts [illegible] feet on the South line of Bell Avenue and extends back Southwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred eighty-five (185) feet to the North line of a strip of ground said by Martha Carter, widow, to the town of North Chattanooga, the deed registered in Book "B," Volume 22, Page 117 of said Register's Office. Being the same property that was conveyed by Sam A. Conner and wife, Dora S. Conner, to Edwin F. Conner by deed registered in Book "C," Volume 22, Page 628 of said Register's Office.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-17

UNION-MADE AUDITORIUM.

The trade union movement of Worcester, Mass., participated in the dedication of the $2,000,000 Worcester Memorial auditorium, the finest municipal building in the city. The building is the product of union labor.

MORE ABOUT HANLY QUOTES

(Continued from First Page)

do not exceed $5 a week they are entirely exempt.

Connecticut—$15 a week exempt.

Delaware—Cannot garnishee any employe where a greater rate of interest than 6% is charged.

District of Columbia—$100 a month exempt for head of family.

Florida—All wages exempt for head of family.

Georgia—All persons exempt from garnishment of $1.25 a day of their daily, weekly or monthly wages and on 50% of the excess thereof.

Idaho—Exempts 75% of wages earned within thirty days next preceding the levy of execution on affidavit that such earnings are necessary for the support of a dependent family, or 50% if the debt is for actual necessaries. The exemption may not exceed $100 at any one time.

Illinois—$15 a week for the head of a family.

Indiana—$25 at any one time exempt.

Iowa—Residents who are heads of families, earnings for the ninety days next preceding the levy are exempt from execution.

Kansas—If a judgment debtor makes affidavit that earnings for personal services within three months prior to the judgment are necessary for the support of a family, such earnings are exempt. Except that 10% monthly may be taken and applied to the debt, plus $4 court cost.

Kentucky—Wages earned outside state exempt.

Louisiana—The sheriff or constable cannot seize wages nor recompense for personal service.

Maine—$20 exempt.

Maryland—$100 exempt.

Massachusetts—$20 exempt.

Michigan—Not over $30 and at least $8.

Minnesota—Wages not exceeding $35 earned within thirty days prior to attachment are exempt.

Mississippi—Wages due to the head of a family to the amount of $50 a month are exempt from garnishment or other legal process except for debts or judgments for board or lodging.

Missouri—Salaries and wages of the head of family, except 10% thereof, are exempt from garnishment.

Montana—Earnings of a judgment debtor for forty-five days prior to levy are exempt; if for necessaries one-half are exempt.

Nebraska—90% of wages of the head of family exempt.

Nevada—Earnings for thirty days prior to the attachment are exempt for the head of family. If for necessaries one-half earnings may be seized.

New Hampshire—Wages to the amount of $20 earned before the service of the writ, unless for necessaries.

New Jersey—If wages to the amount of $10 a week or more are due or owed by a judgment debtor, his judgment creditor may secure a continuing order for the payment for 10% of such wages on the debt until discharged with costs. If wages exceed $1,000 per annum a larger percentage may be levied, but only one such execution may be enforced at one time.

New Mexico—Earnings of a head of family for sixty days are exempt if it is shown that they are necessary for the support of his wife or family, but this does not apply to debts for manual labor or for necessaries of life.

New York—If a creditor secures judgment against a wage-earner who then or thereafter has due him wages to the amount of $12 or more a week he may have execution in the amount of 10% of such wages as a continuing levy until the judgment is satisfied. Only one execution shall be satisfied at one time. Judgment creditors may not seize the earnings of a debtor for personal services for the sixty days before the commencement of the action where it is made to appear that such earnings are necessary for the support of a dependent family.

North Carolina—None.

North Dakota—$15 a week of the head of a family exempt.

Ohio—Earnings for three months preceding action are exempt from attachment unless the defendant is not the head or support of a family or the earnings exceed $150, and then only as to the excess over that amount; if for necessaries 10% of the claim may be attached.

Oklahoma—75% of all current wages for the last ninety days are exempt to head of family.

Oregon—Earnings for thirty days prior to service of attachment, etc., not exceeding $75 in amount on showing of necessity for support of family, but if debts are for family expenses 50% exempt.

Pennsylvania—All wages exempt in the hands of employer.

Rhode Island—$10 exempt.

South Carolina—Earnings of a judgment creditor for sixty days prior to execution are exempt if it is made to appear that they are necessary for the support of dependent family.

South Dakota—Same as South Carolina.

Tennessee—90% of wages or salary of $40 a month or less or $36 out of any larger amount exempt to any resident of Tennessee who is 18 years old or who is the head of a family. In addition $5 a month for each dependent child is exempt.

Texas—All wages exempt.

Utah—One-half earnings of judgment debtor, earned within thirty days preceding the levy, is exempt on showing that it is necessary for the support of his family. If the earnings are $2 a day or less, $30 is exempt.

Virginia—$50 a month exempt for the head of a family.

Vermont—Only wages in excess of $10 a week for work done prior to proceedings may be garnisheed; and the earnings of a dependent wife or minor children are exempt. Wages of an employe residing and rendering service outside the state are similarly exempt if the law of the state of his residence provide exemption in an equal amount.

Washington—Current wages to the amount of $100 are exempt where the debtor has a dependent family, but debt for necessaries the exemption shall not exceed $10 out of each week's wages for not more than four consecutive weeks.

West Virginia—None.

Wisconsin—$60 a month exempt.

Wyoming—One-half of wages exempt.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."

—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

Sold in 25¢ packages. B-77

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

FOR CHILDREN—and grown-ups who prefer a liquid—get the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught; 25c and 50c.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

No. 46917

Hattie Donegan vs. Henry Donegan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill sworn to, that Henry Donegan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that he appear for four successive weeks in the Daily News World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said defendant to appear at the next July Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in July, 1932, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or a Rule pro confesso will be taken against him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2 day of May, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

By W. [illegible], Asst.

6-3

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 16770

Empire Furniture Co. vs. W. F. Fackler

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

[illegible] executed bond [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Hamilton County, Tennessee [illegible] Brooks [illegible] public [illegible] Chattanooga [illegible] 10 o'clock [illegible] before [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] Street [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] June 2, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. Williams and wife, Juna O. Williams, dated April 29, 1931, of record in book "G," Volume 26, Page 693 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made [illegible] said indebtedness, the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the powderhouse Lot, 74 feet south of Hanover Avenue, on the east side of Collins Street; thence eastwardly along the south line of said powderhouse lot 166 feet; thence northwardly with the west line of said lot 249.8 feet, being known as the Sallie-Howard Brooks property described in deed signed by Robert Howard dated August 8, 1894, which deed was recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 6, page 442. The above described real estate is located in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 3rd day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

6-24 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BLOCKED FEDERAL PAY SLASHES

Brayman Declares Federation Was Major Influence That Caused Congressmen to Raise Salary Exemption and Defeat Abolition of Saturday Half-Holiday in House Economy Bill.

Washington, June 2.—The American Federation of Labor was the influential factor that protected federal employes against the wholesale pay cuts and abolition of the Saturday half holiday which the economy committee urged the house of representatives to enact, according to Harold Brayman, staff correspondent in Washington of the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Brayman wrote a series of articles on the activities of lobbyists in the national capital against measures for "economy" emanating from various sources.

Here is what he said about the work performed by the American Federation of Labor:

A. F. of L. Leads.

"But the heaviest lobby of all against economy was that against the proposal to cut government salaries, to abandon the Saturday half-holiday, and to put into effect the president's furlough plan.

"The American Federation of Labor was the leader of the fight against this form of economy. Not only did it have a sympathetic interest with the federal government employes' associations in Washington—the Federal Employes' association, the Federal Employes' union and others—but it felt that government salary cuts would encourage industry to make further reductions of the wage scale.

McGrady Canvasses Members.

"It poured its full force into the fight. Edward F. McGrady, of its legislative committee, conducted a canvass of every member of the house, demanding of each that he state his position in definite terms.

"The effect of this was devastating. Members had visions of the reports that would go out next fall to be acted upon by the 'consciences' of the labor unions in their districts, if they did not support the federation. They also feared that primary opponents would spring up. Mr. McGrady pledged 183 of them to vote against salary cuts.

No Threats.

"Without making a threat to any one, the mere fact that the federation was so thoroughly interested as to canvass the house, operated to scare numerous members out of their previous intentions to vote for the furlough plan or the $1,000 exemption on salary cuts, instead of the $2,500 exemption which was adopted. It drove others to a discreet absence. The victory may not be permanent, but there was no doubt that it was a victory for the lobby.

Labor's Influence Strong.

"One prominent republican leader said to me: 'There is no doubt that it was the labor lobby that beat the low exception where the major savings lay in the salary cut plan, and that beat the furlough plan. Members can's stand up against it, particularly in an election year. It is the most powerful lobby in Washington. The veterans' lobby is nothing compared to it.'"

THREE-YEAR JAIL TERM FOR $139,000 SHORTAGE

Newark, N. J.—Vice-Chancellor John H. Backes sentenced Harry G. Hendriks to three years in the state prison for contempt of court for a shortage of $139,000 in his accounts as receiver for the Earl Radio corporation. Hendriks was a court appointee.

BUSINESS MEN REFUSE TO SELL UNFAIR COCA-COLA

Portland, Ore.—Thomas L. Turner, president of the Portland Baseball club, refused to permit the sale of bottled Coca-Cola on the grounds of the club. The manager of Piggly-Wiggly stores in Oregon also advised all store operators to discontinue the sale of the beverage. The action was taken because Coca-Cola is on the unfair list of organized labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

MONDAY JUNE 6

Is the Last day to pay Poll Tax if you vote in the August Election :::

LET'S PAY and LET'S VOTE

Qualify Yourself -- Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 10, 1932 — Number 7

LINE PROGRESS MARKS REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Labor Day Plans Declared Well in Hand.

TO ENTERTAIN LADIES, ORPHANS

Stellar Features Considered By Program Makers Tuesday Night.

PERRY CALLS FOR MEETING OF OFFICERS

Members of the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, together with the trustees, are asked to be present at Central Labor hall Monday night promptly at 7:30, for a brief session before the regular meeting of the council.

President Perry, who asked The Labor World to publish the call, states that a matter of importance must be considered at that time, and urges upon the officials the importance of their attendance.

Residents of the Old Ladies' Home and of the Vine Street Orphanage will be guests of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council at the monster Labor Day celebration being planned for Warner park in September, the proposal contemplating transportation of each and every one to the park, to be served with an old-time barbecue dinner.

Such was the decision of the general Labor Day committee in session Monday night. A rainstorm which struck the city in the early hours of the evening cut attendance somewhat, but approximately thirty-five members were present with reports of progress and with several new suggestions which were thoroughly discussed. One feature of the great program which was proposed at the meeting, but which for the present must be kept secret, is calculated to bring people from several of the larger cities throughout the territory. This particular feature involves a large amount of time and trouble on the part of many, and it was decided to withhold announcement until every angle has been worked out and the attraction assured.

Reports of chairmen indicated splendid progress, without exception, and the interest shown generally in the big project is very gratifying to Central Body officials.

It is hoped that by the date of the next meeting of the general committee detailed announcements may be made as to the main features.

MEDICAL SERVICE AT COST WITHOUT STING OF CHARITY

Bakersfield, Cal.—A movement to give medical charges commensurate with the income of the wage-earner's family was announced by the Kern County, California, Medical association, which will also finance both doctor and hospital bills over a period of one year. Hospitals, drug stores, clinical laboratories and X-ray laboratories joined in the action.

The association points out that service is already provided for the wealthy and the poor, but that the intervening class has difficulty in securing proper medical care during the depression. The association contends its plan will benefit the needy and intermediate class in offering at cost a medical service which is not charity.

EX-LABOR MINISTER RETURNS TO PARLIAMENT

Arthur Greenwood, who was minister of health in the labor government of Great Britain, was returned to the house of commons in a special election, winning a majority over his national conservative opponent. Mr. Greenwood is the first of the defeated ministers to regain a seat in parliament. His election was attributed to general discontent among the industrial workers in the district.

Labor Suggests Advisory Council In Relief Crisis

President Will Need Help of Many Groups in Carrying Out Unemployment Aid Program, A. F. of L. Says.

Washington, June 9.—Declaring that the present emergency is so acute that the president needs the counsel of representatives of various groups, the American Federation of Labor, in the leading editorial in the June issue of the American Federationist, official organ of the federation, suggests the creation of a national advisory council.

The editorial reiterates the federation's view that only action by the federal government can prevent economic collapse and places responsibility for the prevention of national disaster upon congress, with the burden of responsibility shifting to the president after congress has done its part.

"When congress has done its part," the editorial says, "upon the executive will fall responsibility for wise administration. The emergency is so acute that the chief executive will need the counsel of representatives from various groups. Labor suggests an advisory council through which the president could have regular and dependable information so that developing problems could be met quickly. Such a council should be bipartisan, small, but representative of the important groups."

Federal Credit Urged.

The situation of the country today contains the threat of collapse of our economic structure, a calamity which only the federal government can prevent, it is stated. Much of the country's difficulty is laid by the federation to "a real conflict between business and finance as financial institutions are now conducted."

"The obvious way around this deadlock," it is suggested, "is to make federal credit available directly to industries and to provide work through national construction undertakings or by loans to states or cities.

"Wage earners have shown their capacity to keep their heads in a difficult situation and patience in waiting upon adjustments, but they cannot and should not permit starvation to overtake them.

Legislation Now Imperative.

"Congress is preparing to adjourn shortly. Thus far it has refused to make any provision for the relief of those denied opportunity to earn their living. Responsibility for averting disaster rests squarely upon the members of the senate and house of representatives. **Legislation must be enacted now in order to become effective in time.**"

In closing, the editorial declares that "if we would maintain our social and national progress we must plan to control developments in the next few months and direct our progress toward recovery."

Pressmen Boost Mrs. Mamie Tucker

The following was received this week by The Labor World, with a request for its publication, and, containing the seal of the organization and signatures of its officers, complies with the policies of The Labor World and is given space:

Whereas, Mrs. Mamie Gardenhire Tucker is seeking a place on the state democratic executive committee from the Third congressional district; and,

Whereas, it behooves all members of organized labor to exert every effort to the end that persons with a sympathetic knowledge of the problems of working people be placed in positions of this character; and,

Whereas, Mrs. Tucker has since 1926 operated a 100% union printing office in Chattanooga; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chattanooga Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 165, in session this the 7th day of June, 1932, do hereby look with favor upon the candidacy of Mrs. Tucker and recommend her to the favorable consideration of all members of organized labor and their friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to Mrs. Tucker and the press of Chattanooga under the seal of the organization.

CHATTANOOGA PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 165.

Sam Pope, President.
Henry E. Lachance,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OPEN-SHOPPERS TRY TO WRECK ELECTRICIANS

Industrial Spies Placed in Local Unions.

JOURNAL BARES WIDE CONSPIRACY

Documentary Evidence Shows Unscrupulous Tactics of Bosses.

Letters containing instructions to "industrial detectives" and showing the existance of a nation-wide plot against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have fallen into the hands of the union's officials, "Labor" reports in its current issue.

According to these documents—photostatic copies of which appear in the current issue of the Electrical Workers' "Journal"—the undercover attack on the union is being waged at New York City, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Dayton.

Operations are directed by "The American Financiers' Investigation and Protective Bureau." All letters are signed by G. Edgar Applegate and George E. Anderson. The handwriting of both signatures is identical.

While many of the letters contain secret messages and cryptic references, considerable of the contents are understandable and clearly reveal the lengths to which "open shoppers" will go in their efforts to disrupt trade unions.

One of the first orders issued to the spies was to stir up religious prejudice in the New York local union. Jews were to be pitted against Gentiles, Protestants against Catholics.

The same letter contained instructions for discrediting a local union official.

"It is possible for him to fix all insurance matters—Show that he does," the spies were told.

An order to operatives at Buffalo went into details as to the best methods of causing dissension among the unionists there.

"Stress the money-making possibilities the officers (especially the ones at Washington) have," Mr. Applegate-Anderson ordered. "Use all the imagination at your hands. That is what you are paid for. Remember, one-half facts and a vivid imagination has made many a good book. In forecasting events, real or imagined, be more vague."

Emphatic instructions were given to try to break the union financially.

"Use every means available to keep them (the union) in court litigation—this is the best way of reducing their treasury," the order explained.

St. Louis spies were told to go the limit.

"Use any means or tactics that you think best, so long as they bring the desired results to our clients," they were told. "In your attacks, contest the legality of the present crowd holding office. Try to have an immediate election. Also a receiver being appointed would help our clients immensely. This has all been outlined to you on your instruction sheets."

One of the most revealing letters is from Mr. Applegate-Anderson to a New York association of employers who evidently had objected to the expense of the spy activities.

"We have, as you probably know, eight of our informers in the electricians' organization," the chief of the spy bureau said. "Most of these men have been in our employ for upwards of eight years. Their cards range a number of years.

"The same conditions practically apply to the steam fitters, elevator workers, bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters. While it is true we need fewer men in these latter trades, you must take into consideration that the electrician is of higher intelligence, does not as a rule believe the first rumor he hears. For that reason our stories must be repeated to him oftener to get him to the point where he is receptive.

"We pay these informers a small weekly wage, but a liberal bonus for successful endeavors, such as circulars (we dictate), law suits, story spreading, making motions and speaking at meetings.

"I am straining every available source at my disposal to get them into the important positions and thereby lessen the expenses that you now have, such as legal and press expenditures.

"I have had thorough investigations made of the present officers of the electricians, but I cannot get anything that can be used that would be favorable to our side.

"In closing, I will again remind you that the tactics that I am using were successful in the McNulty-Reid affair. I believe by using the above tactics, and, in addition, to fighting all forms of insurance and centering strong opposition on their leader in Washington, we shall be successful in the near future."

("The McNulty-Reid affair" was an internal fight which split the organization into two national factions in 1908.)

Operative "Bartley" (an assumed name) was assigned to lead the "thought suggesters" at Baltimore. According to his instructions, he was to see that his men were "well scattered throughout the hall to suggest thoughts to other members and to start and participate in any demonstrations favorable to our side."

Letters to all operatives frequently stress the importance of getting "more contact men." These are apparently individuals who can be used to further the spy's purposes.

And the spies are cautioned to keep their "deportment above reproach, so that your contact men will place confidence in your very word."

But in another letter, Mr. Applegate-Anderson tells his operatives to be "vague" in their promises to these "contact men," so that there will not be any great difficulty in eliminating them "in the new organization we have for the members when the present one is no more."

Carpenters Lose Veteran Member

Local Carpenters lost another veteran and valued member last Friday, when Arthur Price Conley, 47, passed away at his home. Mr. Conley had been ill for many months. He had been a member and officer of Local 74 for many years, and his advice and counsel was always valued by his fellow-members. Funeral services were held Saturday from the Clifton Hills Baptist church, Rev. A. G. Frost officiating. Pallbearers were as follows: C. C. Ferry, A. V. Cordell, Lon Ault, Ed Bozeman, L. H. Haynes, C. W. Smith, J. A. Bowman, F. H. May and Ed Tucker.

The Labor World joins with relatives and friends in mourning the passing of this good trades unionist.

Cuthbert Returns From Sad Mission

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, with Mrs. Cuthbert, returned Wednesday from his old home, Nashville, where they were called by the death of Mr. Cuthbert's maternal grandmother, Mrs. S. M. Robertson. Mrs. Robertson was 74 years of age, and had been in failing health for years.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending to Brother Cuthbert and other surviving relatives heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Violet Studio In New Home July 1

Lester D. Cohn, manager of the Violet studio, announces that business will occupy its new quarters at 11 East Seventh street on or about July 1.

Mr. Cohn said the storeroom on East Seventh street is being completely remodeled and renovated, and the studio will have one of the most modern homes in the city when finished. T. S. Rose, of the Carpenters, is in charge of the work, which, of course, will be strictly union, Mr. Cohn said.

The Violet studios, featuring kodak finishing and supplies, is an old Chattanooga institution, being located at present at 923 Market street.

DENVER INAUGURATES UNION LABEL DRIVE

Denver, Colo.—The Denver labor movement decided to make May union label month and launched the most vigorous drive ever seen here to emphasize the necessity of spending union-earned money for union-made products. To add to the enthusiasm the label league announced an essay contest with prizes on the subject "Why I Should Patronize the Union Label, House Card and Working Button."

JOBLESS LOOK TO CONGRESS FOR PERMANENT AID

Nearly Eleven Million Are Now Idle.

ESTIMATE HELD AS CONSERVATIVE

Unemployed Will Pass Judgment on Opponents at Election, Says Green.

Washington, June 9.—America's millions of unemployed are now looking to congress for help and they will pass judgment at the November election on those who fail to help, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement on unemployment based on government figures.

Estimating that 10,634,000 persons were out of work in March, Mr. Green showed that the number is now close to 11,000,000, as at least 200,000 lost their jobs from March to May. He said that the total is probably now "higher than ever before in history." As a result of this condition, he declared, "deep-seated unrest is everywhere apparent" and "men and women are near desperation."

"There were more than ten and a half millions persons out of work in the United States in March, 1932, according to our new estimate of unemployment. This is more than one-fifth of those normally at work for pay," Mr. Green said.

"They Want Work."

"These more than ten millions of unemployed are looking to congress for help. They want work. They are impatiently looking for plans that will provide them opportunity to earn a living. They will vote in the November election. The measuring rod labor will apply to legislative records, its influence in creating jobs.

"One-fifth of those normally earning incomes by work are prevented from producing the wealth that would pay their incomes. They are living on the proceeds of past work or on charity. Poverty is starving these millions physically and spiritually. Vital questions are dominating discussion in homes and meeting places all over the country. Deep-seated unrest is everywhere apparent. Men and women are near desperation. They ask for the opportunity to earn their daily bread. The increase in credit and increase in bank failures mean nothing to them if jobs are not forthcoming as a consequence. Financial institutions are for service."

Estimate Held Conservative.

Asserting that careful study shows that unemployment has been increasing faster among unorganized workers than among trade unionists, Mr. Green shows how the American Federation of Labor has arrived at the conclusion that 10,634,000 were idle in March. He emphasizes that the figure is a conservative estimate.

WAGE REDUCTION REJECTED.

Dallas, Tex.—The Bakers' union of Dallas offered to write a voluntary 10 per cent reduction in wages in its new contract for the coming year. Some of the bakery owners demanded a 20 per cent reduction. The union refused to take this added reduction, and union consumers promptly withdrew their patronage from the reactionary employers who sought to impose an utterly unwarranted lowering of living conditions on the men who make the bread.

HAMILTON TYPOS PROVIDE FOR OWN UNEMPLOYED

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Although the business depression struck Hamilton with great severity, not one member of the Typographical union has gone on city relief. The union has assessed its working members two and one-half per cent of their weekly salaries as an unemployment relief measure, the secretary said, and has collected over $5,000 from this source and time given out by members.

The union pays single unemployed members $5 a week, but if they receive one day's work a week this relief is canceled. Unemployed married men are paid $10 a week, but this relief is cut off if they get two days work.

Division of Work Urged to Restore Purchasing Power

Michigan Representative Declares Congress Can Set Example to Industry by Placing U. S. Employes on Short Week.

Washington, June 9.—Only one way is open to restore purchasing power lost by unemployment, and that is to put the unemployed back to work by dividing up the available jobs, Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan, told the house in advocating a five-day week with a six-hour day.

"Considering the reduction in pay rolls, in employment, etc.," he said, "it is safe to say that roughly one-third of our population, or 40,000,000 people, have in effect lost their entire purchasing power and nine-tenths of their consuming power. Figuring 8,000,000 workers to be entirely unemployed, at two and one-half persons to the family, would give a total of 20,000,000 without income.

"Added to that, we have a farm population, according to the 1930 census, of 30,477,550. This population has lost at least half of its purchasing power, which in actual results would equal another 15,000,000 people totally without purchasing power. This would bring the total of those without income up to 35,000,000. Then other gainfully employed persons who are on part-time or reduced wages or salaries would make up the balance.

Quarter of Workers Idle.

"This figure of 40,000,000 persons without income or purchasing power agrees with the fall in business, in rail loadings, etc., closely enough to make it a good working figure. It may be fairly assumed that we have a condition in this country which equals one worker in every four without income or purchasing power, which would mean roughly that 25 per cent of our normally gainfully employed are out of employment now.

"It must be evident that since at least 93 per cent of our market is within our own country (more than that now) and since more than 80 per cent of our entire population—consumers—is made up of the gainfully employed and their dependents, **that our avenue of recovery must be not abroad in foreign markets, but at home in our domestic market.** Our first concern should be the restoration of that 25 or 30 per cent depleted purchasing power which means at least that much consuming power at home. How may that be done?

Division of Work Urged.

"But one possible way is open. That is to get the unemployed back to work. And there is but one economically sound way of restoring these unemployed sufferers to employment and that is by dividing up the available amount of work. That means fewer days a week, or fewer hours a day, or both. The fact is that to completely take up the slack that has accumulated and to stop the depression immediately it will be necessary to go to a five-day week with a six-hour day.

"Congress cannot put the shorter week day plan into execution throughout the industry of the United States without a constitutional amendment. And a constitutional amendment could not be achieved in time to arrest our downward plunge in this depression. But congress can, insofar as the government is concerned, adopt the plan because in that case the government is the employer."

Plan Could Be Made Effective.

Woodruff said if congress would adopt this plan, and if that could be followed immediately by a conference between a coalition of leaders of both parties in the house and senate with representatives of finance, industry, labor and commercial organizations like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "there is no question that the plan could be put into execution to be effective in every line of industry in this country within a short time."

Former Local Plumber Passes

News has been received in this city of the death, in Vicksburg, Miss., of James A. McPhillimy, former Chattanoogan and member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters. Funeral services were held in Meridian, Miss.

Mr. McPhillimy was a Spanish war veteran, and had gone to Vicksburg for treatment of a long-standing illness. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. W. E. Downey, of Vicksburg, and Mrs. H. A. Connor, of Hattiesburg, and one brother, Edward, of Meridian.

NEW TAX BILL "SOAKS" URBAN WAGE-EARNERS

Act Puts Burden on City Workers.

REVENUE MEASURE CALLED "INIQUITOUS"

Clarke Analyzes Budget-Balancing Product of Nation's Lawmakers.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, June 9.—The federal tax bill as it has been passed by congress and signed by President Hoover, represents one of the most iniquitous pieces of class legislation that the country has known since the days of the Civil war.

This measure has been heralded far and wide as one that "soaks the rich." What it really does is to "soak" the wage-earner and the salaried man in the towns and cities and industrial communities, and that for the benefit of the rural and farm population of the country.

Both the house and senate balked at passing a manufacturers' sales tax, and instead, loaded an iniquitous and indefensible system of excise and commodity taxes that will hit every wage-earner and salaried man and will let the farm population go almost scot-free.

City Workers Hit.

Objectionable as were many of the features of the manufacturers' sales tax, it would have taken a sum of from $5 to $10 a year from the average wage-earner and salaried man. But the taxes that are to be collected instead will take from $25 to $40 from each town or city resident, and will be scarcely felt in any rural community.

The house and senate have given virtual tax exemption to almost one-half the population of the country, and that at the expense of those people who have suffered most severely from unemployment, from wage cuts and slashes, and have felt the most devastating effects of the depression.

At the top of these iniquitous taxes is that of 3 cents on the dollar on bills of consumers for electric current. This proposal originated in the senate, with the assertion that it would apply to the power companies.

Tax Shifted to Consumers.

But in the joint conference of senate and house conferees, it was shifted to the consumers and will apply directly each month to every person who uses electricity in their homes.

Three-cent first-class postage is another inexcusable levy which this congress puts into effect with the knowledge that more than 80 per cent of first-class mail originates in and is delivered in urban communities.

Two-cent postage and first-class mail has been more than paying its way all the time in the postal service. The huge losses have been in the $106,000,000 which the government pays to rural free delivery carriers to drive their automobiles over routes of 25 or 30 miles, and further, to the exemptions from postage that are granted to small town newspapers in circulating to the rural population of their counties, and in ridiculously low charges that are in effect on parcels post mail to prevent some of this business going to express companies.

Auto Owners Burdened.

Another item of complete loss are the constantly mounting costs of carrying congressional and government mail free of all charge.

The automobile is as much a necessity today to the carpenter, the brick mason, the plasterer and the plumber as it is to the rich man. They travel in it to and from their daily work, and it extends the area in which they can and do work. On Sundays they use it as a means of recreation for their families.

The federal tax bill invades the gasoline tax field, which has been used exclusively by the states for road building purposes, and levies 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and 1 cent a quart on oil. It likewise taxes all tires, inner tubes and accesories.

This measure puts a tax of 2 cents on personal bank checks, which are used only in a small degree in rural communities.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter V
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part III

"Is a little child ..."
Mark 10:15

WM. L. MOSS

When we look through and beyond the incident itself during which Jesus said "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall in no wise enter therein" (Mark 10:15) and study the facts that prompted him to utter the words there is at once opened up before us one of the most instructive and at the same time beautiful vistas possible to meet with in the analysis of the Master's teaching. True as this may be, still there exists an almost harsh misunderstanding about these words, for it is a fact that their paradoxical nature at first baffles us and their real meaning comes out only after a close analysis of the passage.

In these words the prayer, "as a little child," stings us, for apparently Jesus tells us that the grown man must descend to the level of a little child before he can avail himself of the fulness of life conferred on him by entrance into the Kingdom of God.

On the surface, these words also tell us the child becomes the teacher of the man. We instinctively put aside this interpretation of the words, for we know this fact does not hold good in real life.

A second look at the passage and we try to convince ourselves that Jesus means that the child, solely because of its guilelessness, is nearer the Kingdom of God than a ripened and disciplined character; in other words, that the childish spirit of its freshness and godly purity is inherently better than the changed spirit of the grown man. Again we instinctively recoil from any such interpretation of His words for if this were true Jesus's preaching that he could shall possess or enter the Kingdom of God, We [illegible] the Kingdom is [illegible] by only the pure in heart and of the child-spirit is [illegible] to the man-spirit [illegible] would thus be, in the Kingdom scale, the rulers of men! Like a perpetual rose and beyond our acceptance, since we do not need divine intuition to inform us that this does not hold good in actual life; we have only to look about us to see the true state of things.

It is obvious that if Jesus at the same occasion, instead of saying "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child ..." asked one of His disciples [illegible] firm-stepping, clear-eyed young man or some learned, wise and experienced man to step forward, put his hand on the disciple's shoulder and "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as this [illegible] of mine, he shall in no wise enter therein" all our confusion, generated by our subconscious total resentment of the passage as it stands would have never occurred. If Jesus had only done this! But He didn't, and so we have the passage as it is.

Was Jesus, then, a rank sentimentalist by nature or, at least on this particular occasion, was He making a bold bid for popular favor by fondling and idolizing the children of a few parents gathered about Him? We know that the opposite is true about Him. Therefore if we would get the real sense and meaning out of His words we must answer one question. The question is not why did Jesus choose a little child as the symbol of the gateway for men's entrance into the Kingdom, but what is there about a little child that moved Jesus to say that we must become as a little child before we can ever hope to possess the Kingdom and be numbered among God's blessed ones.

What Next!

Airplanes are being used in Canada to transport ore 45 miles to the city of Minaki. No other method of carrying the ore is available. On some days as many as six trips are made.

That "Taxpayers" Meeting

After several weeks of ballyhoo through the local newspapers and otherwise, a "taxpayers" meeting was staged at the Memorial auditorium Wednesday night, the number attending being stated as some 1,400.

Just what was expected to be accomplished was not exactly clear to us labor folks, although we admit that the personnel of the promoters prevented an unbiased study of the possible purpose. In other words, with John Edgerton and Gus Dyer advocating anything, we prefer to reserve judgment on the ultimate aim.

Careful perusal of the newspaper account of the meeting in Thursday morning's Times fails to throw any light on the situation. Our impression is that Dyer delivered a bombastic and rather inane tirade against public office holders, declaring that the voters must rise and demand major reductions in taxes. Edgerton's discourse was apparently along similar lines. Neither, so far as could be learned, offered any constructive program for reduction of governmental expense.

Having thus arrived at this point, where do we go from here?

Mr. Engel Scores Again

Mr. Joseph Engel came into Chattanooga a few years ago when our citizenship was made up of quiet, peace-loving folks, and almost overnight transformed about half the population into a raving, fanatical mass of humanity which has thrown all restraint to the winds, laid aside business cares and made the official greeting "What's the score?" As every true Chattanoogan knows, this was done by the simple act of buying a baseball team to represent this city in the Southern association, after some two decades of sand-lot representatives for the Dynamo of Dixie.

Showmanship, about which much has been said and written, and business acumen, which has been mentioned occasionally, have been major factors in the remarkable power exerted over the people. Which leads to the thought in mind.

Southern association cities are feeling the depression in their baseball parks, and attendance, even in the largest, is said to have fallen off considerably. So, possibly taking their cue from certain industrialists and so-called "economists," the club owners are said to have suddenly decided to disregard signed contracts and "ask" their players to take "voluntary" reductions in their salaries. Yeh, we have heard somewhat of these "voluntary" reductions. They took 'em.

In conference with a committee of players—Mr. Boss, Mr. Hulvey and Mr. Barfoot—President Engel is reported to have said:

"We are doing fairly well. There will be no salary cuts so long as I am president of the Chattanooga club. Go out there and win a pennant for me." Incidentally, two players were notified of good increases in salary over the amounts their signed contracts called for.

And thus the Chattanooga club owner scores again. He probably figured, and rightfully so, that fair dealing makes satisfied employes—whether they be artists or artisans—and a satisfied baseball club will be found higher in the standings as the season progresses than that club whose members feel they have been done an injustice. And again, every game in the "won" column means more customers at the gate.

The spirit which has undoubtedly been created in the players by the sensible action of the clubowner will of itself bring through the turnstiles many times the number of paid admissions necessary to justify his decision.

And thus President Engel scores again. More's the pity some of our industrial leaders and office-holders cannot look over the ends of their noses and see what the local baseball mogul has seen.

Organize—Stop Wage Cuts

Bad as conditions are, it would take a blacker brush than has yet been used to paint a picture of conditions as they would be if there were no trade union movement.

Though commodity prices have gone slithering downward, the storekeepers of the land would be selling much less if there were no trade unions.

The trade unions have held back the down sweep of wages. As a matter of fact it is hard to say how low wages now would be if it were not for the steady, effective opposition of trade unions.

Probably few storekeepers recognize the value of trade unions. But there is and for a half century has been more money for working people to spend in stores because of unions.

Some day merchants will understand the value to them of unions. But they are in no hurry to understand.

When employers come demanding a 20 per cent. reduction and the union succeeds in making it perhaps a 10 per cent. cut instead the stores are 10 per cent. better off, as far as the buying power of those particular workers is concerned.

In St. Louis the other day the union street car men succeeded in squeezing a wage cut down to a little 3 per cent.

Many an attempted 20 per cent. cut has been stopped by the unions.

Also many a man is working and earning money who would not be working if it were not for the unions. The unions have brought about shorter work-days and in many cases they have brought about staggering of work. The workers benefit, and so do the merchants.

Now and then merchants stand with labor, as many of them did a year ago in Danville, Va.

Some day they will all see where they belong. Meanwhile the unions go right on making things better for everyone, including merchants and excepting only the robbers who wouldn't trust a friend if they had one.

There is no question about the intentions, past and present, of the so-called and properly called Wall Street ring. They had intended to cut labor down to the last possible notch. They had intended to do a lot of things that they haven't done, though what they have done is too much for labor.

The point is, the onslaught hasn't gone as far as it was intended to go.

Now what's the lesson?

The lesson is that if with our present strength we have prevented a lot of devastation, we could, with the strength we ought to have, prevent a lot more devastation—and with strength enough we could prevent it all.

There's the point. There's the arrow pointing to the thing to do!

If the specimens of the human race now on the job won't do the thing required, then the big boys will keep on almost having their way and there will be plenty more of unemployment, hunger and who knows what besides.

We have to shoulder some of the blame ourselves if we permit our strength to go unorganized and unused.

Is America at the Cross Roads?

The President has just told Congress its conduct will determine whether democracy has the power to act swiftly enough to save itself from grave consequences. Congress was told, in substance, that Europe is raiding our currency.

Three years ago—and even now also—Wall Street is doing likewise. Meanwhile Europe is plugging headlong into deep troubles of its own and the Orient has for some time been doing likewise.

If America is at this cross roads—and quite likely it is—then there is need of more than has been proposed. And let all and sundry know and remember this: A nation that is morally strong within her own borders, just to her own people, is morally strong abroad. A nation bitten at the heel by scoundrels in her midst, is weakened at the outset.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Owen D. Young, who has been boomed as a presidential possibility, says:

"We can hardly overthrow the whole capitalistic system merely because it isn't at the present time functioning to the greatest advantage of all concerned."

Naturally, Mr. Young is correct in what he probably means, but he is not correct in what he actually says.

We "can" overthrow the captalistic system, if that is a proper designation, for any reason or for no reason. Whether we should do that is another matter.

Sensible men and women will say we should not. There are plenty who say we should.

Those who say we may have revolutionary trouble on our hands by next winter are found among all kinds of people. The number of prophets of trouble grows.

* * *

In New York City there are about 100,000 families living on $2.68 per week per family. Picture that! And yet the prophets of disaster are less numerous among these poor people than among professional men.

One New York school child refused food a few days ago, saying, "it isn't my turn to eat today."

A mechanic who has had no work for eight months and in whose family there are ten children refused to take scab work.

"Why is there so little grumbling?" a charity officer asked, really puzzled.

Who knows? And who knows when there will be grumbling, and worse?

America has never seen such days, such puzzles and such uncertainty for the future.

* * *

It is reported that the cost of living is some 20.1 per cent below 1928 levels, but that doesn't mean a thing to the thousands of families in which no wages are earned.

Some learned engineers—the board of the American Engineering council, to be exact—say there is too wide a spread between the wages of skilled trades and the wages of the multitudes of unorganized workers.

True enough, but the remedy, and the only remedy, is to raise the miserable pittances called wages earned by the unorganized.

We must have fundamental readjustments before things can be all right.

"Five-and-ten" girls must get more wages and the Woolworth heirs less in dividends. Bank clerks must get more and bank stockholders less.

Superstructures of financial paper must give way to decent wages.

Corporate greed must give way to human well-being.

Owen D. Young is right enough in what he means and he would doubtless agree that we must have far-reaching readjustments. To have a revolution would be a sad exhibition of human ignorance.

* * *

The trouble is that in this vast complexity which we call a system, few have any idea of how the thing works. Few know where to start making readjustments.

It is easier for the mass to say, "smash it all" than to fix it even a little.

Those who have a good view of what is going on will do well to use their brains now. High finance will do well to come off its high horse. Congress will do well to think less of elections and more of social welfare and economic justice.

* * *

Why not strongly emphasize that organization of workers is for the nation? That's what the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor is doing, in a leaflet outlining the organization's 1932 program of action:

"We are for the organization of all Pennsylvania workers as a patriotic duty to the country," the federation says. "Unions alone can keep up wages and purchasing power, and stop depressions before they start. This depression came because of insufficient purchasing power by coal miners, farmers, textile workers and other workers. It came because there weren't a large enough number of union men to hold up the purchasing power of the nation. The only way another depression can be stopped is by the organization of all workers. It is nothing less than a patriotic duty for the unions to perform."

* * *

The movement for gardening by the unemployed is growing and may duplicate the war gardens of 1917 and 1918. States, communities, relief organizations and corporations are helping jobless workers to start gardens on vacant land. Food raised in these gardens helps the unemployed and aids morale by keeping at work in the sunshine men who otherwise might be brooding indoors.

But there is another side to the picture. The gardens reduce the market of the farmer and truck grower. While benefiting one group, they injure another. This is inevitable under a system which produces things only for profit. Some day there will be evolved a saner system of society under which production will be for use and not solely for profit. Then what benefits the living standards of one group will benefit all.

Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

INTRODUCTION

"It is with the judiciary itself that rests the burden of obtaining and holding the respect of the people, by deserving it."
—Gen. Geo. A. Bingham

IT has been an expressed desire of the editor of The Labor World that such a series of articles as the writer plans to make these be available for publication in his columns and it has been because of this determination of the editor to give his readers, in addition to the usual amount of strictly labor news, reading matter of an educational character that has moved the writer to hesitatingly accept the oft-repeated offer for space in which to outline the past and present relations between labor and the courts of the land.

The writer says he "hesitatingly" accepted The Labor World editor's offer. This is more than just literally true, for the writer does not feel he is in all respects equipped to undertake the task before him. But having been given the assignment, coupled with the fact that no one else seems to care to shoulder the work accompanying such an arduous amount of research, the writer feels he cannot, with justice to the readers of this weekly newspaper, any longer refuse Mr. Cooke the pleasure of seeing his wish realized!

That there is a great deal of disrespect for the courts of our country, that our courts have not at all times been entitled to respect from the people whom they were constituted by the laws of the land to interpret the law for, that the personnel of our courts—lawyers and judges—have not always been morally and from a judicial standpoint all that they should have been, and above all else, that the courts as a whole are prejudicial against labor as such are facts about which there is no argument. Without becoming contentious and argumentative merely for the sake of being ill-natured and class-conscious, the writer will endeavor to slowly unfold from week to week for the information of the readers of The Labor World what has been for years past and what is today the attitude of our courts toward labor.

Beyond this for the present the writer does not care to say anything further but shall submit his articles to his readers (and to the tender mercies of Mr. Cooke's editorial pencil) on their merits alone.

G. F. S.

June 7, 1932.

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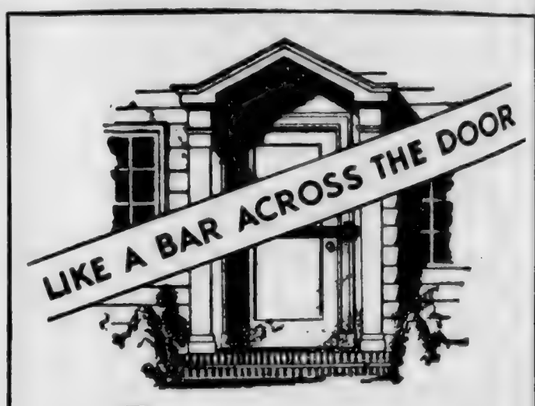

"Removing my telephone was just like barring the door to my friends," remarked a former customer who came to have his telephone re-connected.

"And most instructive to me," he continued, "was the fact that I really learned how much my telephone was worth when I attempted to save the small cost by doing without it. I'll know better than to try that again."

One of the unusual characteristics of the telephone is that day after day it serves the family, running errands, saving time and money, while its efficiency is so casually accepted that the telephone is not missed until it is gone.

Probably that is why many folks who have asked to have their telephones put back in tell us they realize that the cost of telephone service is so low that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

It takes so little to make us sad;
Just a slighting word or a doubting sneer,
Just a scornful smile on some lips held dear;
And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,
And we lose the courage and hope we had—
So little it takes to make us sad.

It takes so little to make us glad;
Just a cheering clasp of a friendly hand,
Just a word from one who can understand;
And we finish the task we long had planned
And we lose the doubt and the fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

* * *

The small son of the house was chatting on the front porch with the young man who had called to see his big sister. "Daddy says you are like the month of June," confided the youngster, "'cause when you come in May goes out."

* * *

"While visiting the deaf and dumb school in Nashville", relates a Chattanooga man, "a friend of mine was given an opportunity to ask the children questions. One question he wrote on the blackboard was: "What is your idea of forgiveness?' After a short pause one of the curley-headed little boys, who could neither hear nor speak, raised his hand and the teacher motioned him to the blackboard. The little fellow wrote: 'My idea of forgiveness is the fragrance a violet sheds on the heel that crushes it.'"

* * *

Lady in Baker's Shop—Your French rolls are really far too small. I can put a whole one into my mouth at once.

Baker—I can quite believe that, madam, but it's not the fault of the French rolls.

* * *

Aunt Hetty—Sakes alive, I don't believe no woman could ever be so fat.

Uncle Cyrus—What are you readin' now, Hetty?

Aunt Hetty—Why, this paper tells about an Englishwoman that lost two thousand pounds.

* * *

A specialist declares that noise is making us a nation of nervous wrecks. Especially the noise of eating soup and celery.

* * *

The farmer was delivering vegetables to the sanitarium. A patient saluted him:

Patient—You're a farmer, ain't yuh?

Farmer—I allow that I am.

Patient—I used to be a farmer once.

Farmer—Did yuh?

Patient—Yes. Say, stranger, did yuh ever try bein' crazy?

Farmer—No, I reckon I never have.

Patient (as the farmer started to move on)—Well, you oughta try it. It beats farmin' all hollow.

* * *

Scraps: If Columbus came looking for America now, he would find it hiding behind a billboard . . . Love makes the world go round. But for that matter, so does a good swallow of tobacco juice . . . Too many people classify their friends by race rather than by personal characteristics. . . Radicals comprise that breed of politicians who hate their party every day in the year except election day. . . Whoever called this a "free" government had a very distorted sense of values.

* * *

The London Spectator says that speaking aloud what's on your mind is the cause of longevity. Most women outlive their husbands.

* * *

Willie—Did Thomas A. Edison make the first talking machine, daddy?

Daddy—No, son. God made the first one, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off.

* * *

A woman may be expert at picking a frock that won't fade, wear out or run, but, apparently, is not always so lucky when she picks out a husband.

* * *

Old Lady—Wasn't it you to whom I gave a bottle of elderberry wine last week?

Hobo—Yes'm. I've come back to see if you'll sell me a case.

* * *

Three-year-old Nancy's father had installed a new radio. Nancy listened with rapt attention to everything—music, speeches and station announcements. That night she knelt to say her "Now I lay me." At the end she paused a moment, and then said: "Tomorrow night at this same time there will be another prayer."

* * *

How strange, since the Ten Commandments are so frequently broken, to expect a better fate for Mr. Volstead's eleventh.

* * *

If some men were half as good as they expected their wives to be they would be five times as good as they are. Figure this out.

* * *

Did you ever stop to think what might have happened to American history if the British soldiers at Bunker Hill had had bloodshot eyes?

Organized Labor Plans Relief for Illinois Miners

Butcher Workmen Give Financial Aid and Other Unions Pledge Action—Strong Appeal for Help Is Issued.

Springfield, Ill., June 9.—The first union to respond to the appeal of the Illinois miners for financial help in their fight against a drastic wage cut was the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, with headquarters in Chicago. Despite the difficult financial circumstances of the organization, it donated $200 to help the strikers and their families.

The Chicago and Illinois Federation of Labor have pledged support along with other organizations and plans are being made to organize committees and conferences to carry on a systematic campaign for the collection of funds, food and clothing.

In a burning appeal to the labor movement and its friends, the Illinois miners' relief committee of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, called for aid in their fight that began April 1. The termination of the three-year contract between the Illinois Coal Operators' association and the Illinois miners' union brought forth the demands of operators that the Illinois miners accept a wage cut of 36 per cent. Diametrically opposed to the proposals of the operators, the Illinois miners demanded that the lives of the hundreds of thousands of miners and their families be taken as the basis. As a result of the proposals and counter-proposals the negotiations are at a deadlock, with 55,000 miners and some 300,000 dependents facing great odds.

All funds and supplies should be sent to the Illinois Miners' Relief committee, Illinois Mine Workers' building, Springfield, Ill.

Addressing 5,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America at Du Quoin, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois miners' union, hurled the challenge that "the miners of Illinois have won before and they will win again, in spite of all the forces that are against us! For many years I have participated actively in the struggles of the Illinois miners. I remember vividly 1897 and 1910. I saw women and little children go hungry. I have seen the baby die due to the fact that it never got proper food."

"The whole struggle simmers down to one basic question at the present time," said Walker. "Don't let us kid ourselves about it, either. If we are to win we have to stay out longer than the other fellow."

The veteran labor leader continued in the course of his speech to give an analysis of the problems of the Illinois miners, laying special emphasis of the need of preserving the Illinois miners' union.

THE CRY FOR JOBS

Editor The Labor World:

"I need a job," "I want a job," "I must have a job," "Do you know where I can find a job?" These are the great questions now being constantly asked by men and women throughout our country. All conversations have as their main topic the finding of employment. The demand for jobs exceeds the supply. Conditions are becoming more acute each day. Here in our own good city of Chattanooga, we daily hear of the constant plea for work—work of any description to help keep families together, to help keep helpless children from the threats of hunger, to keep children in school and prevent them from being underfed, undernourished and without clothnig.

Where are all of these jobs? We all know that new machinery, new inventions, business mergers, the after-war effects, bank failures, and political corruptions, together with Wall street stock market crashes have caused the general depression—and the scarcity of jobs. But children can't starve and there must be jobs.

Now that congress is again in session, what will it do to really help employment conditions in this country?

A man loves his children. He loves to work for them. No child has a right to be cruelly neglected. A man without a job is forced to neglect the proper care of his child. Neglected children means poverty, disease and crime. Men don't want charity—they want jobs. There must be some basic remedy.

What will our congress do? Shall children starve? Where can men find jobs? What shall our congress answer?

—NOMIS NEHOC.
611 Boynton Terrace

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Did Samuel Gompers oppose capital punishment?

A.—Yes. He once wrote, "I am opposed to capital punishment under all circumstances."

* * *

Q.—What was the first eight-hour law passed by congress?

A.—The eight-hour law covering government employes, passed by congress in 1868.

* * *

Q.—When was the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association organized?

A.—Jan. 25, 1888, in Toledo, Ohio, as the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association. The present name was adopted in 1924.

Serving the choicest of western steaks and chops at popular prices is our specialty.

The Biltmore Cafe
"The Union Man's Friend"
Chattanoga's Newest Restaurant

BREAKFAST — A choice of 8 combination breakfasts to choose from. Prices 25c to 60c
LUNCHEON — Combination 25c and 35c
SUPPER — Club Supper 30c and 45c

During evening meal hot biscuits, coffee, homemade preserves or jelly will be passed continually gratis. This is just one of the many individual favors you will receive at the famous Biltmore.

A la carte service at all hours from 5:30 A.M. till 9:00 P.M.

FRANK D. WALKER, Manager
(Formerly Manager Ross Hotel)
On West Ninth Street—Just Off Market

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS UNION of NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Painters and Decorators' Union Label
Upholsterers' International Union of North America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
UNION MADE
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
B U C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A
UNION OPERATOR
MEMBER OF
I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Paper Makers' Union Labels
UNION MADE
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED CLOTHING WORKERS
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
REGISTERED
8944230
GARMENT

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by T. Roy Colston, dated March 27, 1929, of record in book "H," Volume 24, Page 187 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The South one-half (½) of Lot Number Thirteen (13), W. H. Converse's Subdivision at Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 29 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, said part of lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of Howard Avenue and extends back northwardly and of uniform width, a distance of one hundred five (105) feet.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 20th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-10

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by C. W. Hillman and wife, Ida Hillman, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 19, Page 515 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The North one hundred eight-five (185) feet of Lot Number 12, Block No. 4, Thomason and Carter's Addition to North Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 17 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, said part of Lot makes feet on the ... and extends back ... a distance of ... feet to the ... ground sold by ... Dent, of North ... recorded in Book "B," ... Register's Office ... that was conveyed ... and wife, Dora S. ... by deed registered in Book ... Volume 22, Page 623 of ...

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 16770

Empire Furniture Co. vs. W. F. Fackler

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original ... Bayless, Justice of the Peace for ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on the ... day of ... 1932, in favor of ... Furniture Co. for the sum of ... Dollars and ... Cents, and ... Dollars and ... Cents attorney's fee, and ... Dollars and ... Cents costs of suit, and a writ of replevin for one Philco ... radio, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said W. F. Fackler to be ... before me ... Justice of the Peace ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on the ... day of ... 1932, at ... o'clock ... M., then and there to ... and plead to the ... of the plaintiff, or ... will be taken ... and the property ... to satisfy the ... and costs.

This June ... 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. Williams and wife, Julia O. Williams, dated April 29, 1931, of record in book "G," Volume 26, Page 693 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the powderhouse Lot, 74 feet south of Harrison Avenue, on the east side of Collins Street; thence southwardly along the east side of Collins Street 100 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with the south line of the powder-house lot to the right-of-way of the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company; thence northwardly with the west line of said right-of-way to the southeast corner of the said powderhouse lot; thence westwardly with the south line of said powderhouse lot to the beginning. Said lot fronts 100 feet on Collins Street and extends back eastwardly to the right-of-way of the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, now the Southern Railway Company, the south line of said lot being approximately 195 feet and the north line of said lot 249.8 feet, being known as the Sallie-Howard Brooks property described in deed signed by Robert Howard dated August 8, 1894, which deed was recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 6, page 442. The above described real estate is located in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 3rd day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,

6-24 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

LACK OF FUNDS MENACE RELIEF JOBS FOR 8,000

New York.—Unparalleled distress for thousands of New York City's unemployed and their dependents was visioned by William R. Matthews, director of the emergency work and relief bureau, as a result of depleted funds. He said 8,000 of the 20,000 on the emergency-job pay rolls of the bureau were in danger of being dropped with no work for any of them in sight, and that very soon 36,000 men receiving two days of work a week from the city commission work bureau would be dismissed and deprived of their pittance from this source.

Mr. Matthews declared that out of 34,769 homes of the unemployed investigated by the work bureau, 69 per cent or 25,016 cases were without resources and unable to subsist unless support was provided. In all of the 34,769 homes at least one person had sought emergency work for which no funds were available.

Homes Without Food.

He said that investigators often observed that a home had no food in its kitchen for the next meal. Children were found playing without adequate clothing. Other symptoms of unemployment distress were pawn tickets, rooms scantily furnished, candles, kerosene lamps and extreme despondency.

Mr. Andrews stressed the fact that private charity funds have failed to meet the situation and make imperative larger and larger appropriations from public sources.

Remember the Scotchman who saved his Red Cross pin from one year to the next?

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

B-474

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... and J. Riley Rankin, dated ... of record in book "H," Volume ... Page ... et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The east forty (40) feet of the west one hundred sixty (160) feet of Lot Number Forty-two (42) Cypress Street, original plan of the Town of Chattanooga, said part of lot makes one lot front... (40) feet on the South side of West ... Street and extending back southwardly, of uniform width, one hundred ten (110) feet to the North line of Lot Number Forty-four (44) Cypress Street, original plan of the Town of Chattanooga, and being the same property conveyed by J. W. Kelly, et al., to ... D. McCorkle by deed warranty registered in Book "P", Volume 3, page 322, et seq.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 10th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by U. H. Brown and wife, Hattie M. Brown, dated March 12, 1925, of record in book "N", Volume 19, Page 175 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number Thirty-one (31), Ocoia Grove Subdivision, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, Page 15, in the Rexister's Office of said County. Said lot fronts forty-six (46) feet on the South line of Oak Land Avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred twenty (120) feet to the North line of a public alley.

Subject to the restrictions forbidding the sale of said property to negroes or persons of color, with reversionary interest in the Bass Land Company in case of violation of said restrictions, as set out in the deed to Clark Worley, registered in Book "G", Volume 18, Page 649.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 10th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Last summer we had the ice war, and now we are paying for it. Now the milk war, so it may be next summer before we have to pay for that. We'll owe something next summer if we have anything to pay with.

* * *

W. B. Dyche has rallied up some since our ball club is winning again.

* * *

John Kennedy knows some one is going to "mop up" for his is missing from his back porch.

* * *

Looks like Dutch is getting along fine with the pigeon business. He had to get a truck to deliver them in or maybe to bring in watermelons with.

* * *

Notice E. E. McDaniel is wearing a new straw lid this week. And it looks like rain.

* * *

Something important next meeting. Every one should be present. See your Journal.

* * *

Yours truly has plenty of tickets for the Labor Day picnic. Let me know your wants. $1.00 per.

* * *

I have just discovered a 1923 model Ford in my garage. Will sell it by the pound, piece or in one lump.

* * *

Jack Frost got a free haircut last week. It happened this way: Jack went into the Sanitary barber shop, and, rushing into Mr. Mitchell's chair, demanded to be made presentable. "Mitch," of course, always willing to oblige, gave him the works, and turned out a "finished product." When he got the bill Jack loudly protested that he hadn't ordered a haircut and didn't know he was getting one. So Mr. Mitchell, to save further argument, charged the haircut to "profit and loss" and let it go at that.

Milwaukee Creates Jobs for Idle By Short Week for City Employes

By D. W. HOAN

Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis.

Universal cutting of wages is frequently advocated and resorted to as a remedy for this depression. This leads to a reduction of actual consuming power.

It lessens the demand for manufactured goods. It results in the closing of more factories. Then follows the demand for further cuts in wages.

A material slash in the wages and salaries of city employes would be used as an excuse and pretext for further cuts in wages by private employers. In any event, if private industry continues to drive wages down to the point where a city is forced likewise to cut its pay schedules, city officials must do so at the expense of digging their own graves by sinking deeper into the mire of economic depression.

For example, thousands of small shopkeepers are hanging on by a mere thread; to cut their trade more by further cuts in wages means to close them up and drive them to the poor relief, which again raises taxes.

* * *

One remedy that could and should be applied at once throughout the entire nation is the introduction of a universal six-hour work day. This at least would give immediate employment to most, if not all, of those out of work. It would very materially minimize the demand for poor relief and stave off the increasing menace of innumerable municipal bankruptcies.

At the outset this would mean a reduction in each worker's earning power. But with a gradual increase in wages we would create an expanding market for manufactured products and be on the road, at least, to a marked alleviation of the present depression.

The Milwaukee sewerage commission has already adopted a 40-hour-a-week schedule. I have recommended that during this crisis all 10-day shift work be placed on a six-hour basis and that the commissioner of public works immediately be instructed to alter his specifications to provide for a six-hour work day on all contract work, with no overtime except in emergency, and a double shift when necessary to expedite the work.

* * *

I have also advised a careful study by all departments and the common council with a view of cutting hours even of clerical and other workers, wherever practicable. This will mean a temporary reduction in the earnings of employes, but will spread employment and thus reduce the burden of outdoor relief.

I believe that during the depression a city is justified in resorting to hand labor wherever the abandonment of machinery is not too costly. It is deplorable to think that to the cost of machine production must be added the cost of county poor relief to arrive at an honest comparison with hand labor.

Such, however, is the case. It is, therefore, not only more human, but less costly than would appear at first glance, to turn backward for the present and employ as much hand labor as possible.

I have recommended that the commissioner of public works revise his policies and specifications wherever practicable to employ hand instead of machine labor.

HAND LABOR USED IN JAPAN'S JOBLESS RELIEF

Tokyo, Japan.—The home department of Japan set aside $8,800,000 for the use of the bureau of public works in road construction and improvement for the relief of unemployment during the fiscal year 1931-32, according to a report by W. S. Dowd, assistant commercial attache of the U. S. government here. It is estimated that the allotment will build about 167 miles.

Mr. Dowd warns American manufacturers that the road program will not increase the market for road-making machinery, because "by far the greater part of the work is being done by hand with the sole object of providing unemployment relief." He points out that "in the course of construction or improvement on the majority of projects observed, manual labor and hand tools are being used almost exclusively, and of equipment being used all new items are manufactured in Japan."

GERMANY PLANS 16,000 HOMES FOR UNEMPLOYED

Berlin, Germany.—The German federal commissioner for suburban settlements announced plans for the construction of 16,000 houses for unemployed factory workers in the suburbs of German industrial cities, declares C. W. Grey, U. S. vice-consul here, in a report on the unemployment situation in Germany.

It is estimated the houses will cost about $11,425,000. They will be constructed on quarter-acre lots to enable the medium-sized family to furnish its own vegetables, fruit and eggs. Where the soil is suitable, animals may be kept to provide meat, milk and butter.

"The tenants," Mr. Grey says, "will be selected from the unemployed, even though they may be receiving regular or extended unemployment insurance or welfare unemployment benefits."

Partial Self-Support Ultimate Aim.

These benefits will be continued after the jobless tenant takes possession of the property, though it is the intention of the authorities to decrease maintenance gradually as the tenant is able to provide for the upkeep of himself and his dependents.

"The authorities do not expect any reduction of the cost of unemployment through this scheme, but they anticipate an improvement of the physical, mental and moral condition of the settlers."

The housing scheme will be financed from the rent tax, which is based on federal law, but collected and expended by the various states for housing.

"The scheme contemplates," Mr. Grey concludes, "the granting by the government of a maximum loan of $596 to each settler (about $429 for the house and $167 for furniture, plumbing, seeds and livestock). In addition, the settler is required to contribute gratis his own labor toward the development of the property; the estimated value of this work is $119."

SENATOR KUSER URGES BLOCK RELIEF FOR NEW JERSEY IDLE

Trenton, N. J.—Senator Dryden Kuser introduced a bill in the senate providing for a block-aid campaign throughout New Jersey to raise funds for relief of the jobless. The campaign would be managed by Chester I. Barnard, state director of emergency relief organization. The funds would be turned over to the directors of emergency relief in the municipalities where the funds are collected.

A delegation of silk workers from Paterson opposed the sales tax for unemployment relief and urged the substitution of inheritance and income taxes.

DELAFIELD VISIONS SOVIET INVASION OF UNITED STATES

White Plains, N. Y.—Brig.-Gen. John Ross Delafield, commander-in-chief of the military order of the world war, in a memorial day address here, visioned the danger of the Union of Soviet Republics invading the United States and slaughtering American citizens.

"Ivan," he said, speaking of the soviet union, "laughs up his sleeve, urging all the rest of us to disarm while he builds up one of the greatest armies and best equipment and munitions the world has ever known. He says plainly, 'If you don't come to my ideas yourselves, I am going to force them on you, and in order to do that I am going to kill everybody in your country who opposes until we get you to do it.'"

Pinchot Outlines Program to Give Rights to People

List of Measures Proposed Headed by Direct Federal Relief for Idle and Public Works on Vast Scale.

Evanston, Ill., June 9.—In an address here, Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, outlined a comprehensive program designed, he said, "to secure for the plain people the rights and benefits which should belong to them." He declared that these rights had been taken away from them by a few selfish men of wealth and power:

The program included the following measures:

Direct federal relief—to feed and clothe the unemployed and their families.

Federal work-relief on a vast scale, nation-wide—to develop, improve, and preserve our resources, and to make jobs for those who are eager for work and can find none.

Government planning for industry—to get out of this depression, to keep out of other depressions, and to balance production and consumption.

Short Day and Week.

A six-hour day and a five-day week—to make enough jobs to go round.

Old age pensions and prohibition of child labor—so that those who are too old or too young will not keep others out of work.

A fair and effective tariff—to protect farmers and workers no less than capital.

Much higher rates on great incomes and inheritances—to discourage the accumulation of inordinate wealth, and distribute the burden of taxation in proportion to ability to pay.

A vote of the people before the nation can go to war—to prevent the sacrifice of human lives in protecting rich men's money invested abroad.

Real Control of Banking.

Real control of our banking system with heavy penalties for bank speculation—to prevent the bank failures which rob the people of their savings.

Regulation that regulates for public utilities—to reduce heat, light, power, water, and transportation charges to a reasonable return on the money actually put into the business.

National conservation of the coal and oil industries—so that these natural resources may be protected for the good of the people who produce and use them.

The abolition of slums—so that city workers and their children may live in health and decency.

6,000 NEW YORK JOBLESS FAMILIES NEAR STARVATION

New York.—The 6,000 destitute families of the unemployed dependent on the Salvation Army for their existence face starvation unless the public responds liberally to the Army's appeal for $1,090,000 to enable the organization to continue its emergency relief, according to Brigadier Thomas Seaver, head of the welfare department.

"We already have been forced to reduce the amount given to the 6,000 families now in our care until many of them are living in a state of semi-starvation," Seaver said.

Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment ... committee, stated that the 13,2... now on the payrolls of the emer... work and relief bureau would ... on the work schedule of five ... week every other week.

Our Advertisers are our fri...

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GRANT'S

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SAVE! Don't pay $2 for your Overalls!

Grant's "Royal Blue" Overalls

(Union Made)

only cost $1

This is probably the first time such excellent union made overalls were ever offered for $1—most men are accustomed to paying about $2 for garments not a bit better!

Look them over — they're guaranteed for full sizing, best union workmanship, and finest materials.

Made of durable blue shrunk denim, bib style, with plenty of pockets, and triple stitched to prevent ripping. Sizes 34-44

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

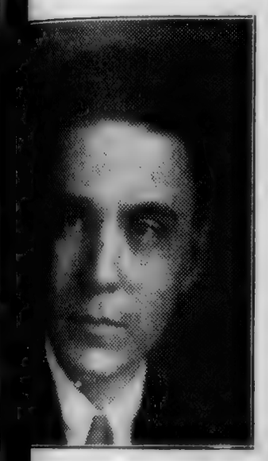
Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 17, 1932 | Number 8

LOCALS JOIN FORCES WITH CENTRAL BODY

icklayers and Blacksmiths Announce Affiliation.

HIRTY-FOUR UNIONS NOW REPRESENTED

tion Adds Several Score to Numerical Strength. Cuthbert Honored.



T. R. CUTHBERT

ENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY

Regular session of the general bor Day committee of Chatnooga Trades and Labor counwill meet Monday night at , at Central Labor hall. Reits of subcommittees will be ard, and further plans disssed.

Due to a rainstorm which ruck the city just prior to eting time at the last ses-, some of the subchairmen re absent, but General Chairan Aymon and President ry, of Central Body, asked e Labor World to state that port is expected from each every chairman named, in r that there be no hitch in program, and that addiplans may be made with- hindrance.

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thusiasm which has pervaded the ns of Central Body for the past months was given added impetus ay night when Secretary Cuthread an application for affiliaform Local No. 6, Bricklayers, nounced that the Blacksmiths affiliated after an absence from family" of several years.

Bricklayers have never affilwith the local Central Body, eir decision, coming after comhad visited at the regular sesfor several weeks past, was re- with much satisfaction by ofand delegates Monday night.

on of the two locals will inthe membership of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council by score, and, incidentally, will e same number of readers of bor World.

ndance at Monday night's sesas the largest in many months, ew of the thirty-four affiliated failing to have representation . While there was nothing of ling nature to be decided, the ne spirit of harmony and coon was evident throughout the ations, and a single purpose to gether for the good of all was in each item of interest dis-

derable time was given to dis- of plans which are in the for a monster celebration of Day, and the general committhat affair was congratulated splendid preliminary work, and s ability to stir unprecedented in the celebration nearly onths in advance.

g the items listed by the re- which permit of publication election of T. R. Cuthbert as y organizer, with a commisom the American Federation r. It was felt that Mr. 's activities entitle him to the on granted, and he was elect- clamation.

CONVENTION FINDS THEATER UNIONS INTACT

Local Delegates Enthused Over Reports.

DECLARE ALLIANCE IN SPLENDID SHAPE

Lowry, Belcher and Mills Encouraged by Information Secured at Biennial Meet.

Encouraging reports were brought back to Chattanooga this week by local delegates to the thirty-fourth annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Projectionists, which met at Columbus, Ohio, last week, the sessions lasting from Monday morning through Friday.

J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, Projectionists, represented that local, while Hundley Mills was the accredited delegate from the sister local, 140, Stage Employes. W. C. Belcher, official of Local 259, accompanied the delegates as a visitor to the international's pow-wow.

Eight hundred and twenty-four delegates were present, representing locals throughout the United States and Canada, Mr. Lowry told The Labor World, and contrary to a somewhat general impression reports indicated conditions of the crafts were never better. No major trouble of any character was reported, said Mr. Lowry, and the membership and finances were never in better condition than at the present time.

Officers elected at the concluding sessions included William C. Elliott, of Cincinnati, who was named president after serving some five months in that office, having succeeded former President Canavan, resigned. R. E. Morris, of Mobile, Ala., secretary of District 7, which includes Chattanooga, was named trustee, which Mr. Lowry explained is a very important post in the Alliance.

The Alliance meets bi-ennially, and the selection of the meeting place is made by the executive council five months prior to the succeeding convention, Mr. Lowry said.

One of the outstanding features of the early sessions, according to the Chattanoogans, was an address delivered by Rabbi Jacob Tarshish, described as having attracted considerable notice in various sections recently because of his pronounced and progressive views on economics, with particular reference to the present situation. So well were the delegates impressed with the address, it was ordered printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the unionists.

The Labor World was furnished with a copy of the rabbi's speech, with a request that it be passed on to our readers. In part, it follows:

As I see it, every man and every woman in human society is entitled to three things. In the first place, he must have enough so that he can feed himself and his family; so that he can clothe himself and his family; so that he can provide a proper home for himself and his family. In the second place, human society has a distinct obligation upon its shoulders to provide a process of education so that the powers in the mind and in the heart of all individuals shall be given an opportunity for self-expression. In the third place, I believe that it is equally obligatory upon human society, wherever it happens to be, to provide recreational facilities to build up the energies that are lost in the process of making a living. Therefore, when anyone says derogatorily that the stage and the motion picture merely supply entertainment to the people, I say that there is no derogation in this viewpoint, because if the people of the United States were deprived of the opportunity of amusement and relaxation for one week, we would in our present condition be immediately confronted with a bloody revolution. It is the opportunity that people have to get away from their worries and their anxieties and their problems, and to forget for an hour or two in the theater those things that press upon them so continuously and threaten to destroy their mental and physical stability. It is the opportunity that you men who represent the labor in the theater and in

(Continued on Last Page)

HERE'S SAMPLE LIVING-COST BUDGET FOR FAMILY OF FOUR

Proposal of Senator Huey Long to Limit Income to Mere Million a Year Causes Oklahoman to Attempt to Figure How Household May Be Operated on That Trifling Sum

An interesting bit of information is contained in a recent issue of the Congressional Record, which contains an article showing how a family of four may live on an income of slightly more than $1,000,000 a year. The sample budget was compiled by an Oklahoma newspaper, and was occasioned by the fact that Hon. Huey P. Long has proposed to the United States senate that individual incomes be limited by law to a paltry million a year. The article was inserted in the Record at the request of Senator Long, and is here passed along to readers of The Labor World, so if any are forced to exist on a million a year their budget may be balanced, if possible.

It follows:

Mr. Long. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have read a clipping from an Oklahoma city newspaper. I am sure none of my colleagues would like to offer it, because it is in the nature of a criticism, but I think it ought to be inserted in the Record so that the opposite side may be properly presented.

The president pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Down to the Last Million.

So when I saw the outbreak of red rash that followed Huey's proposal to limit incomes to a million bucks per year I said to myself: That's hooey. Think of limiting people—the best people—to a lousy million a year.

Dear reader, do you know what that means? Did you ever try to skimp along on a measly million dollars a year? Did you ever even sit down and try to figure out how far a million will go when stretched over 365 days?

Of course you haven't. You don't give a tinker's rap how the other half lives. But I'm not that kind of a brute. It ain't in me to see folks suffering. So I did figure it out, and here is the gruesome result:

Budget for Family of Four.

Having income of not more than $1,000,000 per annum, consisting of father, mother, daughter and doggy.

Food.	
3 meals a day for three, at $33.33 1/3 per meal	$36,500
Clothing for Father.	
1 new suit a day at $100	36,500
1 suit of B. V. D.'s a day at $10	3,650
1 pair of new shoes a day at $10	3,650
A new set of shirts, socks, neckties, suspenders, and collar buttons per week at $100	5,200
26 straw hats at $10	260
26 felt hats at $10	260
25 topcoats and overcoats at $100	2,500
50 walking sticks at $10	500
1 new pair of gloves per day at $10	3,650
Incidental apparel	5,000
Total	$61,270
Clothing for Mother.	
A new gown per day at $100	36,500
A new set of lingerie every day at $10 per set	3,650
A new pair of shoes per day, $10	3,650
A new set of pajamas, nighties, and other unspeakables at $20	7,300
New set of jewelry per season at $10,000	40,000
26 summer hats at $20	5,200
26 winter hats at $20	5,200
3 fur coats at $1,000	3,000
Pair of new gloves a day at $10	3,650
Things I can't think of	10,000
Total	$118,150
Clothing for Daughter.	
Double that of mother, or	236,300
Upkeep of Doggy	
1 new sweater a day at $10	3,650
1 hogshead of milk per day at $5	1,825
1 200-pound hog per day at $10	3,650
5 spring lambs per day at $2 each	3,650
Manicuring, massaging, and putting permanent wave in tail at $10 daily	3,650
Salary of night watchman, turning dog over in his sleep	1,000
Total upkeep of doggy	$17,405
Lodging.	
Upkeep of town house	100,000
Plus wear and tear on 4 cars and 10 servants	50,000
Upkeep on hunting lodge, including wear and tear on 1 guide, 2 cooks, 1 butler, 2 maids, and 1 guy for everything	50,000
Upkeep private yacht with crew	100,000
Total	$300,000
Drinks.	
50 barrels of wine at $200	10,000
100 barrels of Scotch at $500	50,000
100,000 bottles of home brew at 2c apiece	2,000
1 tank car mixed drinks	10,000
Total	$72,000
Smokes.	
1 carload of cigarettes	11,300
Traveling Expenses.	
Including mother's trip to Reno and father attending session of breach-of-promise suit	41,000
Miscellaneous.	
Education, bridge cards, recreation matches, church dues, bottle openers, club dues, charity, poker chips, art, shoe shines, etc.	64,000
Grand Total.	
Now let's recapitulate and see what we've got:	
Food for three	36,500
Clothing for three	415,720
Upkeep of doggy	18,425
Lodging	350,000
Drinks	72,000
Smokes	11,300
Traveling	41,000
Sundries, miscellaneous and indispensables	64,000
Grand total	$1,008,945

There, what did I tell you—every dollar of that million gone, eight thousand bucks in the hole, and no telling where the next meal's gonna come from.

So if you see that Huey Long, just tell him for me that if he thinks a family can get along on less than a million a year, that's all hooey. Besides, I know a thousand cotton pickers' families in his state that spent almost that much last year between them.

Soft Drink Workers Sign New Agreement

Following conferences and negotiations covering a period of several weeks, officials of Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, have reached agreement with all local bottling concerns and a year's contract has been signed with each of the Chattanooga employers.

The contract, it was announced, calls for a slight reduction in rates of pay over that paid for the past year, the unionists having agreed to the "readjustment" in the interest of harmony and good feeling.

SUNDAY SHOWS BANNED BY NEW YORK CITY ACTORS

New York.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Equity association adopted the proposal of President Frank Gillmore for a rotary stock production plan to provide more employment for actors. The scheme provides for the installation of companies which would play successively in three or more fairly equidistant cities. It was stated the plan promises more jobs because of the run of three weeks or more guaranteed to each production.

A majority of the 600 members sustained President Gillmore in his refusal to bring before the membership the request of the League of New York Theatres for a referendum by Equity on the question of Sunday night performances in Broadway's legitimate playhouses. The actors have rejected the Sunday show proposal three times in the last three years.

State Nonpartisan Committee Meets at Nashville Saturday

Nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods will meet Saturday morning at Nashville. Discussion of the state political situation, together with the legislative program of the joint bodies, will be the main business to come before the committee.

The committee has power to make indorsements and recommend candidates to the favor of organized labor and its friends, but this action is seldom taken. Unless there are unusual grounds for commendation or condemnation of a particular candidate for public office, the committee prepares a resume of the records, if any, of various aspirants, and if the candidate has no public record, personal interviews or questionnaires are used to develop information for the rank and file of workers throughout the state.

The committee is composed of three executive officers of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the state legislative chairman for each of the four rail brotherhoods, as follows:

H. V. Reid, Memphis, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Perry E. Daly, Knoxville, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

W. E. Jacobs, Order Railroad Conductors, Nashville.

W. A. Chrisman, Memphis, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Paul J. Aymon, Chattanooga; David Hanly and W. E. Cheek, Nashville, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Mr. Reid is chairman of the joint committee.

Mr. Aymon went to Nashville Wednesday to confer with members of the committee prior to the meeting.

'Charlie' Terry Now In New Location

C. L. (Charlie) Terry, former delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and active in the official family of Local 415, Barbers, has left the Hamilton Barber shop, where he was located for several years, and, with J. S. Boyd, another former official of Local 415, is presiding over a brand-new and sanitary tonsorial emporium at 1437 Market street. When a representative of The Labor World visited the new shop this week, Mr. Terry was busy as a bee, with the same old smile and shiny pate, trying to sell a customer on the idea that failure to use a plentiful supply of hair tonic in his early days was responsible for his (Charlie's) baldheadedness. Mr. Boyd was out.

Cofer Electric Co. Open for Business

C. E. Cofer, former business agent and financial secretary of Local 175, Electrical Workers, has braved the business world "on his own hook," and is now presiding over the destinies of the Cofer Electric company, at 9 West Thirteenth street.

Mr. Cofer was with the Chattanooga Electric company for eight years. He has many friends among local trades unionists who will wish him well in his new venture.

OIL DEALERS RUSH TO DODGE FEDERAL TAXES

Monopoly Quickly Finds Loophole in Law.

WILL PUT CONSUMER'S PENNY IN OWN TILL

Budget-Balancing Statute to Add Millions to Profits of Giant Companies.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
(An Exclusive International Labor News Service Story.)

Washington, June 16.—Oil has put one over again.

Oil is escaping the new tax through a joker in the tax law that went through congress under such tremendous pressure.

Within twenty-four hours after the president had signed the bill making it law big oil men were in Washington to nail down what they at once saw as a plan of escape from hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes.

The oil men guessed right and they are packing away the profits of their perspicacity.

It isn't the first time oil has benefited by the beneficence of government.

This time, however, government probably was entirely innocent of the loophole "made and provided" for the gentlemen of the kingdom of oil. As far as can be learned it is one of those cases where nobody can be blamed for intentional favoritism.

The tax law provides that after June 21 the "producers" and the "manufacturers" of oil and gasoline must pay a tax.

There is no tax levied against distributors. Any gasoline they buy before June 21 will be without tax and their profit after June 21 will be just 1 cent a gallon higher than it will be on gasoline purchased after June 21.

Having got their construction of the new law, the producers began on June 9 what is probably the biggest gasoline buying campaign in the history of the country.

The gasoline isn't being moved. It doesn't have to be moved. Only change of title of ownership is involved.

It is estimated by one expert that by June 21 distributors will have on hand enough gasoline to run them through the next nine months—all tax free.

Many of the gigantic oil companies, if not most of them, have what are called underlying companies which act as distributors, so when it's all boiled down the benefits of this campaign are going to stay where they generally stay—In the pockets of a few big outfits.

Meanwhile these big outfits, rich enough to buy gasoline supplies for the next nine months, are doing nothing toward alleviation of unemployment. Intended as helpers in economic deliverance, they grab for their profits and deliberately avoid their share of the intended tax burden.

Bill Smith, who drives his flivver up to a tank after June 21 and asks for a gallon of gas, will not escape. He will be taxed.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES' UNION COMMENDS A. F. OF L.

Washington.—The civil service branch of Local Union No. 2, National Federation of Federal Employes, adopted a resolution thanking President Green and the American Federation of Labor for their untiring efforts in defense of the pay and living standards of government employes.

The resolution said "it is highly desirable that the federal employes retain the goodwill and the effective support of the American Federation of Labor in the future," and declared it to be "the sense of the civil service branch of Local No. 2, Federation of Federal Employes, that necessary steps should be taken to re-establish harmonious relations and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor." The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

FINDING JOBS NO EASY TASK SAYS L. B. LOWE

U. S. Employment Manager Addresses Central Body.

BELIEVES LABORER WORTHY OF HIS HIRE

Pledges Untiring Efforts to Relieve Conditions—Offers Co-operation to Labor.

L. BERT LOWE

Finding a job for everyone now unemployed is no easy task, L. Bert Lowe, manager U. S. Employment Service, told Central Body delegates Monday night, and despite the fact that his office has conscientiously endeavored to place as many jobless as possible, some unfair criticism has been directed against its operations.

Mr. Lowe declared he had heard the charge that the local office of the U. S. Employment Service had connived with certain contractors to keep wages down.

"This I most emphatically deny," he said, "and I challenge any man, be he union or non-union, to prove that I have ever attempted to do anything to lower the rates of wages in this or any other town."

Since coming to Chattanooga, the speaker said, he has been figuratively "on the spot," some people apparently expecting him to place any and all who made application for employment. "Since I have been here," he said, "it has been my purpose to relieve conditions to the best of my ability, and that I have honestly endeavored to do."

Mr. Lowe was a guest of Central Body in regular session, and his remarks were well received by the delegates.

His address follows, in part:

I am very happy to have been accorded the pleasure of coming here this evening and be with you in your meeting, and to express publicly my appreciation for the co-operation and advice that has been given me so freely my three good friends, Bob Cooke, Paul Aymon and George Forbes, without which I would often have found myself floundering in the depth of ignorance and despair without knowing the way out. I thank them for what they have done for me and express the hope that the time will come when I may be able to in my small way reciprocate for their kindness. I am grateful to you all for your uniform courtesy and am here to pledge my allegiance in every way possible, both in the matter of securing jobs and seeing that you receive for your work a wage in keeping with the American standard of living.

Since coming to Chattanooga I have been figuratively on the spot. I came to find jobs and there were no jobs to find. As a result of a lack of jobs to give I have been on the spot by some who have taken the attitude that I was withholding from them something I had which rightfully belonged to them, that my pockets were bulging with jobs and that I was only keeping them in order to torment and further prolong the suffering of men and their families. How people can take that attitude I do not know, how one can could calmly stand by and see his neighbor suffer when he had it in his power to relieve that suffering I am unable to determine. My job is a

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter V
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part IV

I want to ... and ... of the soul.
—Frederick Robertson

What is there about a little child that moved Jesus to say that we must become as one of them before we can enter the Kingdom of God? In seeking to understand what Jesus found in a little child to interest Him we will begin by studying His attack on men's self-developed incapacity for mental and spiritual growth.

WM. L. MOSS

The average adult, with an air of all-wise seriousness and little thinking, he is in reality, befogging his mental processes, [illegible] has reached a stage of [illegible] that is not to be questioned. The apology the adult offers for his self-efficiency is that through a short experience developed by a vast amount of experience he has reached moral and ethical perfection. This position the adult believes entitles him beyond all peradventure of doubt to everything here and in the hereafter that Almighty God has promised man.

Summed up from a critical viewpoint, this is really a man's lack of an appreciation of how much he really does lack. It is the absence of the sense of need, the disavowal that man is a dependent creature. A trainer of athletes would describe it as staleness, the moralist would define it as a loss of moral freshness, the sociologist would say it is a disease due to the high plane on which adults move, the religious expert would declare it to be the incapacity to respond to spiritual values. It has been variously called closed-mindedness, self-sufficiency, unteachableness, unsusceptibility, impenetrability, [illegible] of the heart, ethical atrophy, etc. Now Jesus said it was the extreme of the disease existing in men, who put up the bars between them and the Kingdom of God, thereby permitting publicans and harlots to enter first.

It was the mental condition of men that led Jesus to say "Thy sins are forgiven thee" to a sinning woman, but on another occasion turned on the highly religious adherents of orthodox belief and with all the fire of His righteous indignation said "Woe unto you, hypocrites!" The woman with all her social sin, let could be helped because she was willing to be helped—there was hope for her. The Pharisees, the hypocrites to whom He directed His scathing denunciation, were self-necked, self-sufficient and could not learn because their minds were a barrier to the message of Jesus—there was no hope for them. When Jesus said sensible men did not put old wine into new bottles (Mat. 10:17) He was referring specifically to the Pharisees' minds and His own gospel of love. He knew it was hopeless to believe His religion of love and service could be poured into the old and out-worn form of Judaism. "Either accept My teaching and abandon Judaism," He is telling His hearers, "or stick to Judaism and abandon My teaching—the two will never mix!"

But to return now to the forgiven sinning woman and the condemned religious Pharisees. The two cases are plain reversals of judgment, it seems to us. What can Jesus mean by these seeming unreasonable standards of respectability and sin? Simply this: Jesus knew that character can never be an attainment but that it is a growth.

What Next!

The first successful sowing of what from an airplane is reported to have been carried out on a Russian soviet-owned farm in Central Asia. Planes sowed an area of seven and a half acres per flight, covering 300 acres per day. In 15 days, 8,000 acres were sown by four planes, flying at an average height of 85 feet at a speed of about 62 miles an hour.

A Dangerous State of Mind

Regardless of what one may think of the bonus marchers, their demonstration reveals a dangerous state of mind, which demands the most serious consideration by political and industrial leadership.

Observers agree that the war veterans demanding immediate payment of the bonus in Washington represent a feeling now prevalent throughout the nation—a feeling of blind desperation out of which almost anything may come. The millions of unemployed and their dependents do not know which way to turn and in their bitterness they are all too likely to pursue any course of action, no matter how mad, that seems to promise relief.

Now, if ever, is the time for a supreme effort of leadership to cope with the economic situation by enlisting the entire nation and all its resources in action that will bring immediate relief and speedy recovery. Labor repeatedly has shown the way. Will the ruling industrial, financial and political powers be wise enough to follow it?

The March of the Doomed

A public health authority said last week that, because of unemployment, there will be more of tuberculosis and more of diseases that follow malnutrition. It is laid out that way. The program is fixed. The ghastly show will go on. Certain number of men, women and children will become ill and diseased and certain of them must die, because we have unemployment. Look ahead into the months of the coming fall and winter and you can see the stricken procession of sad and tragic figures.

It is the march of the doomed among us.

Try This Jig Saw Puzzle

We are told men are unemployed because there is no work.
We are told wages must come down before there can be work.
We are also told there will have to be a dole unless there is work.

If we have a dole it must come out of wealth already created.
If there has been enough wealth created and stored so that a dole can be paid out of it and if a dole is easier to get than work, then what was the matter with wages when we were creating the wealth out of which a dole will now be paid, if we have to come to a dole?

You tell the cockeyed world!

Employer Responsibility for Blindness

The terrific loss of eyesight and lesser injuries to the eyes imposed on the workers by employers is emphasized in the annual report of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

"It is esimated," the report says, "that in American industry more than 2,000 workmen lose one or both eyes, 300,000 minor eye injuries are received, and approximately $50,000,000 wasted in time lost, compensation and medical bills each year."

Lewis H. Carris, managing director of the association, asserted that most of the accidents are preventable.

It is a notorious fact that millions of workers are compelled to labor in poorly illuminated workshops which are a constant strain on the eyes. It is an equally notorious fact that the workers are not adequately safeguarded against machinery that is dangerous to the eyes.

State factory laws enacted by legislatures dominated directly or indirectly by employers are often too loosely phrased to give the workers adequate protection, and even when carefully worded they are frequently administered with such laxity as to be of relatively little worth.

It is for these reasons that 2,000 workers lose one or both eyes every year and thousands of others suffer accidents that materially injure their eyesight.

The major purpose of industry under its present organization is to realize the largest possible profits for the owners regardless of the welfare of the employes.

Labor insists that this policy shall be reversed. Industry should be operated with the safety of the bodies of the workers as its first responsibility.

Our industrial autocrats and their political representatives should stop imposing blindness and other bodily injuries on the working men, women, and children.

Providing for Unfortunates

School Life describes how the school system of Rochester, N. Y., provides for its handicapped children in many different ways which might well be studied by other cities. There are special and ungraded classes and pre-vocational training for children who are seriously retarded mentally, a class for adolescent boys who are behavior problems, and instruction for delinquent children temporarily detained in the city shelter conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An orthopedic school is well equipped for giving the crippled pupils corrective treatment. A camp on the lake in charge of a physiotherapist and two teachers gives crippled children a combined home and school for nine summer weeks, and an open-air school is conducted during eight summer weeks. At the children's hospital and the sanitarium for the tuberculosis teachers are furnished for children who are in condition to receive instruction. Sight-saving and hard-of-hearing classes, individual instruction for stutterers by a speech teacher, and special work with non-English-speaking children are among the other special school activities.

Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

CHAPTER I

A federal system of government, if it is to be successful, must have provision for a strong judiciary able to command the respect and acquiescence of the people.
William B. Munro, Ph.D., LL.B.

AT the very beginning of this series of articles I wish to state that labor agrees with Dr. Munro, of Harvard, in his statement given above in italics, which is taken from the revised edition of his admirable work, "The Government of the United States" (Macmillan, 1930). Labor can do nothing less than advocate "a strong judiciary" for this republic. It does believe in a judiciary that is "able to command the respect and acquiescence of the people." In fact, labor knows full well that if its own rank and file is to be regarded as good citizens they must, and they surely do, desire a "strong judiciary." On this point labor is in wholehearted agreement with the best thinking minds who are loyal to our American institutions.

But it is not concerning this matter of our republic possessing a judiciary fully capable in all its departments of administering the law that has given rise to labor's dissatisfaction with our courts. Labor recognizes it has rights to be protected before the courts of the land; it is equally sensible of the fact that the forces opposing it have also undeniable rights that need guarding by the courts, and it is above all else conscious of the fact that when the rights of either itself or its opponents are not fully protected by the courts then the judiciary is no longer strong but manifestly weak. In other words, labor says that absolute fairness toward all parties before the bar is the sole assurance that the judiciary has strength. When the judiciary becomes prejudicial in its consideration of cases then its prejudice is, per se, a system of weakness.

The strength of our judiciary, labor asserts, is not to be judged by the "masterful minds" of the men called in to fill its judgeships, nor in the high social position they might occupy in private life, nor in the wealth they might possess as private citizens, nor in the size of their following in the political field. Labor says that the strength of our judiciary lies solely in the courts being presided over by judges who can and will render unequivocally fair decisions, who are able to maintain impartiality by checking their personal impulses and emotions, and who display clear and evident ability to render justice to every individual or group of individuals regardless of who the individual or group of individuals may be, what they may represent or to what class they may belong.

Abou Ben Add 'Em

(Contributed)

Arno Ben Freddy, may his tribe decrease,
Awoke one night on his bed of ease,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
A Tax-Man, writing in a Book of Doom.

Exceeding wealth had made Ben Freddy bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
What writest thou?"
The Taxer raised his head
And answered in a voice of stern demand,
"I write the names of those we tax on land."

"And is mine one?" Ben Freddy asked,
"Nay, not so," the Taxer replied.
Cheerily still, but low, Ben spake and said,
"I charge thee, then,
Write me as one who likes to lead the van."

The Taxer wrote and vanished.
Next night, he came again with a great awakening light,
And listed those who dodge their tax with zest—
And lo, Ben Freddy's name led all the rest.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What bank in Washington, D. C., has a union man as president?

A.—The Mount Vernon Savings Bank, of which Frank W. Lee, a member of the International Association of Machinists, became president on June 1.

Q.—Who was the first woman to preside over an American Federation of Labor convention?

A.—Agnes Nestor, Chicago trade unionist, who was called by President Gompers to take the chair during the 1907 convention, in Norfolk, Va.

Jarvis—And how is your wife?
Pervis—Oh, her head is troubling her a lot.
Jarvis—That's bad. Chronic headache, eh?
Pervis—No; she wants a new hat.

* * *

Henderson—Did you get my check?
Pennington—Yes, twice. Once from you and once from the bank.

ONE OVERSHADOWING ISSUE IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

By WILLIAM GREEN
(In the American Federationist)

There is one overshadowing issue in the coming presidential campaign. The candidate who sets forth the most convincing program will win the votes. The issue is how to put the people back to work. This is the issue that is of paramount concern to the 39,000,000 of salaried workers and wage earners in the United States.

Our incomes stop when the job is lost. It is the fundamental issue to the salaried workers, for their work is contingent upon prosperity in production. It is fundamental to investors because work is necessary to the creation of wealth and the maintenance of values.

Since putting people back to work is the primary step in the restoration of prosperity, it is the test rod [illegible] apply to every legislative and business proposal. We are facing a breakdown in relief in the next few weeks. Ju[illegible] in the immediate future are necessary to prevent widespread hunger and starvation.

TELEPHONE EMPLOYES STRIKE

Buenos Aires.—The Argentine government began efforts to end the strike of telephone employes which was said to have resulted in $1,000,000 damage by "sabotage." It was stated that telephone cables serving 30,000 homes and business establishments had been cut.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that show us how we can advance the cause of labor.

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Pork Roast, lb.	7½c
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VEAL ROAST Pound . .	10c
Strip Bacon, lb.	12c
Lunch Loaf, lb.	19c
Boiled Ham, lb.	25c
Corned Beef, lb.	15c
Pork Bones, or Liver, lb.	4c
Boiling Meat, lb.	4c
Peanut Butter, lb.	9c

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CATSUP	"Van Camp's," Large 14-oz Size. Bottle	10c
OYSTERS	"Mermaid," the Most Popular Brand — Can	7c
PINEAPPLE	"Del Monte," 19-oz. Size, No. 2 Can — 2 Cans	25c
IVORY SOAP	6-oz. Bar, Reg. 10c Size, Bar, 5c; 4 Bars	19c

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Comfortable always!

Not only when they're new

Oshkosh B'Gosh denim is *Mill Shrunk*. It is water treated at the mill *before* it is made into overalls. That is why Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls always keep their roominess and comfortable fit. No binding, no chafing, no ripping from strains *means something* when it's said about

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"Must Make Good or We Will"

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Regular $25 Quality

$14.95

For young men. In the new grays, tans and blues; set-in or patch pockets; single or double breasted; 20 and 22-inch bottoms; extra pants.

New Mohair Suits

$13.50 Quality

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They are dustproof and waterproof; 1932 patterns and models. Trousers lined to the knee. You will find any size you desire in this lot—and extra pants, if you wish.

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C. W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. H. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

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NEW YORK BUILDING WORK TIED UP FOR SIX WEEKS

Refusal of Group of Twenty-one Unions to Accept Drastic Wage Cuts Keeps Virtually All Construction in Metropolis at Standstill—Two Ultimatums Threaten to Bring Climax.

New York City, June 15.—For nearly six weeks now all construction work in this metropolis has been at a standstill, save for some public work started this week.

Not a steam shovel has dug its pugnacious nose into the dirt toward the bedrock of this island. Not a clamorous riveter has drummed his rat-a-tat. Not a hammer has sung against a nailhead. Not a trowel full of mortar has plastered itself against a brick and not a plumber has gone abroad with his tools.

It has been and is an amazing spectacle.

Only a fraction of the 150,000 building trades workers had work when the old contracts expired on May 1. On that date work ceased in what is technically called a lockout. The employers posted new rates of pay, ranging to 30 per cent below the old rates. The workers refused those rates.

Shortly the Building Trades council signed up at the proffered rate, but still no work has begun. The reason is that a group of twenty-one trades refused to accept those rates.

Two Ultimatums Issued.

There have been some conferences since—one this week—but to no definite purpose. Meanwhile there are ultimatums—two of them—running toward a climax.

The employers have said they will open their jobs, but they have not set a date. Perhaps that was bluff. But the announcement was something of an ultimatum. The Elevator Constructors' International has sent a very definite ultimatum to their employers, declaring that there will be arbitration or a strike. If the Elevator Constructors strike something new in this big burg may happen. It may come to pass that all maintenance men will be taken from the skyscrapers and for the first time Wall Street will be just about paralyzed.

Finance Backs Pay Cuts.

That the employers have been toying with the "open shop" idea seems certain, not that they want it, but that back of them are financial powers that issue orders. Union leaders say that financial powers were back of the whole wage reduction movement and their statement seems to be sound.

The outcome is beyond prediction. But what is definite is that, in the midst of history's worst unemployment, here is a stoppage of work that has gone on for six weeks without a grumble and that seems set to go on forever unless the employers recede from their demands for a wage reduction that some of the leaders have called "murderous."

The trades for which the building council signed are as jobless as the others. They cannot work until there is a return to work on the part of those trades that have refused the reduction.

Caution Is Advised.

President M. J. McDonough, of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, at a council meeting here this week, advised cool-headedness and careful procedure. Everyone is desirous of holding the movement to its customary unity, regardless of the division over acceptance of the employers' wage reduction.

SENATE ADOPTS FURLOUGH PLAN IN PLACE OF FEDERAL PAY CUT

Washington, June 15.—Following an appeal by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of the five-day week furlough plan for government employes, the senate reversed its stand for a ten per cent cut in pay of federal workers and substituted a plan for compulsory furloughs without pay.

The furlough plan as adopted eliminates the economy committee's proposal of 10 per cent pay cuts on salaries over $1,000. In its stead, every federal worker is made subject to a 30-day annual furlough without pay on the "five-day week principle." Workers earning less than $1,200 are exempted from its provisions.

District of Columbia police and firemen also are excluded from the furlough, along with enlisted personnel of the army, navy, coast guard and marine corps. In services, such as the legislative, where the plan could not operate successfully, an 8.3 per cent pay cut is substituted. Salaries of the vice-president, speaker of the house, senators and representatives are reduced 10 per cent.

Provision that no federal employe be furloughed more than five days in any one month without his consent was inserted on recommendation of Senator La Follette.

The house has voted to cut the wages of federal employes 11 per cent, with salaries of $1,200 or below exempted. Before adopting the furlough proposal, the senate had approved a 10 per cent cut in federal salaries, with a $1,000 exemption.

fully this past winter by the United States Chamber of Commerce as being one of the most vicious, unfair undertakings over known in American public life."

Takes Up Bankers' Fight.

There is reason to believe that the United States Chamber of Commerce, in the campaign led by Merle Thorpe, is taking up the cudgels where the big bankers dropped them when they got too hot for the bankers. Whether the chamber will be called upon to face a senatorial inquiry for the campaign revealed by Senator Nye is not yet certain, but it appears to be a possibility.

Patronize our Advertisers.

MEXICO DIVIDES 22,000 ACRES AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED

Mexico City.—An impressive ceremony took place at Zacatecas when Gov. Leonardo Ruiz parceled out among over 300 jobless laborers more than 22,000 acres of the Malpaso hacienda.

Many of the laborers had been repatriated from the United States, where they were discharged and left penniless by corporations whose agents had persuaded them to go to that country to enjoy the alleged high wages and living standards which it was claimed were universal there. A number of the workers emphasized in speeches the hardships and misery they had suffered across the border. All promised to work their holdings continuously.

POLICE EJECT 400 JOBLESS FROM DETROIT CITY HALL

Detroit, Mich.—Police were required to clear the council chambers of the city hall after fighting broke out between council guards and 400 residents of the Fisher lodge for homeless unemployed men, who were protesting the reported closing of the lodge.

Police and detectives battled for several minutes with the men, forcing them out of the council chamber, down the stairs to the first floor and outside the building. No arrests were made and no one was seriously injured.

NOTICE, TAXPAYERS!

The Hamilton County Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m. for 25 days from June 1 to June 29 inclusive (Sundays excluded.

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor or personalty may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

Pope Shepherd,
Chairman.

Porter Poe,
Secretary.

U. S. COMMERCE CHAMBER LEADS PAY CUT DRIVE, SENATE TOLD

Merle Thorpe, Editor of Nation's Business, Is Directing Genius of Movement to Slash Government Wages as Cue to Private Enterprise, North Dakota Senator Charges.

Washington, June 15.—That the United States Chamber of Commerce had led the drive for reduction of government salaries in order that private business might be able to point to the government example in its nation-wide war on wages, was charged in the senate by Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota.

Nye loaded his speech with references and figures and charged that Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, the chamber of commerce magazine, was the directing genius of the chamber's war on government pay.

Thorpe was taken down the line mercilessly by Nye, who pointed to Thorpe's own $75,000 a year salary. His editorial, radio and platform campaign was scored in one of Nye's best speeches.

At the outset the North Dakotan pointed out that some 276,000 government employes earn $1,500 a year or less and he dwelt upon the suffering entailed among them by a 10 per cent reduction.

Thorpe's Figures Erroneous.

He then quoted at length from one of Thorpe's addresses in which the chamber of commerce editor gave what purported to be figures showing the increased cost of government departments. Error in these figures was shown at one point by Nye by citing that whereas Thorpe gave the costs of the department of commerce for 1924 and the current year, but did not say that most of the increased cost of that department has been caused by adding to it bureaus taken from other departments and without adding to the total cost of government.

"Then," said Nye, "he comes down to those features of federal expenditures upon which he harps most freely, the federal power commission, the interstate commerce commission, the federal trade commission and the tariff commission, all of which Mr. Thorpe and the United States Chamber of Commerce would be delighted to see dumped bag and baggage into the Potomac river. . . . He attacks, too, the bureau of public health, the child welfare bureau and other units of government which have been set up to perform service to the people."

Then Nye sailed into the chamber for its own record, making plain the inconsistency of that oligarchy of Big Business. He showed that the chamber's expenditures have outstripped government costs in percentages and that the chamber has not made the salary cuts it urges upon government.

In 1925, Nye said, total expenditures of the chamber were $2,096,000. In 1930 they were $4,061,000. As for retrenchment, Nye said the chamber had discharged only four men and ten girls. On March 1, this year, those earnings from $1,200 to $5,000 were cut 5 per cent. Those from $5,000 to $10,000 were cut 7½ per cent. All over that were cut 10 per cent.

"I look upon this entire (chamber of commerce) program," said Nye, "which has been engineered so skill-

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ACME COAL CO.
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Walter D. Moore — T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

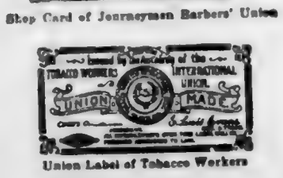
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

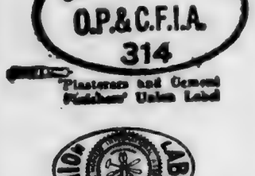
United Lumber Workers Union Label



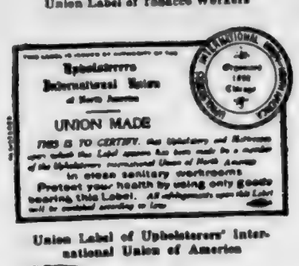
Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label



Plasterers and General Finishers' Union Label

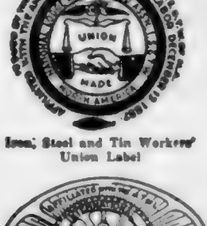


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Bookbinders' Union Label



Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

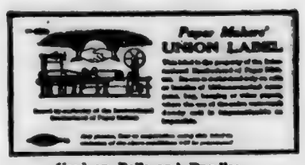
Union Label of Electrical Workers 501

Brick and Clay Workers' Label 501

Machinists' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



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Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161

Allied Printing Trades Label

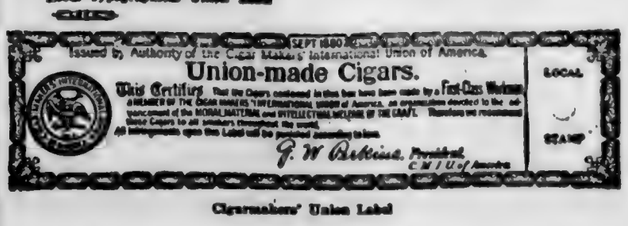
Paper Makers' Union Labels 161

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters 191



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Edwin F. Conner and wife, Maude E. Conner, dated December 1, 1928, of record in book "H," Volume 34, Page 76 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1932

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The North one hundred eight-five (185) feet of Lot Number 12, Block No. 4, Thompson and Carter's Addition to North Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 17 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of Lot makes one (1) lot fronting sixty (60) feet on the South line of Bell Avenue and extends back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred eighty-five (185) feet to the North line of a strip of ground sold by Martha Carter, widow, to the Board of North Chattanooga, the deed recorded in Book "B," Volume 22, Page 117 of said Register's Office. Being the same property that was conveyed by Sam A. Corrier and wife, Iola S. Conner to Edwin F. Conner by deed of record in Book "C," Volume 22, Page 623 of said Register's Office.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of May, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

6-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 16770

Empire Furniture Co. vs. W. F. Fackler
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appearing that the defendant is [illegible] the plaintiff, and is a [illegible] process of law necessary to [illegible] attached [illegible] and the [illegible] which [illegible] notice is [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] defendant to appear before me at my office, No. [illegible] Chattanooga, Tennessee, [illegible] at 10 o'clock [illegible] or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded [illegible]

This June [illegible], 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. W[illegible] and wife, Jessie O. W[illegible], dated [illegible], of record in Book "[illegible]," Volume [illegible], Page [illegible], of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described lands situate in the [illegible] Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at the [illegible] of the powder-house lot, [illegible] Avenue on the east side of [illegible] Street [illegible] feet, [illegible] and parallel with the south line of said powder-house lot to the [illegible] of the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company; thence northwardly with the west line of said right-of-way to the southeast corner of the said powderhouse lot; thence westwardly with the south line of said powderhouse lot to the beginning. Said lot fronts [illegible] feet on Collins Street and extends back eastwardly to the right-of-way of the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, now the Southern Railway Company, the south line of said lot being approximately 195 feet and the north line of said lot 248 feet, being known as the Sallie-Howard Brooks property described in deed signed by Robert Howard dated August 8, 1894, which deed was recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 6, Page 442. The above described real estate is located in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 3rd day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

6-24 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Violet E. Briggs and J. Riley Ramsey, dated April 25, 1929, of record in book "H," Volume [illegible], Page [illegible], of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the [illegible] Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The east [illegible] feet, of the west one hundred [illegible] feet [illegible] Number Forty-two (42), [illegible] Street, [illegible] part of lot makes one [illegible] fronting forty (40) feet on the South side of Cypress Street and extending back Southwardly, of uniform width, one hundred [illegible] to the North line of Lot Number [illegible] (44) Cypress Street, original plat, Town of Chattanooga, and [illegible] property conveyed by J. W. Keck, et al to Sarah D. McCorkle by deed [illegible] dated in Book "T," Volume [illegible], Page [illegible].

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This [illegible] day of [illegible].

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by U. H. Brown, and wife, Hattie M. Brown, dated March 15, 1926, of record in book "N," Volume [illegible], Page [illegible], of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number Thirty-nine (39), Orcelia Grove Subdivision, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, Page 15, in the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts forty-six (46) feet on the South line of Oak Land Avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred twenty (120) feet to the North line of a public alley.

Subject to the restrictions forbidding the sale of said property to negroes or persons of color, with reversionary interest in the Bass Land Company in case of violation of said restrictions, as set out in the deed to Clark Worley, registered in Book "G", Volume 13, Page 649.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 10th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

MORE ABOUT MOVIE OPS

(Continued from First Page)

the motion picture houses, it is the opportunity that you give to the people of the United States that in a great measure is staving off for these two and a half years, and will stave off in the years yet to come, any possibilities of a revolution such as took place in Russia some years ago. * * *

When we go back to the Old Testament, we will find that irrespective of what else may be found therein, and irrespective of how much we might disagree with some of its statements, nevertheless there runs through the Old Testament from the beginning to the end the story of God's sympathy for those that suffer. For those that are poor, for the laborer who has to make a living by the work of his hands, for those people who live in the humbler and more obscure places of human life. Never do we find in the Old Testament any exaltation of the rich. Always do we find God speaking through His leaders and through His prophets that it is the duty of religion to take care of the poor, that it is the duty of religion to take care of those who are unable to take care of themselves, that it is the duty of religion to watch over the great masses of people.

When the Jews long ago concentrated upon their sacrificial cult, that is to say when they used to believe that the only thing that was necessary to do was to come into the temple and offer up a goat or a cow or a bullock or oil, when they lost their way, the prophets of Israel came a long time ago and said to them "that is not what God wants, God wants that you should take care of the idle,

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. O. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

[illegible] CHILDREN and grown-ups who [illegible] get the new, pleasant-tasting [illegible] Thedford's Black-Draught. 25c

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by H[illegible] and wife, Gertrude S[illegible], dated [illegible], of record in book "Z," Volume [illegible], Page [illegible], of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House in Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the One Second (2nd) [illegible] Third (3rd) Civil Districts, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number Thirteen (13), Block Number Fourteen (14), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee as shown by plat of said Addition of record in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid [illegible].

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This [illegible] day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by John A. Wiley, Jr., and wife, Mary Mildred Wiley, dated May 15, 1930, of record in book "Z," Volume 24, Page 222, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot Number Sixteen (16), C. M. Preston's Subdivision of Block Number Four (4), Missionary Ridge Land Company's Subdivision known as East Lake, as shown by plat found of record in Plat Book 6, page 43 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the East line of Avenue "I" and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred eight (108) feet to the west line of a ten (10) foot alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 17th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Modern love song by Frank Krug:

Believe me, if all those adhering young charms,
Which I view with admiring dismay
Are going to rub off on the shoulders and arms
Of this suit which was just cleaned today,
Thou wilt be adored with my usual zeal, my sweetheart, my loved one, my own,
But I'll sternly repress the emotions I feel—
I'll love you, but leave you alone.

* *

Bald-headed Vance Tallent came down to breakfast and was greeted by his small nephew.

"Many happy returns of the day," said the boy, who had been preparing his speech for some time. "I am giving you a birthday present that you will never part with."

"What is it?" asked Vance.

"A comb," answered the nephew.

* *

Ed Carroll: "Did you ever hear a fisherman tell the truth?"

Ira Patten: "Yes, I heard one call another a liar."

* * *

Landlady: "So Mr. Simmons has found something fresh to complain about this morning?"

Maid: "No mum, it's only the eggs."

* * *

Boys, it sure is a puzzle to me the amount of trouble a fellow like Jack Frost can cause someone. I looked in our section in The Labor World to see if E. E. C. had cause to express himself, and in reading along I noticed that Jack had been down to our good friend G. A. Mitchell and got himself barbered up some. The very idea of that, and then trying to get out of paying. To see what there was to it, I went down to ask Mitch about it and before I could open up on the subject I was pushed into a chair and the clippers started up on me. Next I was asked how many there were in our local, and told Mitch about how many, and he told me that most of the boys had been in since Jack had tipped them off how it was done, and they were not like Jack, they paid, and that he hoped the rest of the bunch would come around and it seemed that others had heard about it and business was good with him. Said he reckoned he did not lose any money on Jack. But, fellows, Crosby and I had to pay for our hair cuts and we think we got a good job. If you like the haircuts we three got, tell us, and if you don't like them, tell Mitch.

* *

Safety is a question of thinking before you act.

* *

Boys, I have had some bad times for the last several weeks, having got a bad fall on the city streets, but am in very good shape now. You know, the streets down town are pretty rough to drive on, and pretty rough to walk on, and a darn sight rougher to fall on, I'll tell you.

* * *

Grady McArthur says:

"As for the new postage rate,
I don't care a whit—
If it means fewer letters with
Won't you please remit?"

* * *

Baseball? Sure, baseball! And we have got the eyes of the entire league upon us. Some of the sport writers from other towns say some mighty nice things about our club, and others some mighty nasty things.

Now, you take Zipp Newman, writing for the Birmingham News. His say was the best of all. I hope you read it in our June 5 Times.

Chick Roos, business manager Atlanta club, said some mighty nasty things about us and our boys. While sitting in my office talking to a member of our local about what Chick had said about us, an old negro that works in my yard offered this: "Dat's alright whut he say. Ole Bearfeet can make dat chicken fly on his roost any time he want to."

that you should pay the laborer when his pay is due, that you should be honest and full of integrity, He cares not about your bullocks and your oil, He wants you to live a right kind of life and do the right thing by your fellowmen." That strain ran throughout the Old Testament, and it continued into the chapters of the New Testament. It should not be necessary for me to quote to an audience like this, international in its nature, that the greatest teacher in Christianity, Jesus, did not come to minister among the rich and among the capitalists, that Jesus felt it was His duty to come and minister among those who were struggling for an existence day after day, insecure in their positions, hopeless and helpless in the face of adversity that might come along. Was it not He that said "there is no more chance for a rich man to buy his way into heaven, than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle." What did He mean? He did not mean that rich men were bad, He knew there were plenty that were good, what He tried to impress upon the people was that after all, maybe heaven will be constituted of those like yourself that stick to their daily task and do a useful job and take care of themselves and their family in a decent way and contribute their portion to the welfare of human society.

The Old Testament, the basis of the synagogue, the New Testament, the basis of the church, the great religious leaders of all times for the past three thousand years and maybe four thousand years, emphasized continuously that it is the destiny of religion to protect the helpless and to take care of the interest of the masses and to see to it that the man who labors and does his job gets a full compensation, a sufficient compensation for that which he does. And if in some years the church and the synagogue have not been alive to the issues of our day, and to the problems of our time, I am sure that as we look around for the statements of the ministry and for the statements of the church, we are beginning to realize that at least in these two and a half years religious leaders are coming definitely to a conclusion that something might be radically wrong with the way we have been doing things for the last seventy-five years, and they are preaching a new gospel—a new redistribution of economic forces. Letters that come from the captains of industry all over the country to those people who are interested, indicate that something will need to be done in the future. While nothing drastic can be done now, while we cannot change the conditions under which we have been raised, today it would need something like a miracle to accomplish it, nevertheless we have to prepare the way a little bit additional for the future so that the people of the United States, and the people of the world shall not be confronted in the future with this insecurity, poverty, unemployment, misery, tragedy and suffering which the people of the world have experienced in the last two and a half years. * * *

A dozen years ago every man who lived in the communities and the villages of Europe used to make his own clothes, and he used to build his own home and he used to grow his own food. In those days, as far as we know, there was no such thing as real poverty and unemployment except as God would send it through some unforeseen circumstance. Today, when we have created the machine that is supposed to give us luxury and happiness and contentment and leisure, that machine threatens to destroy humanity. I am always reminded of what Jesus said a long time ago when He was speaking of the Sabbath. He said, "Remember, the Sabbath was created for man, not man for the Sabbath," and I feel like saying on this platform as I have said before, "Remember, gentlemen, the machine was made for man, and man was not made for the machine." * * *

The problem with us in this country now is that there is a lack of purchasing, not a lack of purchasing power, but a lack of purchasing. That means the men, the great masses of men, the forty million men and women in this country, the workers of our land, do not have the means with which to buy, simply because somewhere along the line nobody made any provisions to correlate production and distribution, and we will never get away from depression until we correlate this production and distribution.

How can we do it? It was suggested a little while ago that industry in the United States and industry all over the world will have to come to this definite conclusion that because of the tremendous advances that the machines have made, because we can turn out so many productive commodities, because we can flood the markets of the United States and the markets of the world with a million and one different things that man can use in order to create purchasing power and purchasing desire, we have to give the workers of this country and the workers of the world higher wages and shorter hours. I don't mean that we can do that today. I don't mean that we can do that tomorrow, I mean that we have to develop an economic system of higher wages so that these men can buy more, so that they can feel secure, so that they can take care of those dependent upon them. Human society must provide for every man that is willing to work that kind of a job that will take care of the needs of his family and himself, that will provide himself against disability and sickness, that will also take care of his family in case he dies and will also provide for him in his old age. And society that doesn't do that hasn't done its fundamental duty.

GENERAL ELECTRIC INCREASES ASSESSMENT FOR IDLE RELIEF

Schenectady, N. Y.—The company union of the General Electric company approved a plan whereby the company will increase the assessment to as much as 2 per cent on the earnings of each worker for unemployment relief. The increase applies to all employes receiving 50 per cent or more of normal wages. The contribution of 1 per cent was adopted on Dec. 1, 1930. The company adds an amount equal to the assessment levied on the workers.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

I notice one peculiar effect of this great depression. I don't know if it may be beneficial to the collective welfare of the people or not, but it seems to work well, individually at least, in the circumstances. This is the development of a most remarkable "sales realstance" of the dear "common people." Personally, it seems to be rather outrageously well developed! You'd be surprised at how hard it is at present to sell me anything worth more than a nickel! Why, actually, I don't believe a college grad would be able to sell me a guaranteed six per cent hundred dollar bond for fifty dollars at a dollar down and a dollar a week! In fact, I seem to be impossible to sell on any sort of a deferred payment plan these days, and it seems to me that there are a great many others who have developed this same obstinate "sales resistance," as it is called. I dare say this really is economically bad for business, and therefore also bad for the individual. According to whether or not it is one who has something to sell, who is expressing the opinion right at present, I believe it is much better for the individual not to mortgage what little income he may be able to borrow from his friends merely to make the money circulate around to the banker, where it seems to stop abruptly and go no further. And right here comes in another little economic fact that few, if any, business men seem to consider. That is, the old axiom that "it's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways!" How can the business man expect me to spend my hard borrowed money with him and buy what HE has for sale when he does not buy what I have for sale? And when he is compelled to have what I sell, he insists upon paying me the lowest possible price for it? I have "labor" for sale, and for over a year now business has ceased to buy labor except at a price we cannot afford to sell. Is it any wonder we have developed such a stiff sales resistance? This is a straight case of "if you expect me to tickle you, you must tickle me (considerably) first!" We labor people are about half out of tickles, I believe! At least, I know I am.

Hoping you are not the same, I remain,

Lovingly,

H. F. B.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

MORE ABOUT FINDING JOBS

(Continued from First Page)

thankless one, it is a hard one, it is one where much is expected and little can be done; but I would much rather listen to tales of suffering and then go out and try to find a job for the man or woman to help them to keep their self-respect than to listen to them pleading with me not to foreclose their mortgage that would deprive them of a home that was almost paid for and for which I had been bleeding them for years.

Since I have been here I have tried to be fair and aboveboard in all that I have said and done. It has been my purpose to relieve conditions to the best of my ability, that I have honestly endeavored to do, and if I have failed any of you gentlemen I want you to attribute my failure to prevailing conditions and not to a lack of interest in your welfare. That conditions are hard we all know. We know, too, that until we are willing to readjust ourselves to conditions, instead of getting better, things are going to continue to get worse. There are some that have made the statement that I have connived with certain contractors in this town to keep wages down. That I most emp[illegible] ally deny, and I challenge any [illegible] be he union or nonunion, to [illegible] that I have ever attempted [illegible] anything to lower the rates of w[illegible] in this or any other town; on[illegible] other hand, in a letter to The [illegible] World under date of Aug. 26, 19[illegible] expressed my stand on the [illegible] question. I told the secretary [illegible] bor in a letter through the sta[illegible] rector of the U. S. employment [illegible] ice for Tennessee on March 31 [illegible] were able to recommend a wa[illegible] the postoffice job that I would [illegible] out a doubt recommend the [illegible] scale for the skilled crafts a[illegible] wage of not less than 35 cent[illegible] hour for common labor. I think [illegible] Bender, the agent for the Carpe[illegible] has a copy of that letter and [illegible] sure he will be glad to show th[illegible] any gentleman that is under the [illegible] pression that I advocate low wa[illegible]

Patronize our Advertisers.

EDMONDSO[illegible]
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, [illegible]ing, Penmanship, Civil Service and all [illegible] mercial branches. Individual Instru[illegible] DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Le[illegible] son, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Mar[illegible]

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

State Employment Director Supports Protest

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 24, 1932 | Number 9

EXPLOITERS SCORED BY MAJ. CAMPBELL, STATE MANAGER

Workers Find Able Champion of Rights.

CONTRACTORS SEEK TO EVADE THE LAW

Jobless Painters, Carpenters See Truck Drivers, Laborers Performing Craftsmen's Work on Government Project.

"Contractors and subcontractors in the construction of government buildings either based their bids on fair wages or depended, in spite of Senate 5904 and the executive order of Jan. 19, 1932, upon evading the payment of fair wages. In the first case they can pay fair wages and still make a fair profit. In the second case they deserve to lose, since they went into the business with their eyes open."

Such is the opsition of Maj. Robert N. Campbell, state director of employment for the United States employment service, with respect to the protest filed Wednesday by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council against payment of a low wage scale and employment of common labor and truck drivers in doing the work of skilled craftsmen on the new postoffice building here.

With respect to the latter feature of the complaint, Maj. Campbell, in a letter written the supervising director and the secretary of labor, says:

"In this connection I wish to say that from tactics I am having to combat * * * I do not question that the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be able to support its complaint."

"In spite of the provisions of Senate 5904 and of the executive order of Jan. 19, 1932," Maj. Campbell further states, "of which all contractors and subcontractors were apprised prior to the submission of their bids for the construction of government buildings, I find that every means is being resorted to in the effort to obtain labor at the lowest possible wages. In view of the distressed condition of so many workers, which makes them so easy to exploit in the matter of wages, I feel that their rights need the strongest championship such championship as they can depend upon from the supervising director, U. S. Employment Service, and the secretary of Labor."

Copy of Maj. Campbell's letter containing the above observations was received Friday morning by T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and was the result of protest forwarded by Robert Lowe, local manager of the U. S. Employment Service.

Strong, recommendation is made that a wage scale for common labor of not less than 20 cents per hour, or $4 per day, be demanded of the postoffice contractors, and immediate

(Continued on Last Page)

M'ALISTER IS RECOMMENDED TO STATE LABOR

Joint Committee Indorses Candidacy.

RECORDS OF OTHER ASPIRANTS CHECKED

Reports on Congressional and Legislative Candidates to Come Later

Hon. Hill McAlister, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Tennessee, was recommended to federation unions and the brotherhoods, and members of these organizations and their friends were urged to go to the polls in the democratic primary Aug. 4 and cast their votes for Mr. McAlister.

A letter to The Labor World this week, signed by six members of the Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, gave the above as the outstanding action of the committee, in session at the Noel hotel, Nashville, last Sunday. It was pointed out that the labor movement supported Mr. McAlister for democratic standard-bearer in 1926 and 1928, and that "nothing has happened since then to alter our opinion that he is the best qualified man to serve the people of this state as governor among the candidates for the democratic nomination for that office."

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and a member of the committee, returned from Nashville Monday night. Mr. Aymon said the committee was in session throughout the day Sunday, and until late Sunday night. Congressional and legislative records were probed and properly listed, he said, and at the proper time the attitude of every one of these will be made known to labor and its friends throughout the state.

Formal notification of the committee's action on the democratic gubernatorial situation follows:

Nashville, Tenn.,
June 20, 1932.

The State Nonpartisan Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods met at the Noel hotel in Nashville on Sunday, June 19, 1932. This committee is composed of the executive officers of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the chairmen of the state legislative boards of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors.

After considering the records of the candidates for the democratic nomination for governor in the democratic primary to be held on Aug. 4, 1932, this committee indorsed the Hon. Hill McAlister, of Davidson county, for the office and urges all trade unionists in the state to go to the polls and vote for him.

The labor movement of this state supported Hon. Hill McAlister for governor on two previous occasions in 1926 and 1928. Nothing has happened since then to alter our opinion that he is the best qualified man to serve the people of this state as governor among the candidates for the democratic nomination for governor of Tennessee.

H. V. Reid, chairman, representing B. of L. F. and E.
David Hanly, vice-chairman, representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.
Paul J. Aymon, representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.
W. A. Chrisman, representing Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
W. E. Jacobs, representing Order of Railway Conductors.
W. E. Cheek, secretary, representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Alfred Hoffman, Union Organizer, Freed by Pinchot

Pennsylvania Governor Commutes Two-Year Sentence of Hosiery Workers' Representative, Jailed for "Conspiracy."

Out Again

ALFRED HOFFMAN
Victim of Union Haters Freed by Pinchot.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 22.—Gov. Pinchot has commuted to four months the two-year sentence of Alfred Hoffman, young organizer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment on "conspiracy" charges in connection with a hosiery workers' strike at Stroudsburg in 1931. Hoffman had already served more than four months when the governor's decision was given. He is to be under parole for the rest of the two years.

Labor charged that Hoffman was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of small town business men determined to deal a blow at what they believed to be the menace of trade unionism. Not only was Hoffman the victim of the carefully worked up anti-labor bias of a semi-rural jury, but he was also the victim of the very crude and deliberate class bias of Pennsylvania judges, labor contended. Lawyers who studied the record in the Hoffman case agreed that the superior court of Pennsylvania, in refusing the labor organizer a new trial, turned the conspiracy statutes of the state upside down to bring in a verdict unfavorable to the trade union movement. There is good reason to believe that even the reactionary supreme court of Pennsylvania would have reversed this decision, had the case been pushed that far. Hoffman, whose union has spent a small fortune fighting "yellow dog" contracts, injunction and other labor cases in the courts of Pennsylvania and other states in recent years, refused to permit his organization to put more money into his defense at a time when a prolonged period of unemployment had left his organization seriously impoverished.

Langes Vacation At Long Beach

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lange left Wednesday for a vacation trip of several weeks at Long Beach, Miss., the "old home town." Mr. Lange, a member of Lodge 56, Machinists, stated they would probably spend the time in fishing, bathing and otherwise defying the hot weather and the depression both.

They promised to bring the editor a fish.

Carpenters, 74, Name Officers

J. L. Carpenter Again Heads Local Union—T. S. Rose Business Agent.

President

J. L. CARPENTER
Chosen Again to Head Local 74, Carpenters.

Local 74, Carpenters, last week elected J. L. Carpenter, former president and for many years active in the official life of that union, to head the organization once more, and in selecting other members of the official family, the membership surrounded President Carpenter with a group of veterans, all of whom have rendered valuable service to the cause over periods of many years.

The complete list follows:
President—J. L. Carpenter.
Vice-President—H. L. Overturf.
Recording Secretary—C. C. Ferry.
Financial Secretary—Z. B. Bender.
Treasurer—R. L. Malone.
Conductor—T. K. Moore.
Warden—F. H. May.
Trustee—E. J. Renie.
Executive Committee—J. L. Carpenter, C. C. Ferry, Z. B. Bender, A. V. Cordell, T. S. Rose.
Business Agent—T. S. Rose.

Note Passing Of Brother Members

Plumbers Pay Tribute to Albert Garnier and James A. McPhillimy.

Tribute to the lives of Albert Garnier and J. A. McPhillimy, former members, was paid in resolutions adopted Friday night by Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Mr. Garnier, one of the best-known master plumbers in Chattanooga, met a tragic end recently when, with Mrs. Garnier and their daughter, an auto accident took the lives of both Mr. and Mrs. Garnier and seriously injured the daughter.

Mr. McPhillimy passed away recently in Vicksburg, Miss., following a long illness.

Resolutions adopted by the local union follow:

Whereas, for many years Albert H. Garnier was a valued member of Local No. 43, and honorably withdrew to go into business with his father, Joe Garnier, who was himself a charter member of this local until he, too, went into business for himself; and,

Whereas, Brother Albert Garnier and his wife were recently killed in an automobile accident near Gainesville, Fla.; be it

Resolved, That this local go on record as feeling deep sorrow and regret at the untimely death of the still young couple, and the warmest sympathy for their only child, orphaned so early in life, and for his mother and sisters; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his mother, a copy sent to The Labor World, and one to headquarters for publication in our journal.

H. F. BROWN.
E. S. STACY.
S. C. BYRD.
Local No. 43.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to his last reward our fraternal brother, James A. McPhillimy, who died in Vicksburg, Miss., on May 25, 1932; and,

Whereas, this local held the warmest regard and brotherly love for Brother McPhillimy, and feels the deepest sympathy and sorrow for this brother's family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this local hereby expresses the deepest sympathy for his sisters and brothers, and deep regret and sorrow at his death; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes; a copy sent to the family at Vicksburg, and a copy sent to The Labor World, and one to headquarters for publication in the journal of our organization.

H. F. BROWN.
E. S. STACY.
S. C. BYRD.

MAJOR PARTIES URGED TO ACT FOR JOBLESS

Labor's Program Offered Conventions.

REPUBLICANS PUT SOME IN PLATFORM

Democrats Will Be Presented With Same Proposals at Chicago Meeting

Calling its representatives from all corners of the nation, the American Federation of Labor held at Chicago last week a national conference of a weight and caliber calculated to impress the most callous political delegates.

President Green, on authority of the Executive Council, summoned representatives of all national and international unions to formulate platform proposals to be laid before both national political conventions here. Not a dozen such conferences have been held in all A. F. of L. history and no such conference has ever been held at political convention time.

Unemployment relief legislation was foremost in the category of labor's platform proposals, which included a proposal for a declaration in favor of the amendment of the Volstead act to provide for the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer.

Other labor planks proposed include declarations in favor of the Davis-Kelly coal regulation bill, old-age pension legislation, the principle of high wages and the five-day week.

Submitting the labor planks to the platform and resolutions committee of the republican national convention, the A. F. of L. Executive Council told the committee that acceptance of the recommendations and incorporation in the republican platform "will mean progress and will tend to create a feeling of hope and satisfaction among the masses of the people."

The committee accepted several of labor's recommendations, either in whole or in part, including the planks on higher wages, the principle of the shorter work week and day, freedom of speech and Porto Rico and incorporated them in the platform adopted by the convention.

The program included the following recommendations:

Amendment of the antitrust laws in the interest of industry, labor and the farmers.

Enactment of the Davis-Kelly bill for the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry.

Recognition of labor's right to organize into trade unions.

Opposition to compulsory labor.

Guarantee of free speech, press and assembly.

The five-day work week in both

(Continued on Last Page)

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS IGNORE DISTRESS OF NATION'S MILLIONS

Gorman Flays Selfishness of "Big Business."

PEOPLE'S DESTINY IN HANDS OF VERY FEW

Meat Cutters' Chief Delivers Forceful Address to Local Trades Unionists Monday Night.

Orator

PATRICK E. GORMAN
President Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Comparing the attitude of America's captains of industry today to that of the captain of a large vessel whose machinery has failed in midocean, Patrick E. Gorman, president of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, told an audience at Central Labor hall Monday night that when a seagoing vessel's machinery becomes disabled the captain directs every operation for its repair; that he will not eat or sleep until adjustments have been made and the safety of his passengers is assured. Our national machinery has stopped, he declared, and the captains of industry do not hear the cries of distress from the hundred and twenty million passengers.

Mr. Gorman walked into the hall during the regular meeting of the Labor Day Committee of Central Body, with some thirty-five or forty members present, and when he was introduced launched immediately into an address which, though brief, was one of the most eloquent and forceful which local trades unions have heard in recent months. A dynamic speaker, the international union head drove home his points with telling effect, and many of those present expressed regret that a much larger audience could not hear his address.

Reviewing past industrial disturbances, President Gorman said most of these major depressions affected only certain lines, while the present economic crisis is world-wide and affects every one. "The economic destiny of our people is held in the hollow of the hands of a few," he said, and no effort is being made to readjust the condition.

"A nation of happy people," he declared, "has been turned into a nation of misery. More shoes than necessary, yet men, women and children wrap their feet in gunnysacks to keep out the cold; nearly enough wheat to feed the world, and yet actually thousands rummage the garbage cans for crusts of bread."

The American worker, he declared, is not interested in revolution; he is interested in a home, a radio, an automobile, education for his children, solid wholesome food for those who depend upon him.

The trades unionist, he said, while having ample reason to complain, is in far better position than many who have no means of protection what-

(Continued on Last Page)

Firefighters To Help Make Program "Biggest and Best"

Committee Offers Fullest Co-operation, Which Is Considered "Privilege and Pleasure."

REPORTS SHOW FINE PROGRESS ON CELEBRATION

Another splendid meeting of the Labor Day Committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council was held Monday night at Central Labor hall, and reports of chairmen of various subcommittees indicated that preparations for staging the greatest celebration in the history of Chattanooga are well in hand.

Unusual willingness on the part of local business men and the general public to co-operate in every way possible has been a marked feature of the reports to date, and the spirit of enthusiasm which exists generally among working people is a matter for comment generally.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, it was announced Friday, plans for a meeting of the general committee on Sunday morning at the courthouse, where a group picture was to be taken, have been postponed. This meeting will be held at a later date, to be announced at regular meeting of Central Body Monday night, it was said.

Chattanooga firefighters will "consider it a privilege and a pleasure" to help make Labor Day the "biggest and best," if sentiment of the boys at No. 1 fire hall, as expressed in a letter to T. R. Cuthbert Friday, is shared by the entire department, and every indication is that such is the case.

"We fully realize the many benefits we have derived mainly through the efforts of organized labor," the committee's letter said, and assurance is given of co-operation to the fullest extent.

The letter to Mr. Cuthbert, signed by W. F. Park, U. G. Bowen and S. O. Kinsey, follows:

Chattanooga, Tenn.,
June 22, 1932.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council,
Att.: T. R. Cuthbert, Secretary.
Gentlemen:

In reply to one of several letters of recent date requesting the members of the Chattanooga fire department to purchase tickets to the Labor Day celebration and barbecue given by your organization, we would like for you to know that we are only too glad to comply with your request as to the purchasing of these tickets.

We would also like to say here that we fully realize the many benefits we have derived mainly through the efforts of organized labor. We not only consider it a privilege but also a pleasure to contribute in a small way to your efforts to make this the biggest and best Labor Day celebration ever held here in the city of Chattanooga.

We feel assured that the other members of the fire department will join with us (of No. 1 fire hall) in our efforts to make this coming Labor Day a wonderful success.

Again thanking you for the many past favors we remain,

Fraternally yours,
W. F. PARK,
U. G. BOWEN,
S. O. KINSEY.

Freda Maurer, of the Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, was re-elected president of the Women's Trade Union League of Pennsylvania at the annual election of officers.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter V

JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE

Part V

What He taught was not a code of rules, but a loving spirit. not truths but a spirit of truth not views, but a view
—Robert Louis Stevenson

All four gospels record a series of clashes between Jesus and the Pharisees. When Jesus was first attacked if He had either altered His teaching to suit the Pharisees or had withdrawn to the seclusion of His humble Galilean home the Pharisees would have been satisfied and would have let the whole matter drop. But as it was, when the Pharisees and Scribes opened their attack on Jesus He refused to run. Instead, He began to assail the Pharisees. In His own significant words, He was laying the axe to the roots of the tree. (Mat. 10:3.)

WM. L. MOSS

The difference between the teaching of Jesus and that of the Pharisees was that they were teaching narrow-minded precepts of casuistry while Jesus was teaching the fundamental and universal principles of morality. They were thinking in terms of legalism and stressed the letter above that of the spirit of the law. They busied themselves with the observance of a whole catalog of minute rules governing hand-washings and tithing. They developed into posers, actors—for that is the meaning of the word "hypocrite." On the other hand, Jesus was concerned with a righteousness that would please God and not necessarily please men alone. His message was centered around a new ideal in religion, the gradual perfecting of character. To those who have consecrated themselves to a study of what a distinguished German scholar called the "psychological hermeneutics" of the Master, that is, to get in behind the actual words of Jesus used while teaching and seek to discover the spiritual intention He had in mind when He expressed His thoughts, it is like discovering a new continent when the truth dawns on one that in all His varied expressions He was striving to mold men's character into the ideal He desired. He knew from the beginning of His ministry that the most insurmountable obstruction to His purpose was not men's sins. As Prof. F. G. Peabody observes, Jesus was "infinitely patient with the precipitate Peter, He could not bring Himself to despair of the treacherous Judas, He was a friend of those whom the world called sinners. He accepted those whom the world called lost." What Jesus saw was the real insurmountable obstruction to His purpose was men's incapacity for growth. The Pharisees were unteachable, self satisfied and their minds impenetrable. They did not want to learn. Thus the Pharisees blocked his own way into the Kingdom of God as well as becoming the classic example of men's incapacity for growth.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what city was the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America organized?

A.—In Pittsburgh, Pa. The date was Jan. 13, 1886.

* * *

Q.—What British trade union had branches in the United States?

A.—The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which had a branch here, affiliated with the A. F. of L. It was suspended in 1912 and its membership absorbed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

LABOR MAN NAMED.

Otto R. Hartwig, of Portland, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor from 1916 to 1924, has been appointed labor member of the Oregon state industrial accident commission. He is a member of the Painters' union.

Altruistic (?) Contractors

Examining board of the state contractors' association, we are informed, has succeeded in having the state highway department stipulate a minimum wage of 15 cents per hour for employes on road projects. The board, it is indicated, was in effect sorely vexed by "outside" contractors paying starvation wages on such work, and in order to "protect" the victims these employers representatives of this branch of the state government were appealed to to require a minimum wage of 15 cents of all contractors. The state highway department, doubtless itself burning with indignation because of the fact that laborers were being paid less than 15 cents per hour, we are informed complied with the wishes of the contractors' committee and set 15 cents as the minimum.

Now, of course, any desperate unemployed head of a family who holds out for a decent wage will be cited to the action of the state highway department, and told that 15 cents is the official wage.

Three cheers (Bronx) for our altruistic employer contractors! Fifteen cents for an hour's hard labor; $1.50 per day of ten hours; $9.00 per week of six days, or sixty hours!

That's a lot of money for a man with seven or eight children to support; but we must be patriotic and protect the living standards of America's workingman! The land of the free and the home of the brave!

Labor-Displacing Machinery

Under the present form of our system for the production of wealth, labor-displacing machinery is introduced solely for the financial benefit of those who own and control industry and seek to live on dividends and interest.

The disastrous effect of this policy on the workers is strikingly shown in the survey made by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor of the number of Morse telegraphers' jobs destroyed by the printer telegraph.

In the larger offices the printer telegraph has enabled the employers to dismiss 50 out of every 100 telegraphers.

In addition, employers have taken advantage of the surplus of workers to substitute low-wage printer telegraphers for the skilled Morse telegrapher. "The skill and training characteristic of Morse operators," the bureau's report says, "are supplanted by ability simply to operate a keyboard adapted to telegraphic purposes." The result of the lack of skill required to operate the printer telegraph and the determination of employers to use the machine for their own profit are shown by the fact that in the offices investigated by the bureau the proportion of male operators has been reduced from about 80 per cent to about 40 per cent of the total number.

In discussing the general results on the telegraphers of the introduction of the printer telegraph the bureau says:

> **"The effect of change to printer operations are by no means limited to a reduction of the number of operators otherwise necessary. Technological displacement includes, in this case, not only a decline in the number of opportunities for employment, but also other changes of considerable social importance. These are the passing of a long-established technique requiring highly specialized skill and training; and the supplanting of men by women.**
>
> **"While Morse telegraphers have been confronting a rapid decline in the demand for their services in commercial telegraph offices, they have also encountered a decrease of opportunities for transfer to related fields, such as railroad telegraphy. At the same time, they have met several obstacles in the way of their becoming operators of printer telegraphs. The chief of these has been the rivalry of young girls expertly trained in the handling of the typewriter."**

Organized labor has a positive remedy for the disastrous effects on the workers of labor-displacing machinery so poignantly described by the bureau of labor statistics.

The remedy is that the length of the work day and work week shall be reduced in all industries as rapidly as machinery is introduced and to whatever extent may be necessary to provide jobs for all the workers.

Employers refuse quite generally to recognize this demand of labor for the right to work. The existence of an army of over ten million unemployed does not move them to change their reactionary policy. They stick to it with the persistency that the slave owners stuck to the slave labor system in the last generation.

Ultimately the slave owners lost. Ultimately our capitalists will lose. They should learn a lesson from history.

Gold the "Open Sesame"

In the state of Washington a school for placer mining instruction is being held. Some 3,000 unemployed workers are being taught the seductive art of panning for gold. Hardware stores in Spokane suddenly found themselves unable to supply the demand for pans and attics were scoured for utensils long out of use.

That there's still "gold in them thar hills" is of course true.

This placer mining episode is another sidelight on the phenomenon of unemployment. There is an ample availability of commodities. There is no shortage of food or of clothing. **It is money and work that are not to be found.**

If the unemployed can find the gold, by magic or by mining, they can buy food and clothing.

Thus again we learn that it is not our machinery of production that has broken down. **It is our method of distribution.** Placer mining will not mend the ways that are wrong, though it will bring relief to the lucky ones.

State Compensation Insurance Funds

Despite the depression, considered by some authorities the worst in the history of the United States, there has not been a defaulted security in the $17,000,000 investment list of the New York state insurance fund for workmen's compensation insurance. This speaks well for the fund, which has gained the full confidence of employers and employes. How the employers regard it is shown by the fact that though many concerns have been forced out of business by the depression, the number of employers insuring in the fund is steadily increasing.

The New York state fund was supported by organized labor, which has urged the establishment of state funds for compensation insurance and opposed compensation insurance by private companies. The fine record of the New York fund vindicates state funds.

Paste This in Your Scrapbook

If there is one point in the records of senators and representatives coming up for re-election in November that deserves to be kept in mind above others by trade unionists, many will consider that it is the record of voting on federal pay cuts. Members of congress who voted for drastic pay reductions struck a blow at American standards of living that should cost them their seats. One house leader in the fight for federal pay cuts told a labor representative that when congress comes back in December, it will reduce federal workers' pay to 1913 levels. Men who think as he does deserve enduring political oblivion.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Just a Mite o' Difference.

This new generation
Is famed for its hustle,
While the one that has passed
Was known for its bustle.
H. F. B.

* * *

A party at the zoological gardens stood puzzled before a bird:

The First—It's a heagle.

The Second—It's not. It's a howl.

Bystander—You are both wrong. It's a nawk.

* * *

In explaining how you learn to play golf, a friend put it this way: "Of course the first six months you play pretty rotten golf. Then you keep on playing worse and worse."

* * *

Cub (to his fellow reporters, sighing)—Oh, why was I ever brought up to be a writer?

City Editor—You weren't.

* * *

Jennings—I'm a man of few words.

Hennifer—Well, you keep those few mighty busy.

* * *

The ideal marriage is when man finds a beautiful girl and a good housewife, says a philosopher. We thought that was bigamy.

* * *

Small Boy—Pa, what did prehistoric monsters look like?

Father—I don't remember, son. Ask your mother.

* * *

Hash.

All the people expect of a president is that he be a combination of Moses, Demonthenes, Saint Paul and Santa Claus. . . The farther you are from home the surer you are to run into the last person in the world you want to see. . . A man is really never famous until he is interviewed on his birthday. . . Why is it every mother expects her son to turn out better than his father did? . . . The same story told by two different persons is frequently two different stories. . . Paying court to the beautiful dumbbell is like carrying around an empty bag. . . Every bride expects her husband to become a big man. But she usually is the one who gains the most weight. . . A doctor says the hardest work should be done just before breakfast. Such as getting up, we suppose. . . Ask me another: What is one thing that can always be counted on? Answer: Your fingers. . . Great is science: A combination hip flask and cigarette lighter has just been invented—the same liquid is used to fill both. . . The hard part of religion to understand is why it makes people so mad at one another.

* * *

Wife—Women can get up stairs easily in the kind of dresses they wear now.

Husband—Get up stares? I'll say they can.

* * *

Patient—Yes, I'm a model and the artist I pose for does painting, etching and sculpturing.

Doctor—But of course he does some one particular thing better than anything else?

Patient—Oh, yes, but nevertheless he's pretty good at painting, etching and sculpturing.

* * *

At that Job got off pretty easily. If it had happened today they would have yanked his teeth, appendix and tonsils and left him only his ashes.

* * *

She could not dance, but man, how she could intermission.

* * *

What this country needs right now is intestinal qualifications. Harvest time is a long way off. But the soil is rich and warm. Trees are green. Gray clouds are gone and the sky is blue. It takes faith, nerve and vision to run a business. Faith that America always comes back. Nerve to go in there and put up a fight. Vision to comprehend the opportunity in a market of one hundred and twenty million virile people who want everything and are willing to sweat to get it.

* * *

The Wife—Do you think I look all right in my new gown, dear?

The Husband—Hm! Yes, but I would suggest that if possible you get in it a little further.

* * *

Courtship Under Difficulties.

Consider the mail pilot's sweetheart,
She watches 'til he's a mere speck,
Then saunters off home with the knowledge
That he is her pain in the neck.

* * *

Counsel (cross-examining prejudiced witness)—I suggest that Mrs. Gibbons is anathema to you.

Witness—Then you suggest wrong. It's only my friends that I calls by their Christian names.

* * *

A local husband who is in the habit of coming in late at night with elaborate excuses says the best present to give a doubting wife is a copy of "Believe It or Not."

* * *

Hen—You've been looking a bit shoddy of late, old man. Haven't you spent any money for new clothes lately?

Peck—Oh, haven't I? You should have seen her last Sunday.

* * *

The girl who used to marry a man to reform him now has a daughter who figures that two can go to the devil as cheaply as one.

* * *

Prosecuting Attorney—Your honor, your bull pup has chewed up the Bible.

The Judge (grumbling)—Make the witness kiss the dog. We can't adjourn court to get a new Bible.

* * *

Flying Sparks.

Between sense and nonsense the latter is the best seller. . . Let's ride back to business on a buy-cycle. . . To keep a romance from blooming, nip it in the bud. . . It is dangerous to lose the habit of making friends. . . You cannot build a reputation on the things you are going to do. . . When your foot's asleep let the sleeping dogs lie. . . Don't question your wife's judgment—look who she married. . . If a man isn't honest there's no use bothering with him. . . True religion is not in services so much as in service. . . How polite and obliging people are when work is slack. . . Money may talk, but it never gives itself away. . . No man has the nerve to tell a woman the things her mirror tells her. . . A small man is easily satisfied with himself. . . Difficulties strengthen the mind, exactly as labor does the body. . . A criminal is a person who breaks the wrong laws.

What Next!

Aluminum in very thin pliable sheets or leaves is being used as insulating material on refrigeration systems on trucks, ships and railroad cars, where weight counts. This aluminum foil is also now being used as a wrapper for fruits, vegetables, butter and cheese, particularly where they are to be in a refrigerator next to foods which readily absorb odors.

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Today's housewife, like the business man, knows the value of the telephone, which carries her everyday wishes to tradesmen or her emergency summons to the doctor, police or fire departments with equal ease.

Like the business man, too, the modern housewife knows that the cost of telephone service is so low that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it

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Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

CHAPTER I

The people of the Union are more thoroughly imbued with legal ideas than any other nation.
—Albert V. Dicey

THE protest of the laboring people today is not only that prejudice and archaic precedent governs in place of justice. They do not complain only that undemocratic influences control our judiciary and guide its decisions. Labor is aware of the existence of these dangers to its judicial welfare, but behind them it senses the master evil from which arise these and all judicial evils that are proving dangerous to the freedom of the people living under what is nominally a democratic form of government. The great judicial evil of which not only laboring people but citizens in general not of the privileged classes are conscious and are uneasy about its unobstructed continuance is the development as the leading thought in the minds of the men who compose our judiciary that justice is founded on property rights and not on the welfare and needs of man in a democratic state.

The laboring man has quickly seen that this is a reversion back to the divine right of kings in the minds of our judiciary. He has seen with a growing dissatisfaction and with a feeling of sinking dismay that duplicates of the Old World aristocracies, or power groups, have rapidly established themselves here in his New World democratic government and that here in this republic, as in the aristocratic-controlled governments of Europe, the rich vested classes are dominating his democracy and are seeing to it that the judiciary favor them in questions before the law. The laboring man has been angered—and justly so—at such childish and false statements as the one once made by William Howard Taft that we are living under a democratic form of government wherein "the majority govern for all," for the laboring man knows that a capitalist minority rules this republic for itself alone.

Today there is a shameful disrespect for all laws. The working people are cool in their attitude toward them because they do not regard them as laws which are fair to them, but as laws which intentionally favor the vested interests. As a consequence of this one-sided construction of our laws and their prejudicial administration and interpretation by the courts the common people, with the working classes furnishing most of the activities for bringing about such reforms and safeguards, long ago demanded the initiative, referendum and the recall not only of governmental officials and law-makers but even of judges.

NEW JERSEY OUTLAWS YELLOW DOG CONTRACT

Trenton, N. J.—The senate and house of the New Jersey legislature have passed a bill to avoid "yellow dog" agreements. The bill outlaws agreements by which employes stipulate that they will not affiliate with labor organizations, or if they are members will withdraw.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Lewis Strongly Urges Passage Of Coal Measure

Davis-Kelly Bill Represents Salvation for Demoralized and Beggared Industry, Mine Union's Head Declares.

Washington, June 15.—The Davis-Kelly bill for federal regulation of the coal industry represents salvation for the industry, President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, declared in testifying before a subcommittee of the senate mines and mining committee. Lewis' testimony concluded hearings on the bill held for more than two months.

"The Davis-Kelly bill," President Lewis told the subcommittee, "represents the minimum degree of legislation necessary to raise this industry out of the quicksand in which it finds itself. The industry is beggared. Its people are in misery and it is asking for a helping hand."

Only a small group of operators oppose the legislation, which, Lewis predicted, could be enacted before adjournment if committee approval were quickly granted.

He accused the railroads of being the chief opponents in order that they might continue to buy coal at less than the cost of production.

"The coal operators collectively are the most inefficient business group in the United States today," Lewis said. "To meet the terrible competition in the industry, they are willing to sell the blood and bone and sinew of the workers and sacrifice the future of their children.

"It doesn't speak well for the coal industry when operators find it cheaper to keep their mines closed than to operate them."

Woll Explains Basic Policies Of Union Labor

Principle of Voluntarism Runs Through Whole Structure of Movement, A. F. of L. Official Shows in Radio Address.

New York City, June 15.—The American labor movement has four underlying principles, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said in the sixth of the radio series under the general title of "American Labor and the Nation."

"The basic principle upon which our movement rests is the philosophy of voluntarism. This is central to our labor structure," Mr. Woll said, in speaking on "The Policies of American Labor." He continued:

"The principle of voluntary action runs through the whole American labor structure. It is the principle of government by consent applied to the movement of labor. It provides the basis for autonomy of individual, national and international unions within the federation. It exemplifies the principle of self-government in labor. Thus the local union is bound to its trade organization by voluntary action. In turn the craft unions are bound voluntarily to the federation. In all there are more than 30,000 unions of local, state, national and international bodies bound together by the ties of voluntary co-operation.

A. F. of L. Expresses Principle.

"The American Federation of Labor is the expression of this voluntary association of craft organizations. It has no power of its own other than that which is delegated to it voluntarily by its member organizations. It is not a super-organization, but a federation of organizations. When it speaks it speaks in the name of all the affiliated units, but it cannot bind them to acceptance of a policy in advance. Practically it has no power to tax. It has no power to compel obedience to its authority. It must win assent by volunteer agreement. By voluntary action has been achieved what would have been impossible by compulsion.

"Opposed to compulsion within, the American Federation of Labor has been equally opposed to compulsion from without. American labor has been opposed to every type of compulsion in industrial relations. It opposed compulsory arbitration, the industrial court, and similar methods. Labor has long since recognized that the slower educational processes of informing men rather than compelling them led to the adoption of a specific program and more fundamental and beneficial results."

NEW JERSEY VOTES RELIEF.

The New Jersey legislature has completed the passage of the bills to provide $20,000,000 for emergency relief for the year beginning July 1. It is proposed to utilize approximately $10,000,000 from the proceeds of the sale of Camden-Philadelphia bridge bonds and $4,121,566 to be borrowed from the state teachers' pension fund. In addition, the voters will be asked to rescind $20,000,000 of an $83,000,000 bond issue approved in 1930 and reappropriate the money for relief purposes.

Labor Favors 5-Billion-Dollar Bond Issue

McGrady Declares Huge Public Works Program Is Absolutely Necessary to Provide Work for Idle.

Washington, June 15.—Organized labor's approval of a five billion-dollar federal bond issue to finance huge construction projects for the relief of unemployment was expressed by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here.

Stressing the menace of our unemployed army of 10,500,000 workers with 7,000,000 more working only one, two or three days a week, Mr. McGrady said:

"The money raised by this bond issue would be used for useful national, state and local public works. Plans have already been drawn for public works calling for an expenditure of $500,000,000, so that if we had this $5,000,000,000 bond issue, public works could get started at once and then be enlarged upon. Not less than 2,500,000 people could be put to work at once, possibly more.

"Vast quantities of material would be needed, men would be put to work in our mines, quarries, fabricating factories, cutting timber, building new machinery, tremendous orders for steel, iron and cement, architects would be put to work, clerical forces would be enlarged and this new spending power of these people being put to work would mean that more money would be spent among the professional people of our country and the farmers. Could these bonds be sold? Most emphatically, yes.

"If you approve of this bond issue, I recommend that you, the American citizens, raise your voices so that they will be heard and listened to. But you've got to do it quickly, you've got to do it now, so that the president of these United States and congress shall know how you feel about it. Tell them to stop talking and start working."

Insull's Career As Public Utility Magnate Closes

Resignation From Mid-West Utilities Writes Finis for Man Whose Polices Brought Losses of Millions to Small Investors.

Chicago, June 15.—Regisnation of Samuel Insull as chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Edison company, the People's Gas Light and Coke company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois wrote finish to his career as a public utility magnate. The three concerns are operating companies under the Mid-West Utilities company, the big $2,000,000,000 Insull holding concern that was thrown into receivership seven weeks ago. Insull also resigned as one of the receivers of the Mid-West concern.

For the last fifteen years Insull was the great antagonist of public ownership and operation of public utilities. He stressed his opposition mainly on the alleged greater efficiency of privately-owned plants. But that efficiency did not prevent the nation-wide Mid-West Utilities under his own autocratic control from getting to the point where it could not pay its bills.

Thousands of workers and middle class investors lost millions of dollars when Mid-West Utilities went to the wall. Stock which was unloaded on the public up to as high as $50 a share is currently quoted at 36 cents. Those familiar with the financial setup of the concern are of the opinion that the owners of the common stock will receive nothing under the reorganization effected by the receivers.

Patronize our Advertisers.

NOTICE, TAXPAYERS!

The Hamilton County Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m. for 25 days from June 1 to June 29 inclusive (Sundays excluded.

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor or personalty may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

Pope Shepherd,
Chairman.

Porter Poe,
Secretary.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

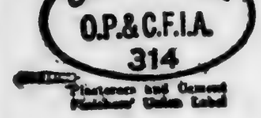
Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

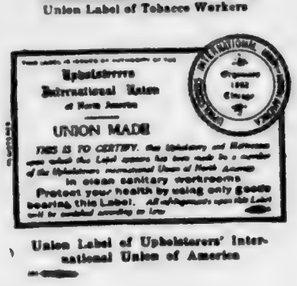
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label



Platemen and Camera Feeders' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

United Hatters of North America Label

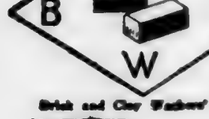
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

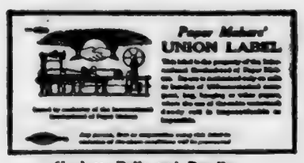
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label



Used on Rolls and Bundles

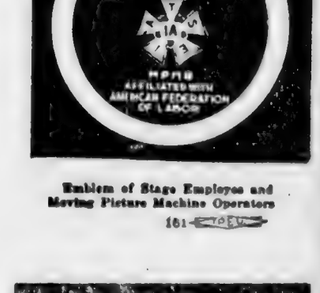
Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

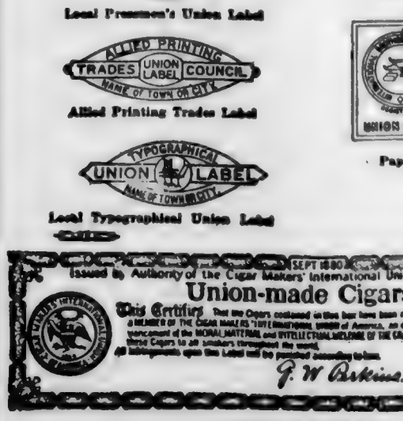
Allied Printing Trades Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

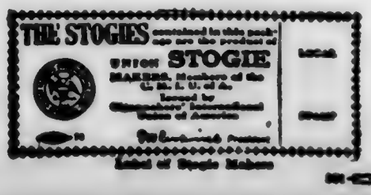
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



Card of Union Waiters

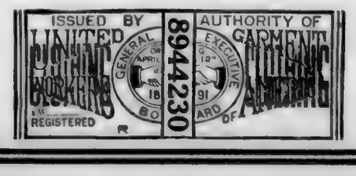


Cigarmakers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label



REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 16770

Empire Furniture Co. vs. W. F. Fackler
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Brunswick radio, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 27, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This June 2, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. R. Williams and wife, Julia O. Williams, dated April 29, 1931, of record in book "G," Volume 28, Page 593 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in lieu of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the powderhouse Lot, 54 feet south of Harrison Avenue on the east side of Collins Street, thence southwardly along the east side of Collins Street 100 feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with the south line of the powderhouse lot to the right-of-way of the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, thence northwardly with the west line of said right-of-way to the southeast corner of the said powderhouse lot, thence westwardly with the south line of said powderhouse lot to the beginning. Said lot fronts 100 feet on Collins Street and extends back eastwardly to the right-of-way of the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, now the Southern Railway Company, the south line of said lot being approximately 195 feet and the north line of said lot 249.5 feet, being known as the Sallie-Howard Books property, described in deed signed by Robert Howard dated August 8, 1931, which deed was recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book I, Vol. 6, page 442. The above described real estate is located in the East Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 3rd day of June, 1932

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

6-24 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Vivian E. Rogers and J. Riley Rankin, dated April 15, 1931, of record in book "H," Volume 28, Page [illegible] of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in lieu of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot Number Forty-two (42) of the Subdivision of Block Number Four (4) of Missionary Ridge Land Company's Subdivision known as East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, Page 43, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the East line of Avenue "I" and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred eight (108) feet to the west line of a ten (10) foot alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 17th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by U. H. Brown and wife, Hattie M. Brown, dated May [illegible], of record in Book "N," Volume [illegible], Page [illegible] of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in lieu of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House in Hamilton County, Tennessee,

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First Civil District, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, known as Lot Number [illegible] on Cedar Grove Street, according to the Plat Book 6, Page [illegible] of the Register's Office of said County, said lot fronting forty-five (45) feet on the west line of Dix Lee Avenue and extending back westwardly a distance of one hundred twenty (120) feet to the east line of a public alley.

Subject to the sale of said property to [illegible] color, with reservation of [illegible] Land Company, [illegible] restrictions as of record in Wesley's Addition, Book [illegible], Page 849.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This [illegible] day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] and wife, [illegible], dated [illegible], of record in Book [illegible], Volume [illegible], Page [illegible] of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in lieu of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House in Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, known as Lot Number [illegible] Block Number [illegible] Lawrence's Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as recorded in said Addition as record in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This [illegible] day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47057
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Pearl L. Cates vs. Milton E. Cates

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Milton E. Cates is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Will J. Watson, Atty. 7-15

MORE ABOUT

PATRICK GORMAN

(Continued from First Page)

ever. "Trades unionists," he declared, "still attempt to take care of their destitute members, they still try to pay them when incapacitated, and, thank God, we are still making a feeble effort to produce food and to prevent home evictions of our members totally unemployed."

Mr. Gorman said, in part:

The present economic situation is unusually serious because all the doctors of economy admit in their diagnoses that the ailment has become chronic. There is a widespread belief that the present system of capitalism, which certainly is the cause of the present seeming never-ending world-wide depression, will have to undergo a major operation, and that mostly new parts will have to be added to the body politic of human relationships.

Periodic panics and trade depressions have always been with us. In 1894 the steel industry suffered through the czar-like tyranny of the steel barons in their treatment of employes; in 1894 there was a slump in railroad activities because of Gene Debs' attempt to remedy the evils of long hours and low pay which resulted in a strike; in 1902 the anthracite coal industry was paralyzed because of the Pennsylvania strike; in 1921 the meat packing industry became stagnant because of the greed of the beef trust for more profit by their attempts to destroy packing house organization. These were merely trade depressions and most of the country generally was enjoying prosperity while these unfortunate incidents were happening.

The present situation, however, has not only affected every single industry of the nation, but has affected every state in the Union, and every country in the world. In North America it has resulted in hunger and starvation; ten million totally unemployed; eighteen million more averaging from one to three days per week, and the rest of the working millions living in a constant dread and fear that the next pay envelope will be their last. A nation of happiness has been turned into a nation of misery. Millions of skilled craftsmen have been transformed into just so many gypsies, sleeping in meadows along railroad lines and in box cars on the sidings. All this, mind you, in a country that has an over-abundance of every human necessity. More shoes than necessary, and yet men, women and children wrap their feet in gunnysacks to keep out the cold; nearly enough wheat to feed the world and yet actually thousands rummage the garbage cans for a crust of bread. This is a putrid management of human affairs and if not remedied will of necessity have to be given an ignominious burial.

It is a well-established fact that certain industrial combinations have come to bestride this country as a Colossus. The economic destiny of the people is held in the hollow of the hands of a few dozens of people. What effort does any of these industrial leaders make to lead the way out? Absolutely no effort whatsoever. Recently in California I talked to a minister. He told me that several years ago he sailed south from Manchuria. He noticed the captain of the ship had quarters that was fit for a king. Socially he was the head; he occupied the chief seat at the captain's table. Authoritatively, his word was law. He was an absolute monarch. That morning the ship stopped in midocean. Engineers and mechanics were in a ferment of activity. Something was wrong with the machinery, but the captain directed every operation; he did not sleep or eat until the trouble had been remedied. He had in his hands the lives and the safety of the passengers.

In comparison, our national ship's machinery has stopped, probably because of wear and antiquation, but are our captains of the ship losing any sleep or making an intelligent effort for the one hundred and twenty million passengers that depend upon them for economic safety? No! They supervise the job as though they were suffering with peresis. They act in the interest of the greedy owners while panic reigns among the passengers. They think of the bondholders and stockholders and heap upon the riders more misery in wage cuts and longer hours.

The American workingman is not interested in revolution, he is not yet desirous of changing to a new captain. He is interested in a home, a radio, an automobile, an education for his children, solid wholesome food for those who depend upon him—in other words, he is interested today only in a job. **Unless it is given to him he cannot be expected to forever tolerate a condition which makes him a pauper, hungry and ragged, in a garden where all of his necessities grow in abundance. Surely, eventually, he will take the thing which he has produced and has given to a man who is too greedy to share with him. That is revolution.**

We in the American labor movement, while we have reason to complain, are a little more fortunate than the millions who have not the slightest semblance of protection. Trade unionists still attempt to take care of their destitute members; they still attempt to pay them when incapacitated, and, thank God, we are making a feeble effort to produce food and to prevent home evictions of our membership totally unemployed. It is a disgusting situation when billions can be given by the government to large corporations to help tide over poor times for the stockholders, but it cannot bankrupt the nation by giving food to the hungry.

President Gorman addressed a largely-attended meeting of members of Local 600, Meat Cutters, at Central Labor hall Wednesday night, and conferred while here with officers of the local union on matters pertaining to the craft in this city. He left Thursday morning.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

W. B. Dyche, Pitching Nine Innings for E. E. Crosby.

Ask Perry Howard. He knows: Where folks don't get suspicious when someone pats them on the back and calls them "brother"; where you can borrow a cigarette from anybody without getting a wisecrack along with it; where the editor gets results by printing a paragraph telling how much he likes homemade jelly; where you can go to bed at night and leave the window up and still find your pants on the same chair the next morning; where it is not considered unethical for one doctor to knock another; where the photographer still keeps at least one picture of a cross-eyed girl in his showcase, that sure is country life. P. S. The editor of this paper is very much like the above mentioned editor.

* * *

L. L. Lowe, upon his last visit to my office, was asked: "What time is it, Lowe?"

Lowe—"Twenty minutes after."

Me—"After what?"

Lowe—"I don't know."

Me—"Why don't you know?"

Lowe—"My watch only has one hand on it."

Me—"Why is that?"

Lowe—"Well, the depression came along and I was forced to lay one of the hands off."

Now, Vaughn, you tell one.

* * *

Fred Adamson comes through with:

A banana peel,
A flash of hose,
A little squeal,
And down she goes.

* * *

Another one by Bill Williams:

A flea and an elephant walked side by side over a small bridge. Said the flea to the elephant, after they had crossed it, "Boy, we sure did shake that thing."

* * *

In the last issue of The Labor World, in the next column to us, was a splendid article, "Sez Which," by H. F. B. Now, I don't know H. F. B., but believe me, he sure can spress himself, and all of us for that matter. If you did not read this article please do so. Brothers, H. F. B. does not need any applause for this article; what he needs is an encore.

* * *

Ira Patten and Ed Carroll were riding together past a gallows.

"Where would you be," asked Ed, "if the gallows had its due?"

"Riding alone," I guess," said Patten.

* * *

Mark Strawn: "Well, old man, how's poultry raising, are you making expenses?"

E. E. Crosby: "Not yet; but my hens have taken to eating their own eggs, so I hope will soon become self-supporting."

* * *

A. E. Butler offers this one:

When Noah sailed the waters blue
He had his troubles same as you.
For days and days he drove the ark
Before he found a place to park.

* * *

J. H. Lofty's:

Jack and Jill went down a hill
Doing sixty by the meter;
They had a flat and after that
They stood before St. Peter.

* * *

J. D. Kennedy—"So many people are struck by autos while getting off street cars."

Motorman—"Well, yes; but those people have paid their fares. It's running over people who are waiting to get on that makes me mad."

* * *

It seems that the dewberries, blackberries, chiggers and heat all got ripe right sudden. Had you noticed it?

* * *

Operator—"Deposit five cents, please. I have your party."

Bill Irvin—"What's that?"

Operator—"Please deposit your money."

Bill Irvin—"Say, girlie, what I want is conversation with a friend, not financial service from a stranger."

MORE ABOUT

MAJOR PARTIES

(Continued from First Page)

government and private industry.

Federal appropriations for public works to relieve unemployment.

Continuation of vocational training and education.

Development of a national employment service.

Federal appropriations for the direct relief of unemployment.

Continuance of immigration restriction.

Application of federal measures for economic rehabilitation of Puerto Rico.

Extension of federal workmen's compensation.

Adequate appropriations for the department of labor and its bureaus.

Maintenance of high wage standards for governmental employes.

Federal financial assistance to states for the extension of old-age security legislation.

More liberal retirement laws for federal employes.

Amendment of the Volstead act to legalize beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol.

Encouragement of home building and home ownership.

Maintenance of income, estate and inheritance taxes.

Opposition to the sales tax.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, biggest oil company in the United States, announced on June 14 that, effective July 1, it will operate on a 40-hour week, with no reduction in the hourly rate of pay, assuring continued work for 114,000 employes.

The New York City board of estimate has approved municipal operation of the city's independent subway system.

At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E113

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

MORE ABOUT

EXPLOITERS SCORED BY MAJ. CAMPBELL, STATE MANAGER

(Continued from First Page)

steps are to be taken to investigate the matter of employment of laborers on skilled craftsmen's work.

Following conferences on Monday between L. Bert Lowe, representing the U. S. Employment Service; officials of the Carter Construction company, which has a subcontract for excavating on the postoffice building, and representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, it was evident that no agreement could be reached, the construction company representatives stating unqualifiedly that they intended paying 20 cents per hour for common labor, and building and painting the fences with truck drivers and laborers employed by the company. Protests of the labor representatives, backed by Mr. Lowe, were of no avail, and when the work started Tuesday morning the following letter was addressed to the local office of the employment service:

June 22, 1932.

Mr. L. Bert Lowe, Manager,
U. S. Employment Service,
Federal Building,
City.

Dear Sir:

Acting upon information secured from your office and from other sources, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council desires to enter the most vigorous protest possible against the reported action of sub-contractors on the new local postoffice building in:

First—Payment of a wage scale of 20 cents per hour for common labor, which we regard as entirely inadequate and tending to defeat what is generally understood to be one purpose of the government's building program, the relief of economic conditions.

Second—Use of common labor on skilled craftsmen's work, and payment of wage rate below skilled craftsmen's wage on such work.

We are today wiring Secretary of Labor Doak and Hon. John R. Alpine, supervising director, as follows:

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is today filing protest with director of local U. S. Employment Service against wage scale of 20 cents an hour on local postoffice project. Also use of common labor on skilled craftsmen's work. (Signed by George W. Perry, president; T. R. Cuthbert, secretary, and Paul J. Aymon, president Tennessee Federation of Labor.)

Trusting that you will take immediate action to the end that such conditions be remedied,

Yours very truly,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary.

Mr. Lowe Friday indicated the position of his office in the following interview given to a representative of The Labor World:

"Investigations which I have carefully conducted recently have indicated an average minimum wage for common labor of upwards of 25 cents per hour, rather than 15 cents which has been suggested by certain gentlemen with whom the matter has been discussed. I sat in several conferences in which contractors, subcontractors and labor were represented, in which conferences a wage for common labor could not be agreed upon.

"The controversy seems to me to hinge not so much on the wage of skilled crafts, which are stronger in Chattanooga now perhaps than ever before in their history; but on those whose standards of living are lower and whose ability to command a decent wage is less, because of their dire necessity and lack of organization. I am at a loss to understand how any man could take advantage of these unfortunate yet useful people.

"Through a recent act of congress which makes it mandatory on the secretary of labor to decide in advance what wages shall be paid, much of this unpleasant and, to me, unnecessary wrangling over wages will cease. I am sorry that it was impossible for us to come to an agreement before the work started on the postoffice. I am sure, however, that Mr. Doak, who has always been an advocate of living wages, will speedily and satisfactorily assure for the common labor on this work not less than $2 per day of eight hours, and to the skilled crafts a wage in keeping with our standards of living which, due to the far-sightedness of labor organizations, are the highest in the world."

A wire received by Secretary Cuthbert Thursday from John R. Alpine, supervising director, U. S. Employment Service, states that a commissioner from the Department of Labor has been directed to come into the city to investigate conditions under which work on the new postoffice has been started.

Officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council were sorely disappointed at the turn of affairs, the labor having felt that the fact that a general contract was awarded to Pickett & Sons, which has never been known as a low-wage concern, would insure fair dealing with labor throughout the construction of the government project.

$1,600,000,000 PUBLIC WORKS BOND ISSUE BY SOVIET UNION

Moscow.—Newspapers of the Soviet Union carried feature articles urging all citizens to subscribe at least [illegible] weeks' salary to the new soviet loan of 3,200,000 roubles, nominally $1,600,000,000. The articles pointed out that the proceeds of the loan will be used for industrialization and increase the country's military capacity.

The new loan brings the sum which the population of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will have invested in the cause of industrialization to the neighborhood of 8,000,000,000 roubles. The loans represent the means of paying the cost of new construction enterprises which are unproductive without resorting to extra taxation or printing additional money.

Nearly a score of state legislatures passed lays bearing on unemployment relief during the 1931 legislative year, the United States bureau of labor statistics reported recently, in a summary of such legislation.

Our Advertisers are our friends

Qualify Yourself — Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 1, 1932 — Number 10

...E ACCORD ...N ERECTION OF POSTOFFICE

...ntractors and Union Representatives Confer.

...OOTH OPERATION IS NOW INDICATED

...ntral Body Officials Believe All Differences Will Be Ironed Out.

EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!

Knoxville, Tenn., June 29, 1932.

...itor The Labor World:

Reference in The Labor World's ...ue of June 24, on my position ...th reference to wage dispute ...n postoffice job there, I note ...t in the last paragraph, first ...lumn, page one, story reads: "Strong recommendation is made ...at a wage scale for common la...r of not less than 20 cents per ...ur or $2.00 per day be de...anded of the postoffice contrac...rs." This should have been 25 ...nts per hour or $2.00 per ...ght-hour day, if it referred to ...y recommendation in this case.

ROBERT N. CAMPBELL,
...ate Director of Employment.

The matter referred to by Maj. ...mpbell was, of course, a regrettable ...graphical error. The state direc... of employment made strong rec...mendation that a minimum scale ...t less than 25 cents per hour be ... common labor, and the misprint ...nally tended to place his position ...n false light.—Ed.)

Much of the detail necessary to smooth operation of the construction of Chattanooga's new million-dollar postoffice was ironed out Wednesday at conferences between representatives of the Ralph Sollitt & Sons company and of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and indications are that the disagreement over use of common labor in building a fence around the project, as well as the wage scale for common labor employed on the excavation, will be adjusted to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

The Sollitt company, one of the largest contracting concerns in the country, has a nation-wide reputation for "square dealing," and it now appears that local trades unionists' satisfaction that this company was the successful bidder will be justified.

In preparation for a project of this magnitude, officers of Central Body pointed out, it is but natural that a large amount of detail must be worked out, and while complete accord on all this detail has not as yet been reached, it is felt that after certain slight differences have been "ironed out" there will be no further complications.

It is the purpose of the Sollitt company, according to George Sutherland, the concern's representative, to employ almost exclusively Chattanooga labor, and to begin actual operations immediately following completion of the excavating.

...TH BY HEAT STROKE ...MES UNDER COMPENSATION

...Paul, Minn.—The state indus... commission held that although ...mployee was not exposed to a ...ter degree of heat than other ...oyes in the same location as ...other workers on a hot sum...day, this fact is immaterial and ...man's compensation is payable ...s death from heat stroke. The ...mission reversed a decision of the ...ce denying an award to the ...ant.

U. S. TREASURY LOST OIL TAX NOW PUT AT $32,000,000

Joint Resolution to Remedy Omission Fails in Senate for Lack of Unanimous Consent and Enormous Gain by Distributing Companies Is Irrevocable.

Washington, June 29.—Tax revenue lost by the United States treasury through the oversight of congress in allowing gasoline in possession of distributors to go untaxed, as exclusively reported by International Labor News Service, has cost the government $82,000,000, the treasury now officially estimates.

The new law levied no tax against distributors and whatever gasoline distributors had on hand on June 21 could be sold by them without the tax, giving someone a profit of a cent a gallon above the profit on taxed gasoline.

On June 9 distributors, having secured a treasury ruling, proceeded to buy enormous quantities of gasoline. All that was necessary was possession of title.

Immediately after publication of the facts by International Labor News Service a joint resolution was introduced in congress to remedy the defects in the law. The joint resolution was adopted in the house, but was blocked in the senate. Senator Smoot, chairman of the senate finance committee, sought unanimous consent, but was unable to secure it. Several senators declared they would offer amendments if the measure came up. Among them was Senator Norris, with a power amendment. Under these circumstances, lacking unanimous consent for the resolution to come up without amendment, it was abandoned. It was learned this week that Senator Smoot has given up the plan to secure action and it is said in addition, that even if action could be had now it probably would be to no avail, since the loss has been incurred and the legislation would be ruled invalid as retroactive.

LABOR "SAVING" MACHINES ADD TO DEPRESSION'S UNEMPLOYMENT

One Plant, Seeking Reduced Costs, Inaugurates Methods and Mechanical Devices That Reduce Force of 880 to Skeleton of Only 220, Leaving 620 Idle.

(By Staff Correspondent)

New York City, June 29.—Unemployment is helping to create more unemployment. "Hard times" lead employers to seek new ways to "save labor." Predictions that returning prosperity will bring greater technological unemployment have their foundation in today's happenings.

To offset forced unemployment there must be a shorter work-day and a shorter work-week.

It easily may develop that a 30-hour week is too long.

But for today the 30-hour week is the available remedy.

Francis A. Westbrook, engineer, declares in "Industrial Relations" that many firms now doing "good business" are in fact adding to the general depression.

One concern, seeking to cut costs, installed changes by which, Westbrook reports, "it now produces a greater output with 260 employes than was done less than three years ago with 880 employes. In other words, the "improvement" resulted in the technological unemployment of 620 people."

Labor saving machinery, all reports show, is being introduced today at an unexampled rate of speed. Engineers are searching for the last word an automatic production, which contributes to further unemployment.

If there is any remedy other than the 30-hour week, what is it?

Howard to Join Wage Negotiators In New York City

I. T. U. President Called Upon to Meet Publishers Following Chicago Session — Photo-Engravers Agree to Arbitrate.

New York City, June 29.—New York City, just through with a seven-weeks' building trades dispute in which wage-cutters were walloped, is in the midst of a printing trades wage dispute that ranks as one of the most important of the year.

Typographical Union No. 6, having deadlocked with the publishers last week, this week expected International President Charles P. Howard here to meet representatives of the publishers' association.

President Howard on June 25 met with Chicago publishers in an effort to adjust relations there and was booked to come to New York as soon as he could conclude business in the western metropolis.

New York photo-engravers have agreed to arbitrate their scale and arbitrators have been named. They are: Federal Court Judge John C. Knox, Supreme Court Justice Peter J. Schmuck and George J. Ryan, president, board of education. Employers seek a 20 per cent pay cut, which the union opposes.

Chicago employers are reported seeking arbitration with Webb Pressmen's Union No. 7 and to negotiate with engravers and stereotypers.

Paul C. Williams Dies at Wheeling

Paul C. Williams, former resident of Chattanooga, died Monday at Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Williams was a contractor in the West Virginia city. He was a brother of W. L. Williams, city electrician, and Mr. Williams went to Wheeling for the funeral services.

Reorganization Bill Backed by Miners Continues to Lag

Congress Fails to Advance Measure Designed to Rehabilitate Bituminous Industry, Though Union Is Hopeful.

Washington, June 29.—The mine reorganization bill backed by the United Mine Workers has dragged through another week of inaction, with the senate concentrating most of the time on the combination relief bill now described as the Wagner bill.

Thomas Kennedy, speaking for the United Mine Workers here, said it is difficult to see how there can ever be improvement in the bituminous situation until this legislation is enacted.

While the measure drags along, the miners continue to have hope that favorable action may be secured.

NEW JERSEY BARS PENSIONERS FROM HOLDING STATE JOBS

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Moore signed the bill passed by the recent session of the New Jersey legislature prohibiting public employes from continuing on the pay roll while drawing pensions from another job from which they have been retired.

The governor disapproved the measure to establish a wage dispute bureau in the state labor department.

STATE TUNNEL AND BRIDGE MAKES $1,349,183 PROFIT

New York.—The report of the New York port authority for the first four months of this year shows the net income from the operation of the Holland tunnel, the George Washington bridge and the three connections between Staten Island and New Jersey amounted to $1,349,183. The port authority is a joint body representing both New York and New Jersey.

NOTICE, BARBERS!

Due to the fact that Monday is a holiday, regular monthly meeting of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, has been postponed until Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Geo. W. Perry,
President.

CARRIERS URGE AFFILIATION OF ALL LOCAL UNITS

State Association Appreciates Co-operation of A. F. of L. in Program.

The Tennessee State Association of Letter Carriers, in annual session at Memphis recently, expressed appreciation of its members for "material benefit" extended to these employes of Uncle Sam by the American Federation of Labor, and called upon all local units in Tennessee to affiliate with the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

The resolution, unanimously adopted, follows:

Whereas, upon joining the N. A. L. C. we assume an obligation to entertain a kindly and sympathetic feeling towards the aims and aspirations of our fellow-workers in the field of organized labor; and,

Whereas, we are a unit of the American Federation of Labor and they were of material benefit to us at this session of congress in our fight against any reduction of salaries or the nullifying of any laws secured after years of struggle to improve our working conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Tennessee State Association of Letter Carriers in convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1932, urge all branches in the state association to affiliate with the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the local labor council in their city.

M. A. Lichtenstetter, of the Chattanooga office, represented the local branch at the state meeting.

POSTOFFICE, LABOR DAY DISCUSSED

Central Body Delegates Transact Routine Business Monday Night.

COMMITTEE TO MEET TUESDAY

Regular meeting of the general Labor Day committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be held Tuesday night at Central Labor hall, 7:30. Chairman Paul Aymon urges that all members be present, as the elaborate program planned demands undivided attention of every member from now until the "big day."

Discussion of plans for Labor Day and report on the progress of negotiations concerning building of the new postoffice were two major matters occupying the attention of Central Body delegates Monday night in an otherwise featureless meeting. Considerable business of a more or less routine nature, however, kept the delegates in session until a late hour.

Chief interest in the discussions of Labor Day centered in a motion which passed after some discussion calling upon the county court to observe Labor Day as a legal holiday in the schools and close them for the day. It was pointed out that in the past local schools have operated despite the holiday, and it is hoped the court will take notice of the appeal and give proper recognition to the workers' holiday. Secretary Cuthbert was also instructed to write principals of all private schools in the city and county making the same request.

President Perry was instructed to name a committee of three to investigate charges nonresidents were employed by the city and county governments.

A nonpartisan political committee of seven members will also be named to investigate the records of various candidates for federal, state and county offices. This committee will make a thorough probe into the records of all aspirants, and will report back for action of the body.

New delegates obligated were as follows: Bricklayers, S. A. Martin, Lester Larsen and Harry Davis; Carpenters, C. C. Ferry.

A. C. Kamin and Roy Lee were elected to fill the places of C. R. Ruggles and W. A. Witt, resigned, as members of the board of trustees and Labor World directors, respectively.

MECHANIZED FARMS VITAL.

Starvation of the nation would follow abandonment of mechanized agriculture and a return to the hand tools of a century ago, said President Leonard J. Fletcher, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at the society's twenty-sixth annual meeting at Ohio State university.

I. F. T. U. FOR CANCELLATION.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, with an eye on the Lausanne conference, has reaffirmed its declaration for cancellation of war debts and would hold Germany liable only to make good war damages in devastated areas.

"I GUESS WE'LL HAVE TO JOIN UNION," SAYS HOTEL CLERK

"Depression" Brings Pay Cut After Cut, Compelling Employes of Palatial Hostelries to Think of Uniting for Self-Protection Against Starvation Conditions.

New York City, June 29.—"We need a union; I guess we'll have to join the union. Conditions are terrible."

So spoke an elderly woman floor clerk in one of New York's largest and finest hotels.

These hotel workers have been in fear of their lives, for powerful interests would combat any tendency of theirs to join a union, and they know it.

But desperation is driving them.

"We've had five cuts in pay since this place opened," said this worker. "The last was two weeks ago. How do we live? Well, I don't know. Some of us can't pay our rent, but we work here all day in fine surroundings, going later to homes that are mean and pitiful in most cases—and where the rent is in many cases unpaid.

"We work nine hours a day. We get no time off except at our own expense. There are no longer any vacations, unless we pay for them. We must manage our floor; we must be detectives; we must be timekeepers; we must be affable and diplomatic. But the pay keeps going down.

"In some hotels it is worse than here. Of course business is bad, but there is a limit to the burden we can carry. It's terrible. It seems as if we'd have to join a union to help us protect ourselves."

BUILDING WORKERS DEMAND 40-HOUR WORK WEEK

Bornemouth, Eng.—The annual conference of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives demanded a 40-hour week for the building industry. The present normal week is 44 hours. More than 200,000 building workers are jobless.

UNEMPLOYMENT REACHES TOTAL OF 10,800,000, A. F. OF L. SAYS

Green Warns Coming Winter Will See Thirteen Million Idle Unless Nation Meets Emergency with Work. "Hunger and Desperation Spreading," He Declares.

Washington, June 29.—New high figures on unemployment were issued by the American Federation of Labor this week when President Green announced that preliminary figures for May showed 10,800,000 involuntarily idle. By cities, fifteen out of forty reporting offices showed new growths of unemployment.

The coming winter was forecast as worse than last, with hunger and despair spreading.

Millions Since January.

"The public seems entirely unconscious of the growing catastrophe that is upon us," he said. "Unemployment has been increasing this spring at a rate unprecedented even in the wo years of disress we have just been through. From January to May, 1932, well over a million men and women have been thrown out of work in industry. The rate of increase this year has been considerably more than twice that of 1930 or 1931. Trade union figures for June show a still further increase. If unemployment keeps on increasing at this rate we shall have 13,000,000 out of work by next winter.

"Our preliminary estimate of unemployment shows at least 10,800,000 out of work in May. Trade union figures for the first part of June show the largest increase this year. Applying them to industry generally would indicate that at least 200,000 more have been thrown out of work since May. Farm work has provided some jobs, but unquestionably the number now out of work is nearly 11,000,000. Our weighted figures of all trades are: May, 22.8 per cent out of work; June, 23.6 per cent. This is an increase of eight-tenths of one per cent, while no other month this year has shown more than three-tenths.

Building Hardest Hit.

"In June, according to union reports, 63 per cent were out of work in building, 41 per cent in clothing, 41 per cent in metal trades, 35 per cent in water transportation (seamen and longshoremen), 18 per cent in printing, 18 per cent in street transportation (truck drivers). Unemployment in building has increased in June when it normally improves.

"The report for cities shows unemployment increasing in fifteen of our twenty-four reporting cities. Detroit and Cleveland report the highest unemployment, with New York, Paterson, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia following closely. The month has brought serious increases in Denver, Baltimore, St. Louis and San Antonio.

"From all present indications it looks as if next winter would be worse than anything we have yet experienced—unless we take the necessary constructive measures. Hunger and despair are spreading unrest among masses of our people."

Offer Sympathy To a Brother

Members of Lodge 56, Machinists, have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for H. E. Kelley, secretary of the lodge, in the loss of his little daughter, who passed away last Wednesday morning:

"Members of Lodge 56, International Association of Machinists, hereby extend their heartfelt sympathy to Brother Harry E. Kelley and family in their sorrow caused by the death of their daughter, Jewell Margaret, aged 10, who died Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock."

The resolution was signed by a committee consisting of Dave Sivley, Joe Milburn and W. L. Wergin.

The Labor World joins with members of Lodge 56, and speaks for the entire local movement in extending to Brother Kelley and other relatives sincerest condolences in their bereavement.

RHODE ISLAND TO FIGHT.

"A Call to Action" issued by the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor condemns what it calls "the corrupt political machine which rules for the few" and calls for a vigorous campaign to defeat "all candidates for office, from the governor down, who have repudiated the workers in their hour of need." All local unions are urged to act at once.

LIVING COST REDUCTION IS NOT REALITY

Many Items Fail to Show Decreases.

"SOCK AND SOAK 'EM" RULE IS APPLIED

Taxes, Fines and Fees Continue to Pile Up on Harassed Population.

By B. C. CLARKE

Quite a good deal has been heard lately in the halls of congress and elsewhere about the cost of living being less today than it was twelve, twenty-four or thirty-six months ago. Very little is being said about the decreased income of the people, and still less whenever possible about the heavy and constantly growing tax burden they are carrying.

The whole national income today, as estimated by statistical agencies at 57 billion dollars for the year, is exactly 65.53 per cent of the same estimated income in 1929. In other words, wage and salary slashes, with other causes of loss, reach an average of 34.47 per cent for the whole people.

More specifically, the man who in 1929 was making $100 a week is today, by this average, making $65.53, provided he has been able to hold his job. If he was making $50 a week then, he is today by this average making $32.75.

No sane person will contend that $32.75 or $65.53 will buy as much today as would $50 or $100 in 1929.

Lower Cost Mostly Fiction.

There have been reductions in prices of canned foodstuffs and some articles of clothing. But rents have scarcely come down an inch, taxes have increased to the highest peaks in the nation's history, gasoline is going up in price by leaps and bounds, and it costs as much today to repair an automobile as it did four or five years ago.

Street car fares are as high as ever, electric and gas rates are as high or higher, railroad fares stand just where they did, first class postage is going up by 50 per cent, a newspaper costs just as much as it did, and federal taxes are boosting the prices of movie tickets.

The man who can find where his expenses are less today than they were three or four years ago except by dire economy, deprivation and curtailment, belongs in the class of miracle men.

All over this country tax hungry public officials, following the evasions and subterfuges of congress at this session, are striving to dodge constructive and permanent reductions in the costs of government, and turning to every possible subterfuge to extort more money from the people.

"Sock" and "Soak" 'Em.

With the exception of picayune cuts in the pay of salaried employes of the government, congress has refused to effect retrenchment, reorganization, consolidation or elimination of duplication in the federal structure.

All over the country—in states, cities and towns—public authorities are passing the word along to their police departments to **"sock" and "soak"** motorists on every conceivable charge as a means of increasing their public revenues. Traffic fees and fines are going up, for no reason except easy revenue.

Hordes of policemen rove the streets to find some overtime parker or petty violator of a regulation that he may be hauled into court and $3 or $5 extorted from him for the public till.

The order has gone out in scores of states and cities to issue summons to every man against whom a traffic complaint can be made, even though he may be clearly in the right, and the police know him to be so.

The man who strikes an automobile or an intersection which did not have the right of way against him finds himself summoned to court and made to defend himself with witnesses and an attorney. He is lucky if with the loss of his own time, he escapes with an outlay and loss to himself of less than $30.

(Continued on Last Page)

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part VI

WM. L. MOSS

The [illegible] is found to be the [illegible] to His [illegible] self-satisfied [illegible] always [illegible] that is [illegible] and vigorous spiritually. We [illegible] not wonder, then, at Jesus finding the most determined opposition to His teaching coming from the prosperous and respectable churchgoers and church supporters of His time. The disease of spiritual [illegible] always endemic among those who lead favored lives. Life's material affairs being kind to them, the easiest religion to be also easy and pleasurable. Maintaining a passive conformity to the conventional ethics of social life they assume the same attitude towards things spiritual and lose the capacity for moral enthusiasm vigorous spiritual decisions.

Jesus' teaching was not of a doctrine nor was it a code of ethics. He taught a way of life. His demand was not merely for a good life, but for a life that is good for something; teachable that it may learn to grow; growing that it may be fruitful. Jesus knew He need not look for development in the Pharisees of the kind of character He desired men to have for they were unteachable, impenetrable, unsusceptible and self-satisfied. The opposite of this Pharisaic spirit is the teachable, open-minded, trustful spirit of the little child. The [illegible] believed himself [illegible] perfect, but Jesus knew [illegible] not grow in a day. [illegible] soul must be given time to grow. His observation of [illegible] taught Him the analogy of the [illegible] of men: "First [illegible] the ear, after that [illegible] the ear." (Mark 4:28.) Knowing [illegible] to be a law of God [illegible] world Jesus saw [illegible] opportunity in [illegible] imperfect characters of men [illegible] could [illegible] in the [illegible] Pharisee.

Now to return to Mark 10:15. "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall in no wise enter therein," the passage which inspired what has been printed in this column during the past three weeks. In the light of what I [illegible] the three [illegible] what [illegible] those three [illegible] ever [illegible] of [illegible]

From [illegible] not [illegible] (naivete) to [illegible] does [illegible] the spirit of [illegible] open-mindedness, [illegible] receptivity, [illegible] condition of entrance to the Kingdom.

What Next!

German [illegible] has blasted the atom, recovering vastly more energy than required in the blasting. The process changes one substance into another. These scientists have reached a goal aimed at throughout the scientific world.

B.-M. T. PLANS WAGE CUT.

B.-M. T., New York transit system, announces a 10 per cent wage cut which will affect 2,000 immediately. Motormen belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and towermen to the Signalmen, both having agreements carrying 30-day clauses.

Abolish This Gag on Political Liberty

Under the American form of government as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and declared in the federal constitution, every citizen has the right to participate in the processes for selecting all elective officers of the government. This right applies especially to the election of members of the house of representatives and the senate. It attaches to all citizens, whether they are civilians or employes of the federal government.

The citizen who takes an interest in national political affairs usually works and votes for or against the election of a candidate for the house or the senate according to that candidate's public record.

To deprive any citizen or group of citizens of this right is to deny them political essentials without which American citizenship means but little.

Nevertheless, this deprivation is just what the United States civil service commission does in its rules restricting the "political activities" of employes of the government.

The commission's rules are especially sinister in connection with the drastic pay cuts and other reactionary measures which the present congress voted to impose on federal employes.

Under the constitution, federal employes have the right to endeavor to defeat in the November election members of congress who voted a $2,000,000,000 dole from federal funds to banks and other institutions in financial distress, and then slashed the pay of government employes nearly $100,000,000 a year on the pretext of necessity in balancing the budget.

Federal employes also have the right, under the constitution, to endeavor to elect members of congress who voted against the federal pay cuts and opposed other legislation inimical to the interests of over half a million government workers.

But the civil service commission announces that it will recommend dismissal from the government service of all government employes who assert their political rights to oppose and attempt to persuade other citizens to oppose the re-election of wage slashing representatives and senators and who favor and attempt to get other citizens to favor the election of representatives and senators who voted against the federal pay cuts.

The language of the commission is plain. On the penalty it will seek to impose on federal employes who oppose the federal pay slashers it says:

> **"To make a public attack on a candidate for public action by an employe is a violation of civil service rule 1 office is to take active part in a political campaign. Such and may subject the offending employe to separation from the public service. If the attack is made by the joint action of several employes, the guilt is still personal and attaches to each employe separately and severally for the purpose of the administration of the civil service law."**

The commission is equally plain regarding the penalty it proposes to apply to federal employes who exercise their constitutional right to work and vote for the election of representatives and senators who opposed the pay cut. It says:

> **"* * * the commission accordingly holds that it is contrary to the civil service rules prohibiting political activity for any organization of classified federal employes to issue letters or statements making direct or implied suggestion that the federal employes vote or work for the return to office of those legislators whose records are regarded as favorable in matters primarily or solely concerning federal employes."**

The clear meaning of this rule is that the civil service commission threatens with dismissal all employes in the federal classified service who work for the election of senators or representatives who have favored maintaining the living standards of government employes and against the election of senators and representatives who have opposed maintaining those standards.

This threat of dismissal is an economic terrorism utterly unworthy of an agency of the federal government. It flaunts the declaration of independence. It nullifies rights set forth in the federal constitution. It denies political liberty. It sets up in the capital of the United States a despotism similar to the dictatorships imposed by the governments of soviet Russia and fascist Italy.

The United States civil service commission is not exempted from the provisions of the federal constitution. It should abolish without delay this gag on the constitutional rights of American citizens who are employes of the government.

Hairsplitting on Workers' Compensation

Recent decisions by state judicial bodies affirming the rights of injured workers and their dependents to compensation for certain types of industrial accidents show with what persistency employers and insurance companies continue their attempts to victimize the workers by fighting their claims for just awards.

In Ohio an employe was struck by an automobile and killed while walking to his work inside the employer's plant. His dependents filed a claim for damages under the workmen's compensation law. The claim was fought on the technical ground that when he was killed the employe was not at the specific location required for work.

The Ohio supreme court swept aside this subterfuge. It decided that an employe entering the premises of his employer to begin the duties of his employment but who has not yet reached the place where the service is to be rendered is discharging a duty to his employer which is a necessary incident to his day's work.

In Washington a timber worker died from cerebral hemorrhage sustained while under unusual exertion in sawing a log. The claim of his dependents for compensation was contested. It was contended that the killed man had hardening of the arteries and that therefore his death resulted from physical imperfection and was not attributable to the work he was doing.

Medical testimony admitted the diseased condition of the man's arteries, but declared his death would not have occurred at the time except for the physical exertion.

The Washington supreme court sustained the claim for compensation on the ground that "it was not the legislature's purpose to limit the provisions of the workmen's compensation act to only such persons as approximate physical perfection."

In the District of Columbia a worker died from sunstroke while working in the open air loading a truck when the temperature was 92 degrees. The application of his wife for compensation was contested on the ground that the man was killed by abnormal heat to which the general public was subjected and that the fatality was not due to any special hazard due to increased heat resulting from his occupation. The district court of appeals decided that the man's death by sunstroke was an accidental injury which arose out of his employment and directed the United States employes' compensation commission to award compensation.

Workmen's compensation laws were enacted by our states largely through the influence of organized labor.

The laws were not passed for the benefit of self-insuring employers or companies which write compensation insurance for private profit. They were passed to protect the workers and their families.

State compensation boards, self-insuring employers and insurance companies should recognize the broad principles of protection underlying the compensation laws. They should stop compelling the injured workers and their dependents to resort to the courts to protect them by technical and hair-splitting interpretation of compensation laws.

The Rockefeller Oligarchy

Standard Oil of New Jersey, head of the Rockefeller family of oil companies, has ordered the five-day week into effect to increase employment.

The Rockefellers stand out as the dominant American financial family. In this period of national distress the Rockefeller family has done absolutely nothing to bring relief to the wage earners. Notably Standard Oil of New Jersey has failed, until the hour of the five-day week announcement.

Rockefeller stands for industrial autocracy in America. Despite the highly effective work of a skilled publicity outfit and the able efforts of a Rockefeller oligarchy, which includes all of the branches of a regular government, to point the Rockefeller family as a reformed family, the old Rockefeller tyranny stands.

The Rockefeller institution is curious. Rockefeller junior does the posing. He makes the grandstand plays. He spouts ethics. But when it comes to vital decisions that fix Rockefeller industrial policies, keep this straight:

John D. Rockefeller—the elder—rules like a czar. His word is the LAW! And he is the same autocrat today that he was in the nineties, unchanged, unswerving from the regime of tyranny that made him in those older days the target of every person who cared for social justice.

Three major episodes mark industrial policy in the Rockefeller kingdom. They are, in the order of their development: Ludlow, Continental Coal, Western Maryland railroad. In those cases IT WAS THE ELDER JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER WHO RULED LIKE A TYRANT.

The play of the publicity machine has been to paint the elder Rockefeller as a man in retirement, a kindly old gentleman who gives away dimes, has birthday parties and poses for obsequious photographers.

THAT IS JUST SO MUCH ROT. The nice old gentleman who plays golf moderately in Florida in winter and who gives dimes to all comers, is the man who still wields the scepter of rulership and who DOMINATES LIKE A TYRANT through the ramifications of the biggest grouping of corporations in America.

That is truth. The fiction makes a nice Sunday supplement story. But the truth crashes into the midst of that picture to show that while millions are hungry, while millions have no jobs, while millions are defenseless and helpless in the face of economic disaster, the biggest industrial ruler in America is still the ruler, is still the active head of the vast Rockefeller oligarchy, is still the man who turns thumbs down, is still the man behind the decisions in every case that counts.

There are three outstanding American families of power—Rockefeller, Morgan and Mellon—and of these Rockefeller is the greatest. And in the realm of Rockefeller the wrinkled, weazened face of the old autocrat still peers forth to give the orders that send men to work or to hunger, that makes conditions good or bad, that determines their economic fate.

The young John D. Rockefeller spreads a certain idealism abroad and his friends say that he is sincere, which he quite likely is. Inside the Rockefeller institution there are two camps—the one helping the young John D. to dispense palaver and to enhance the Rockefeller reputation for decency, the other playing the game for the old man, helping the ancient ruler to rule with unceasing vigor and autocracy. The voice is the voice of the younger man, but the hand is the hand of the father and it is as effective and as dominating and as autocratic as ever it was.

The Rockefeller autocracy lives. It does not change.

That Furlough Victory

Organized labor is entitled to vast credit for victory of the furlough plan for government workers as an alternative to out and out pay cuts.

The furlough plan compels all workers earning over $1,000 to take a month's furlough, but it preserves the rate of earnings per month, which labor always considers vital.

The measure is a big feather in the cap of labor as a step toward national reduction of working time. It is not a five-day week measure, but it tends in that direction, which is all to the good.

Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

CHAPTER I

America . . . has given autocratic status to its successful classes.
—Percy Stickney Grant.

WHEN we analyze closely the actual economic, religious, social, political and judicial forces of our republic and are unafraid to face the facts so deduced, the unpleasant conviction forces itself upon us that, class for class, American life is organized in the same way as that which is characteristic of the European social order. Although affecting to despise and even to avoid in large measure Europe's social classes and distinctions we have in reality permitted class rule to become the dominant factor in our republican life.

There is this difference between us and the class-ridden Europeans: they make no pretense that this is not the state of affairs with them while we make much ado about a supposed equality of all on our shores and blind ourselves to a fast-growing class rule that some day must be uprooted and destroyed if republican government is to survive in this country. The European has no tradition that "equality and liberty" are the chief benefactors his native land bestows upon the individual, hence he does not attempt to disguise the fact when reminded that he is ruled by those who have no personal interest in keeping control of him. As for Americans, their thinking is confused and they cannot see matters straight due to the fact that they have been systematically taught that even the loss of their personal liberty is in conformity with the high and lofty ideals that shaped their republic; that whatever is done, though it may not be to the welfare of the common people, if done by the vested interests, is according to the "American plan" and no one but an "enemy" of the government or a "radical" will protest nor show resentment.

Thus it has become exceedingly easy for the affairs of our republic to be controlled by a hegemony consisting of the vested interests made up solely of powerful employers and the rich. Our government, therefore, has been rightfully called a "plutocracy," an "oligarchy," and, with reference to powers, "a government by injunction."

It has been the most natural thing in the world for those who are using the nation to serve their own personal, selfish purposes to see to it that our judiciary supports them in their activities. The same American tradition of "equality and liberty" that has kept our citizens mild and submissive while there grew up about them and made them the willing victims of a deceptive social and political order has prevented the vested interests from a display of undue force, or rather it has made possible the growth of undemocratic and at times subtly illegal use of judicial force. In fact, instead of using much actual force it has been far easier for the vested interests that rule our republic to have enacted the laws they desire, and in the case of existing laws which have not permitted them to do all they wished because of the restricted latitude of the laws themselves, the path leading to the ends they would attain has been cleared before them by the voluntary acquiescence of the judiciary to their autocratic program.

WILLARD IS HOPEFUL.

Daniel Willard, B. & O. railroad president, told Rochester alumni that with the budget balanced and relief legislation passed conditions will improve. "There is too much criticism of congress," he added.

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CAN MILK "Armour's Best," Reg. 5c Size, 2 for 5c; 10c Size for..... 5c

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TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many terms ha[illegible] Charles P. Howard served [illegible] I. T. U. president?

A.—He has just been elected to third term. A term by James Lynch intervened between Howa[illegible] first and second terms.

* * *

Q.—Has the war against d[illegible] pression ended?

A.—This campaign, of which A. F. of L. was a sponsor, with American Legion and Association National Advertisers, has not cl[illegible] and will not until the total of found reaches a million. The pre[illegible] total is about 90,000 and the mi[illegible] mark is expected by July 1.

Remember the Scotchman [illegible] saved his Red Cross pin from [illegible] year to the next?

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THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLAR VICTORY WON BY NEW YORK BUILDING TRADES UNIONS

Employers Lose After Six Weeks—Ultimatum Ordering 22 to 30 Per Cent Cut Overthrown by Labor Solidarity—Tremendous Blow at Wage Cutting.

(By Staff Correspondent)

New York City, June 22.—One and a half months of the most amazing building trades tie-up New York has ever witnessed ended June 15 when the building trades unions forced an agreement calling for a wage cut of 15 per cent and less, in place of the 22 to 30 per cent cut decreed by the employers on April 1.

All trades returned to work promptly on June 16.

The situation developed many complications before final settlement came.

A portion of the trades had been signed to take the cut proposed by the employers, but it is the understanding now that even those trades will win the new rate, a cut of only 15 per cent.

The bricklayers, whose international officers have been here for two months, take a cut of only 14.20 per cent. A clause will be written into their new agreement calling for arbitration of all future disputes. Their new agreement will run until April 30, 1933. In the case of all other trades the new agreement will run until Dec. 31, 1933.

Big Sum Saved Workers.

The rate won by the long fight is $1.20 a day more than the wage fixed in the employers' ultimatum of April 1. Figuring on only half the building trades membership finding work for only 150 days in the year the wages won by this fight will total more than $13,000,000.

The developments at the outset gave the workers the chance to fight against the dictated wage. First the Elevator Constructors gained a separate agreement for a wage higher than the dictated wage. That was on May 1. On the next day the Bricklayers secured an arbitration agreement with one of the two associations of their employers. In that arbitration they won a wage award of $13.20 a day, $1.20 above the dictated wage in the employers' ultimatum. Immediately the trades that had not accepted the proposed cut rallied together and until the end stood as a unit in opposition. The bricklayers' arbitration award was the mark shot at by these unions from May 10, when it was handed down, until the day of settlement, and that award was the basis of the wage finally fixed.

Workers Stand Solid.

During the whole month and a half not a tool was lifted. No open shop operations were attempted and no difficulty of any kind took place. Nobody attempted to go to work. The union ranks, filled with hungry men, remained intact to a man. Perhaps no city has ever had such a peaceful, orderly, solid and united tie-up of construction on a city-wide basis.

Announcement of the settlement for all trades except the bricklayers was made by C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' association, in the presence of President McDonough, of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department. The bricklayers' settlement was announced at the same time by the executive board of the B. M. & P. I. U.

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Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No nome should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

Doctors Forced To Drive Taxis To Earn Living

Depression Continues to Take Toll — Hundreds of Young New York Buusiness Women Jobless and Homeless.

New York City, June 15.—Depression continues to take its toll.

President-elect Charles Heyd, of the Medical Society of New York State, has just said that a number of physicians in large cities have been forced to take jobs as night watchmen, taxi drivers or elevator operators.

Meanwhile apartment house janitors and assistants tell heart-breaking stories of the extra work piled upon them and the 12-hour shifts following in the wake of reduced staffs.

Meanwhile there is here a new type of homeless woman—the young business woman. Because of lay-offs in business houses there are hundreds of highly skilled office women not only out of work but homeless.

At the central registration bureau for the homeless many of the 1,400 applicants of the last seven months have been of this new type.

During March and April 300 newly homeless women applied to the Travelers' Aid. Some were in their teens, thirty-nine were over 60 years of age, seventy were trained in highly skilled occupations and half had never before sought aid.

Dr. Heyd predicted a rise in the number of tuberculosis cases, arising from malnutrition and gastric intestinal disorders.

Organized Labor Wins Fight For Picket Signs

District of Columbia Commissioners Charge Sign Code Interpreted as Banning Right of Pickets to Carry Placards.

Washington, June 15.—Organized labor of the District of Columbia won a distinct victory for strike activities when the district commissioners decided to amend the sign regulations so as to permit picketing.

The controversy arose over an interpretation of the sign code in connection with a labor dispute between Fur Workers' Union Local 72 and a furrier. The union pickets, carrying placards informing the public that the furrier was unfair to organized labor, patrolled the sidewalk in front of the furrier's shop.

The municipal drafting committee said it had no intention of discriminating against labor when it framed the sign code. Nevertheless, Corporation Counsel W. W. Bride held that the placards violated the code.

The Fur Workers' union asked the commissioners to hold a hearing on a proposed amendment that the sign rules shall not apply to "signs displayed or carried for the purpose of acquainting the public with the existence of a labor dispute."

Organized labor was represented at the hearing by Edward J. Tracy, of the legal information bureau of the American Federation of Labor; Marx Lewis, attorney for the Fur Workers' union, ond John B. Colpoys, editor of the Washington Trades Unionist.

Mr. Tracy contended that the sign regulation as interpreted by Mr. Bride abrogated the right of labor to maintain picketing as defined in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill recently enacted by congress. He said that congress had legalized picketing, and that any attempt by the district commissioners to enforce regulations against union placards so used would not only be a violation of the Norris-LaGuardia law, but would also be the same as lending their offices in behalf of unfair employers in local labor disputes.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Maj.-Gen. John C. Gotwals, engineer commissioner, said the sign regulations would be modified to prevent any future ban on labor picketing.

MORE JOBS TO GO.

Oklahoma oil refineries are planning a part shutdown for this summer to prevent demoralization of the market, but while the market may be steadied many workers will lose jobs.

UNEMPLOYED MULTITUDE SEEKS RELIEF IN BOOKS

Throngs Try Self-Teaching in Hope for New Occupations. Desperation Drives Workers to Use Every Recourse in Hunt for Work in New Fields.

New York City, June 29.—Unemployment is driving enormous numbers of men and women to the public libraries in search of knowledge which they hope will help them out of their difficulties.

Last year there was a gain of a million books for home circulation, but this year's figure will go far over that, the library board of trustees reports.

Unemployed workers come seeking books that will help them learn new trades and occupations. Those that have not lost hope are wracking their brains to find new fields of endeavor.

Besides the quest for books the unemployed come seeking information, doubtless on the theory that where there are books there must be helpfulness.

A man asked for a map to show him the shortest route to walk to Newark, where he heard there was a job. Another wanted a book to brush up on blacksmithing for a civil service examination. Many ask for books on poultry raising, radio and automobile repair work.

The big main library at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street gets the bulk of the unemployment requests, showing how humanity is using every resource to live through the depression, seeking to hunt in new paths where the old have failed them.

HEATING AND POWER PLANT PROPOSED FOR MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee, Wis.—The special utility committee of nine city officials and private citizens appointed by Mayor Hoan ordered a study of the advisability of the city erecting a central heating and power generating plant to serve public buildings and possibly private consumers. The proposal was presented to the committee by Howard F. Ilgner, superintendent of the bureau of municipal equipment.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Despite all pulmotor efforts, twenty-one banks went down last week, nailing up deposits of $60,000,000. The year's closing now total 740.

President John L. Lewis, United Mine workers, has called a joint conference for Indiana and Illinois to consider advisability of assembling an interstate conference to negotiate uniform wage agreement.

While a half million under March's high mark, German unemployment still exceeds 5,500,000.

Lawrence division of Pacific mills adds to misery by ordering a 20 to 22½ per cent wage cut, the second in four months.

A flat 25 per cent increase has been ordered by stock companies on compensation insurance rates.

With refrigeration now a large part of their work Chicago master steamfitters want to be called "comfort contractors" instead of heating contractors.

House of representatives labor committee has reported favorably bill to distribute surplus government clothing to needy persons.

Census figures just made known show 131,264 bricklayers and 887,379 carpenters in the United States.

Six New York skyscrapers, including Empire State, required 30,000,000 building brick as back-up material. Empire State took ten million.

Consumption of cigarettes, mostly non-union made, fell hard in May. Drop was exceeded only in April and in last October. Likewise May was the twelfth consecutive month of decline.

6-HOUR DAY URGED TO HELP PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

London, Eng.—The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen decided to submit a resolution at the forthcoming labor party conference asking it to declare in favor of the six-hour working day as a contribution toward solving the unemployment problem.

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billposters Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Cooper's Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
United Leather Workers Union Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Stone and Wood Mosaic Workers Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Labels of Electrical Workers
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Glove Workers' Union Label
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Machinists' Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Local Typographical Union Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Violet E. Briggs and J. Riley Rankin, dated April 18, 1929, of record in book "H," Volume 24, Page 211 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The east forty (40) feet of the west one hundred sixty (160) feet of Lot Number Forty-two (42) Cypress Street, original plan of the Town of Chattanooga; said part of lot passes one lot front-ing forty (40) feet on the South side of West Sixth Street and extending back southwardly, of uniform width, one hundred ten (110) feet to the North line of Lot Number Forty-four (44) Cypress Street, original plan of the Town of Chattanooga, and being the same property conveyed by J. W. Kelly, et ux, to Sarah D. McCorkle by deed warranty recistered in Book "T," Volume 3, page 322, et seq.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 10th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by U. H. Broad and wife, Hattie M. Brown, dated March 12, 1926, of record in book "S," Volume 18, Page 155 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number Fifteen (15), Block Number Fourteen (14), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of said Addition of record in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 16th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 47057

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Pearl I. Cates vs. Milton E. Cates

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Milton E. Cates is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. H. J. Watson, Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. A. Whaley, Jr. and [illegible] dated May 15, 1929, of [illegible] Volume 24, Page [illegible] Register's Office of Hamilton [illegible] reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: [illegible] Block Number [illegible] Addition to [illegible] Tennessee, as shown by plat of said Addition of record in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This [illegible] day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 47043

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bertha Elsberry vs. Herbert Elsberry

It appearing from from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herbert Elsberry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

MORE ABOUT LIVING COST

(Continued from First Page)

People Tolerate Piracy.

If he demands an explanation he is told it is "the order of the department" that he be summoned to court. These departments have found that many people prefer to pay a fine of $5 or $10 rather than try to defend themselves, and through this piracy are reaping a harvest that does not appear in the tax assessment.

Police precincts in Washington, D. C., especially those in the downtown district, are glittering examples of this species of robbery.

Methods that are being pursued by Washington police today, as well as by police elsewhere, are significant of the things to be found in the new federal tax law, passed by congress, saddling inexcusable and indefensible taxes upon the people. **These congressmen through their methods of taxation have adopted virtually the same practices that are being followed by police departments to extort additional public revenue.**

Defeat to Be Penalty.

Some of the "strongest" men in congress—in both senate and house—admit today they are faced with overwhelming defeat at the polls this year. The people are showing a disposition to throw out the job holders and pie eaters in office who have shown no greater genius in government than to devise new means of piracy and robbery to obtain funds, rather than effecting constructive reorganization and economy in government.

That tendency is already manifest among those who have already faced the voters in recent primaries. The polls next November give indication of holding the greatest house-cleaning in store, irrespective of party, faction or clique, that the country has known in a long time.

546 EMPLOYERS PROSECUTED FOR LABOR LAW VIOLATION

Boston, Mass.—State Commissioner of Labor and Industries Edwin F. Smith announced that for the six months ended May 31, 1932, prosecutions against Massachusetts employers for violation of the labor laws were one-third greater than during the corresponding period a year ago. The prosecutions numbered 546, while in the same months last year the figure was 399. Most of the prosecutions in both periods were for the nonpayment of wages.

CONSTIPATION take

"IF I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—J. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. 1-cn

THEDFORDS Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

FOR CHILDREN—and grown-ups who prefer a liquid—get the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25c and 50c.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 47070

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Zeb Snider vs. Bessie Snider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Snider is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 25th day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 4053

Sam Bright Motor Co. vs. Clarence Huggins

Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 15½ East Seventh St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This June 20, 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

TAXES TAKE $1 TO EVERY $4.25 EARNED, HIGHEST IN U. S. HISTORY

Federal, State and Local Governments All Take Toll From People to Pay High Cost of Government. Diversion Evil Bound to Become Serious Issue.

By B. C. CLARKE

High taxes are taking one dollar today out of every four and a quarter that are being earned. They are taking one day's work out of every four and a quarter, and one week's work out of every month.

We are all paying taxes, whether we see them or not, and we are paying more of them than at any time in the last ten years. But we are paying a larger part and per cent of our total income as taxes than at any time in the history of the nation. Never before has the cost of government taken one dollar in every four and a quarter that the people earned.

Money Needed for Work.

Business and industry need every available cent now to get back to work and to put people to work. It has a staggering load of losses to carry, caused by depression, and every penny drained away from it in taxes retards and delays its recovery, and prolongs the time before the effects of depression will be dissipated.

Federal, state and local governments are all taking a toll, amounting in all for this year to about 14 billions dollars. The national income for this year—including the profits and dividends of the rich man, the returns of the little man in business, and the salaries and wages of everyone else—is estimated by statistical agencies at 57 billion dollars. This is aratio of exactly one dollar in taxes for every four and a quarter dollars in income.

Many of the taxes being paid are of the so-called "invisible" sort, as taxes on gasoline, tobacco, cosmetics and a multitude of other things. But we are all paying taxes.

Legislators of all kinds, from those of the federal government down to township trustees, are trying to evade real taxation issues. They are making few genuine efforts to cut their public expenditures and costs, except to slash the wages and salaries of the rank and file of pay rollers.

Main Issue Evaded.

With their depleted and empty treasuries, they are inundating legislatures with demands for money, and lawmakers are grabbing at whatever they can to find it. On both sides is an evasion of getting down to brass-tacks economy and cutting the costs of government in other directions than in mere slashes in the salaries of stenographers, clerks and street sweepers.

What is happening in respect to gasoline taxes indicates pretty clearly what is going on all along the line—in tobacco and all kinds of sales taxes, higher land taxes, and income taxes levied by the states.

Motorists, who include the head of almost every household these days, are up against diversion of gasoline taxes from road building purposes in nearly every state. This legal theft—in some cases amounting to one-half of the road tax money—is the largest ever known.

Furthermore, there is every indication that if this breach of good faith is successful, the diversion which is described now as an emergency measure, will become a permanent policy, opening the gate to further diversions and encouraging new raids by hungry public agencies.

The tax for road building purposes is the present most obvious source of ready money, and it is therefore being seized and robbed. One of the main sustaining factors during the depression has been construction work, and especially highway building. It has provided employment and kept men at work when all other agencies failed. It is today one of the principal means and hopes of early recovery from the effects of depression.

Diversion Grave Issue.

Robbery of the road funds means increased idleness in this direction, deterioration of the roads, saddling greater costs on motor car operation, and eventually a prohibitory effect upon motor transportation. These raiders overlook the fact that the country largely subsisted in 1931 on its three billion dollar volume of public construction.

Naturally the railroads and street car companies enjoy this diversion. It is just a step further toward taxing the automobile out of business, or at least out of the hands of the little fellow, and putting them thoroughly and substantially into the saddle again.

The fight against diversion is not merely a fight to preserve road building and the volume of employment it represents; it is a fight to make public officials deflate the costs of government, and bring down a tax load of one day's pay in each four and a quarter days' work in come more substantial and material way than in slashing and cutting salaries and wages that represent the livelihoods of public employes.

President Green Warns Congress Not to Adjourn

Let Legislators Stay in Session and Respond to Need of People as They Met Needs of Bankers, A. F. of L. Plea.

Washington, June 29.—Congress "responded with alacrity" to the demands of bankers—let it stay in session and respond to the need of people, is the warning of President William Green.

"Congress must not, it should not, it dare not adjourn until the hopes and expectations of these suffering millions have been met in a reasonable way," President Green declared in a public statement.

"Because a national emergency exists congress must face its duties and discharge its responsibilities. The construction and unemployment relief measures now being considered by congress in a hasty and illogical way are totally inadequate to meet the minimum requirements of the critical situation which prevails. Responsible executives of city governments, leaders of organized labor, the administrators of unemployment relief funds in the cities, the welfare agencies, the churches, all are sounding a note of warning. They are advising congress of the facts. They are presenting to congress all the information obtainable and which cannot be refuted.

"Millions of idle, hungry people, who are dependent upon relief agencies, cannot be supplied with relief through the ordinary relief agencies. If congress fails in this great emergency it cannot plead ignorance of the facts, but must assume the responsibility for what will follow.

"We have reached a critical period in the history of the nation. It is fraught with most serious consequences. Patience and fortitude are being shown by those who suffer because they still hope and believe that congress will not fail them. It is for these suffering men, women and children, who have shown such wonderful self-restraint under the most deplorable conditions, that labor appeals."

URGES FEDERAL BONDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS IDLE RELIEF

West Point, N. Y.—Edward S. Rybicki, director of the free employment agency of the New York city department of welfare, in a Memorial Day address to 2,000 Polish-Americans at the Kosciusko monument here, urged a federal bond issue for public works as an outstanding solution of the unemployment problem.

He said such a program started in various parts of the country "would attract from the cities the army of the jobless and the purchasing power of the millions employed would stimulate other industries and bring back the confidence needed by finance, industry and labor."

Among federal projects he mentioned erection of buildings, development of inland waterways, reforestation and flood control. He claimed the bond issue would tend to relieve states and cities which would have been forced to abandon their new public works due to lack of funds.

POLICE CLASH WITH JOBLESS PARADE INJURES FIFTEEN

New York City.—A demonstration of the unemployed here, in which many communists participated, resulted in a melee with the police in which fifteen were injured. The parade, numbering from 3,000 to 5,000, was a quiet affair until it reached City Hall park. Its spokesmen demanded the right to interview Mayor Walker and leave their unemployment relief program with him. Police inspectors refused to let the delegation enter the city hall. Thereupon one of them broke through the police line. He was immediately arrested. Then the general melee started. According to the New York Times, "policemen charged the surging line of demonstrators, mounted patrolmen swung clubs as they cleared paths before them, fists flashed, and men and women alike were beaten, kicked and trampled." After the melee was over it was found that fifteen persons, including four policemen, had been injured.

The world wholesale price level sank further in April, with decreases reported for seventeen of twenty countries, according to a recent statement by the department of commerce. Thirteen countries listed recessions in March.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

W. B. Dyche, Pitching Nine Innings for E. E. Crosby.

Fred Simon—All through my trial you kept saying: "Your honor, I object."

Lawyer—So I did. You had the benefit of my best legal efforts.

Fred—Then why in the Sam Hill when he sentenced me to ten years didn't you object to that?

* * *

Dewberries gone, blackberries ripe, huckleberries ripe, chiggers and heat something fierce.

* * *

Well, I am still for the Lookouts and will be when the season closes. You surely don't expect our team to go in to Memphis and beat the whole town. The umpires all three live there; the president of the league lives there and is one of the owners of the Memphis club. And the whole town turned out with a band playing all through the game to get our boys bumfuzzled, but they didn't; it can't be done; they fought the good fight and lost, but there is still another day coming and you just watch the Lookouts.

* * *

Jack Frost—Didn't you tell me that Lofty was drunk last night?

Grady McArthur—No, I didn't say he was drunk, I said he drove his car down to Ninth and Cherry streets, where they were working on the street and parked his car for two hours, waiting for the light to turn green.

* * *

At an agricultural show Bill London, who was making himself conspicuous, broke out with:

"Call these prize cattle? Why, they ain't nothing to what my folks raise. My father raised the biggest calf of any man around our parts."

"Don't doubt it," said a bystander, "and the noisest."

* * *

Pop Carroll—Son, have you gone to the store yet?

Son—No.

Pop—No what?

Son—No money.

* * *

Mark Strawn—They say that farm of Crosby's is so poor you couldn't raise an umbrella on it.

Ira Patten—Well, they might raise one but it would show ribs.

ROOSEVELT OPPOSES SLASH IN WELFARE WORK BUDGETS

Rochester, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin Roosevelt issued a warning against excessive cuts in governmental and social welfare activities in an address here before the convention of the International Society for Crippled Children.

He said that government funds spent in the rehabilitation of handicapped persons brought great returns in making them active participants in economic life instead of drains on the community.

He declared that some government activities could be curtailed, but feared that in the "mad scramble to cut expenses there is danger that some of the humanitarian work carried on by the government may suffer to such an extent that future generations will be seriously affected."

He urged that there be no reduction in government contributions to aid the crippled child and said that a certain percentage of employment to capable cripples should be guaranteed at all times.

New York Building Trade Unions End Dispute on Wage

Marble Workers, Last Union, Get Settlement, Wins $ Wage, Reduction of About Per Cent. Under Old Rate.

New York City, June 29.—Ma masons, last of the New York bu ing trade unions to win a wage agr ment, have reached agreement w the employers on the basis of a amounting to little over 10 per c The new wage is $12 a day.

Most of the unions settled o basis of 15 per cent reduction, exc the bricklayers, who won a cut only 14.20 per cent based on an a tration award.

The New York building tra unions have been idle since May 1, which time the employers posted tices of wage cuts ranging from to 35 per cent on a "take it or le it" basis. The unions desided "leave it" and as a result have all along the line.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 8, 1932 — Number 11

AGREEMENT ON POSTOFFICE JOB IS STEP NEARER

Conferences Bring Better Understanding.

PERRY DECLARES SETTLEMENT CERTAIN

Government Conciliation Helps to Adjust Differences on Wage Scale Rates.

LOCAL 74 CALLS SPECIAL MEETING

C. C. Ferry, recording secretary of Local 74, Carpenters, announced Thursday morning that a special called meeting of that union will be held Friday night at Central Labor hall.

Mr. Ferry said it is hoped a 100 per cent attendance of the members will be on hand to make a decision which will be of vital importance to each and every one. Although the union official did not so state, it is believed the postoffice matter will receive the attention of the members of Local 74.

Arrival in the city Tuesday of H. B. Dynes, representative of the conciliation service of the United States department of labor, and subsequent conferences between interested parties, brought one step nearer final and complete agreement on wages and conditions with respect to work on the new Chattanooga postoffice, it was announced Thursday morning.

Representatives of the Ralph Sollitt & Sons company, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the U. S. employment service held a series of conferences on Tuesday and Wednesday, following which confidence was expressed that agreement perfectly satisfactory to all concerned would be reached before the end of the week. It was said to be the policy of the Sollitt company, general contractors for the new postoffice, to take up and thresh out all details regarding wages and conditions before actual construction is begun on any large project, in order that perfect harmony and co-operation may mark the progress of the work. President George W. Perry, of Central Body, said this policy certainly has the hearty approval of organiztd labor, and that eventual agreement which would leave no room for "sore spots" was regarded as assured.

Mr. Dynes left Wednesday evening for Knoxville, where he will endeavor to compose differences which have arisen in that city after erection of a new postoffice there.

THREATEN TO DISPENSE WITH UNION ORCHESTRAS

Baltimore.—The three Baltimore theaters using vaudeville shows and orchestras threatened to dispense with them indefinitely owing to a controversy with the Musicians' union over pay for Sunday work.

When the theaters recently opened on Sunday the theater owners agreed to pay the musicians double time for every Sunday, which amounted to $22 for each musician and $33 for each director. The musicians finally agreed to time-and-one-half pay for Sunday, but the exhibitors refused to pay more than single time and said they would give straight film shows until the musicians' union accepted the single time pay.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT CLOTH PLANNED FOR IDLE WORKERS

Washington.—The committee on labor of the house of representatives approved the resolution introduced by Representative Johnson, of Oklahoma, providing that the surplus cloth owned by the federal government be distributed free to unemployed workers. The distribution would be made through American National Red Cross, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

Veteran Carrier Leaves U.S. Service After Many Years

R. B. Lane to Be Retired Friday, July 8—Was Appointed as Regular on January 13, 1899, and Has Served Continuously.

R. B. "BOB" LANE

Friday, July 8, will witness the retirement from active service of R. B. (Bob) Lane, veteran Chattanooga mail carrier, after a continuous career which dates from Dec. 28, 1897.

One of the most popular mail carriers on the local force, Mr. Lane had covered practically the same territory since his appointment as a regular on Jan. 13, 1899, serving postoffice patrons in the vicinity of lower Market, Broad and Chestnut streets.

He was born in Memphis in 1866, and came to Chattanooga in 1881. He was always active in the welfare of the carriers, having been a delegate to one national convention and a continuous correspondent of the Postal Record. He was for a long time a delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council as representative of the local branch of Carriers.

Mr. Lane was uniformly pleasant and courteous, and his retirement will be sincerely regretted by his associates at the local postoffice, as well, doubtless, as by the patrons on the route which he served so long, faithfully and well.

Pay Tribute to Departed Brother

Branch 192, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, at its last regular meeting adopted resolutions expressing regret at the passing of a brother member, David Duffy, paying tribute to the character of Mr. Duffy and extending condolences to his surviving relatives, as follows:

Whereas, the Divine Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother and co-worker, David Duffy, and

Whereas, Local 192, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, has lost one of its most faithful members; and

Whereas, the family has lost a devoted son and brother, the community a respected citizen, the postal service a faithful worker; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Local 192, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, extend to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family; and a copy sent to the Labor World and to the Union Postal Clerk for publication.

GEORGE FORBES,
GUS GRIGSBY,
J. H. DOUGHERTY.
Resolutions Committee.

Angel of Death Calls London Babe

The Angel of Death entered the home of another local trades unionist last Thursday night and took therefrom little Imogene London, one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. London, at Hixson, after a short illness. Mr. London is a well-known member of Local 175, Electrical Workers.

The Labor World joins a host of sorrowing friends in extending to Mr. and Mrs. London sincere condolences in the loss of their little one.

Labor Day Celebration Boosted By City Judge, County Court

FLEMING ASKS PUBLIC SUPPORT OF BIG PROGRAM

Pays Fine Tribute to Labor Movement.

SAYS TRADE UNIONS CARE FOR THEIR OWN

Declares Charities Are Not Asked to Support Organized Workers in Crisis.

American labor "is the outstanding power and force that is holding the government together, and bearing its breast to every emergency of the government," according to City Judge Martin A. Fleming in an interview given the Chattanooga Times this week.

Judge Fleming, whose sponsorship of the Good Samaritan inn was an outstanding feature of charity work done by public-spirited citizens last winter, appealed to the general public for support of organized labor's program for Labor Day, and expressed the hope that "the people will see the justice that is due and will give till it hurts."

"During the past winter," he said, "when we handled the transient and local needy at the Good Samaritan inn, organized labor cared for its own and we did not have to look after any of its membership." Plans of the Trades and Labor council to assist in caring for the unemployed during the coming year therefore were highly commended, and a splendid tribute was paid to the movement, national and local.

The judge's statement, which will be appreciated by working people of Chattanooga and vicinity, follows:

The Central Labor Body in Chattanooga is planning a holiday of sports and recreation at Warner park on Labor Day, and there are many reasons, and urgent ones, for the support of the venture by the public. I am asking the people generally to "give 'til it hurts." The trades and labor council, handling as it does the organized groups of labor people, are preparing wisely now to help keep the wolf from the door of women and children in this city during the coming fall and winter. Every other agency in this community ought to actively emulate this wise and patriotic effort.

During the past winter when we handled the transient and local needy at the Good Samaritan inn organized labor cared for its own and our organization did not have to look after any of its membership. Now many of these members are out of work or are working only part time and they will not be in shape without help to carry on this fall and winter.

I would like to state my observations. America can never repay the debt it owes to organized labor when the country emerges from the present depression. American labor has taken it on the neck and on the chin and is still taking it and is still suffering, but it is not grumbling, but is trusting in a God on high and in a government that is now trembling. Labor hopes and is assisting to maintain this government by patriotic and Christian forbearance. The American people owe an everlasting obligation to organized labor. It is the outstanding power and force that is holding the government together and bearing its breast to every emergency of the government.

I ask every citizen to give what is in his power to help these men to take care of and protect the needy during the coming winter and their families and keep them from want. The honest Christian laboring men form an army that offers this country the greatest protection it could have. I hope the people will see the justice that is due and that they will "give 'til it hurts."

PAINTERS NAME NEW OFFICERS

A. L. Surrett Heads Local—Brighter Outlook for the Future Seen by Members.

Local 226, Painters, at the regular weekly meeting last Friday night named a complete set of officers, some changes being noted in the list supplied The Labor World, while some of the veterans are among those re-elected for the coming year. A. L. Surrett is the new president, succeeding W. A. (Zeke) Witt, and the following "assistants" were named to work with him:

Vice-President—Horton Morrison.
Financial Secretary—J. A. Farmer.
Treasurer—J. G. Schrock.
Recording Secretary—C. H. Thurston.
Conductor—A. T. Jones.
Warden—H. M. Ottman.
Trustees—Charles Milford, Roy Bowen and F. S. Thurston.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—J. G. Schrock, W. D. Canada, A. L. Surrett, W. A. Witt, Lon Camp, Roy Bowen, M. H. Ortwein, J. G. Burkes.

The new officers of Local 226 begin their terms with prospects brighter than in many moons, a member of the board told The Labor World this week. Even now, he said, the local is in better condition both numerically and financially than at any time within the past two years, and while employment is by no means steady or general, an increasing number of actual days' work is being secured by the membership.

Stage Employes Name Officers

Members of Local 140, Stage Employes, apparently are well pleased with their official family, The Labor World being informed this week that all last year's officers were retained at the annual election held Sunday morning.

The list, as supplied The Labor World Thursday, follows:

President—Emmett Lockhart.
Vice-President—John Carpenter.
Recording Secretary—Karl Hawk.
Financial Secretary—Eb Carpenter.
Business Agent—Carter Gillespie.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Fred Gillespie.

It was announced that delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be named by President Lockhart.

RAILWAY WORKERS COERCED TO INCREASE PASSENGERS

London, Eng.—The power of the employers to coerce workers into propaganda work for the employers' interests was shown by the campaign initiated by the organized railway executives of Great Britain to secure increased passenger transportation at the expense of motor coaches.

"Every servant of the railways must become a salesman for railways," said Mr. Ashton Davies, passenger manager of the L. M. S. railway. "He must think railways, talk railways, and even dream railways. Even an ordinary conversation must be brought round to the subject of railways."

THE MANUFACTURERS SEEK TO ABOLISH HOLIDAYS PLAN

Northampton, Eng.—British boot and shoe manufacturers declared they would propose the abolition of the holidays plan at the coming general conference of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.

For ten years past the holiday fund has been in general practice. Employers and employes make weekly contributions of like amount and the operatives receive certain sums immediately before the Easter, Whitsuntide, August and Christmas holidays.

Originally this was a voluntary agreement, but in 1922 was made a part of the national agreement.

Union officials said they regarded the abolition of the scheme as unthinkable.

COURT CALLS FOR OBSERVANCE OF LABOR DAY

Schools, Offices to Be Closed September 5.

RESOLUTION MAKES HOLIDAY OFFICIAL

First Formal Recognition by County Squires Declares Move Permanent.

For the first time in many years, Hamilton county will officially recognize Labor Day this year, and all county schools and various offices will be closed for the entire day.

A resolution providing for the above, and calling upon all citizens to fittingly observe the day set aside in honor of America's workers, was passed by the county court in quarterly session Monday. An amendment to the resolution, which was introduced by 'Squires Ernest Dennis and Wilkes Thrasher, and unanimously passed on a roll call vote, recognizes Labor Day as a permanent holiday.

Attention is called to the fact that local labor organizations are planning a great celebration for Labor Day, and the resolution states that an opportunity should be afforded citizens of all groups to "recognize the worth of labor to our community, and participate with the workers in their public celebration of that day."

The resolution follows, excepting the amendment, which was added following the introduction originally:

A resolution proclaiming Monday, September 5, 1932, a legal holiday, and calling for its general observance as such in Hamilton county.

Whereas, on June 28, 1894, President Grover Cleveland signed a bill passed by both houses of congress proclaiming the first Monday in September as Labor Day, as follows:

"A bill making labor day a legal holiday:

"Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, in the same manner as Christmas, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are now by law public holidays;" and

Whereas, through the efforts of labor practically every state in the union has proclaimed the first Monday in September as Labor Day; and,

Whereas, the great American labor movement, in war and in peace, has demonstrated the sound patriotism and Americanism of its rank and file, and has in foreign and domestic crises acted as a bulwark against forces which had for their purpose the destruction of our government and its institutions; and,

Whereas, local labor is planning to fittingly celebrate this holiday with a program of sports and entertainment; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Hamilton county court, in quarterly session assembled this fourth day of July, 1932, joins with our national and state governments in thus honoring those who toil, proclaims Monday, September 5, 1932, a legal holiday, and calls for its general observance by the closing of public offices, schools, etc., that our citizens of all groups may recognize the worth of labor to our community, and may participate with the workers in their public celebration of that day.

Dispatches from Wheeling, W. Va., report that the Yorkville tin plant of the Wheeling Steel corporation is now working at capacity, employing nearly 2,000 men, for the first time in many months.

First Duty Now Is Organization, Weber Declares

To Keep Up Union and Activities Paramount Tasks Before Labor in Present Crisis, Re-elected Musicians' Head Says.

JOSEPH N. WEBER

Los Angeles, July 6.—One of the first duties of labor organizations in the present economic crisis is to remain organized and bend all efforts against the weakening of their activities, no matter how unfavorable the odds nor how difficult the task, President Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians, told the thirty-seventh annual convention of the organization here. President Weber was re-elected and given an ovation.

"No matter how impatient and idealistic we may be in the defense of the principles of organized labor, and no matter how right we may be in pointing out to he wage workers the economic justice to which they are entitled, now if ever," President Weber said, "it is our duty, even though our heads are in the clouds, to remain with our feet on terra firma—to treat realities as they exist and not apply philosophical speculations to same, but to apply beneficial constructiveness to conditions as we find them, and not as we would have them. An idealist should not ignore realities. This appears to me the only sane position that the leaders of our movement, local or national, should assume.

"It is obvious that when labor is in demand, it is easier for organized labor to better the conditions of its members than in times of unemployment. A labor union which at the present time, to a considerable degree, maintains an undiminished standard of wages for its members who are working and can indeed boast of a successful defense of the principles for which it contends, has rendered its members a service, the future value of which cannot be overestimated. Such a union will be in a position eventually to conform to favorable conditions in a manner benefiting its members to the same degree that its conforming to unfavorable conditions permitted it to mitigate the damage the latter caused the material standards of its members."

In closing a review of conditions affecting musicians, President Weber said that the depression, with its resulting misery, was caused by overproduction, underconsumption, unemployment, uncontrolled distribution, uncontrolled use of the money of the people by financial interests, and, as the result of it all, the decrease in the purchasing power of the masses.

"It is a crying shame," he declared, "that we should experience unmerciful suffering in a country that produces more than the people need for decent subsistence. However, we have a right to hope that the conscience of the country has been awakened and that the government, through proper legislation, will solve the problem of preventing its recurrence, as failing to do this, it will place itself in the position of a Nero fiddling while Rome burned."

Booth Barber Shop Moves to Arcade

Booth's barber shop, which has been located at 18 West Eighth street, has removed to No. 14 Arcade, and a modern, sanitary shop is among the first business institutions to locate in the new Arcade. Besides Mr. Booth, the personnel of the shop includes W. A. "Woodrow" Wilson, Joe Burton and F. H. Horton, all, of course, members of Local 415.

COMMITTEE TO PROBE RECORDS OF CANDIDATES

Labor Will Seek Views of All Aspirants.

TO COMPILE DATA FOR USE OF FRIENDS

Information Secured Will Be Submitted for Consideration of Voters.

Records of candidates for political office, if any, and the views of various aspirants on matters affecting the public welfare, with particular reference to the masses, will be thoroughly gone into by a nonpartisan political committee named this week by President George W. Perry, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, under authority of a resolution adopted at last regular meeting of that body.

The committee, Mr. Perry said, will be expected to delve deeply into the records of any who have formerly held office, and will probably submit questionnaires to those who are offering for positions for the first time. When the information has been received and compiled, he said, report will be made to Central Body, and the data thus gained will be passed on by various means to all members of organized labor and their friends.

Work of the committee will be started immediately, according to plans, and friends of organized labor will be given the information in ample time to plan according to the dictates of their consciences in view of the facts submitted.

The duties of the committee will cover a wide field, including candidates for national, state and local offices. It is presumed, however, that action of the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods with respect to the governor's race will be approved, and that committee's indorsement of the candidacy of Hon. Hill McAlister in the democratic primary will be made the official action of local bodies.

The committee named by President Perry is as follows:

Tom F. Hall, Railroad Machinists, chairman; Felix Hamil, Moving Picture Machine Operators; W. A. Witt, Painters; Paul J. Aymon, Soft Drink Workers; W. L. Wergin, Contract Machinists; F. S. Thurston, Painters, and R. M. Cooke, Typographical.

Appointment of a committee to investigate complaints that nonresidents are being employed by both city and county departments while local citizens are begging for employment was also announced by President Perry, as follows: Z. B. Bender, Carpenters; M. H. Ortwein, Painters, and A. C. Kamin, Moving Picture operators.

"DENVER PLAN" OF LABEL DRIVE WITHOUT BOYCOTT

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Typographical union does not use the boycott and its "unfair list" in promoting the use of union label printing, according to G. A. LaVelle, president of the union, who described what he calls the "Denver plan" of extending the label.

"No attack is made on the employer who is outside the union," Mr. LaVelle said. "In fact, under the plan he is completely ignored, the object always being to put printing in union offices.

"The chief point stressed is: the union man and woman are disposed to give friendly consideration to the concern which shows its friendliness to them. The union label on printed matter indicates this, and its unobtrusive use, which would be passed without attention by those outside the labor movement, is taken as a friendly invitation by those who favor the principle of trade unionism."

A large increase in the number of destitute women in New York City is reported by the Salvation Army.

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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1932.

Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

Chapter I

[illegible] exasperated [illegible] part of the [illegible] taking a [illegible]
—Emerson

TODAY the wage-earner is disturbed by the unhappy thought that the courts of this country, under pressure from [illegible] interests, have established as their guiding principle that justice is founded upon property rights. In making property sovereign the courts have merely followed the lead of "big business," which scoffs at the suggestion of a humane estimate of men and their needs in a so-called democratic state, and in making property sovereign our courts have done their full share in relegating the common people to a position where they are utterly without consequence or importance in the government that are taxed to support. This has been done without incurring the wage-earner's wrath by making his interests useless to him through the simple expediency of ignoring him in the economic life of the nation and in the case of the wage-earner and the courts it has been accomplished through consistently adverse decisions and judicial interpretations of laws.

Labor is clear and specific in its charge that not only do most laws favor its employers but that the courts are against it in minor as well as major issues before the law. The laboring man is not in doubt in the least that the courts are openly siding with wealth for year after year he sees legislative enactments favorable to him or designed to protect him fought successfully by the vested interests. To his amazement he sees public service corporations doing much as they please and without a sign of fear that attorneys-general and other guardians of the people's interests will [illegible] into court.

He sees manufacturers openly seeking to get [illegible] covering [illegible] of [illegible], running [illegible], etc., and [illegible] stopped through [illegible] of manufacturers' [illegible] agents he sees it attacked as [illegible] unconstitutional. If a law [illegible] the ordeal of the [illegible] and corrupt legislatures [illegible] constitutional [illegible] a case [illegible] decision of one of these laws is at once he sees the business men of the corporation in effect commend it for the evasion through the court's decision in favor of the defendant.

Everywhere the wage-earner [illegible] practically every law [illegible] him, though properly [illegible] and enforced, and, furthermore, [illegible] if a violator of [illegible] were prosecuted [illegible] be small [illegible] sion against [illegible]

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—[illegible] bill [illegible] that [illegible] labor [illegible] than political life.

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor officially on record in favor of repeal of the eighteenth amendment?

A.—Yes, but it has urged modification as an immediate measure. President Green reiterated this before the democratic convention in Chicago.

* * *

Q.—Do all unions have union labels?

A.—No, but practically all whose members are in manufacturing trades have them and they are organized into the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., of which John J. Manning is secretary-treasurer, with offices in the A. F. of L. building.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

Job Insecurity and Low Wages

During the present business depression most college and university professors have maintained silence from the point of view of criticizing our economic order under which employers have thrown over 10,000,000 workers into the unemployed army and drastically reduced the wages of millions more kept at work.

It is therefore refreshing to find Prof. Arthur E. Wood, of the University of Michigan, pulling away the smoke screen of the apologists and blurting out the truth that "insecurity of the job and low wages are a normal aspect of our industrial system."

He said that unemployment so greatly increased during the depression is seriously injuring home security, with jobless workers compelled to ask charity organizations to care for their families.

Prof. Wood added that "one service of the present depression will be to throw the high light of criticism upon an industrial order that makes such ravages into the family life of the people."

Criticism amounts to nothing unless it results in the application of tangible remedies to cure things criticized.

Labor criticizes both normal and abnormal unemployment and low wages. Labor also presents remedies for these evils.

To remedy unemployment, labor demands that the length of the work week and work day shall be decreased to whatever extent necessary to provide jobs for all the jobless.

To remedy low wages, labor demands that minimum wages shall be high enough to enable the people to purchase the output of all the workers in all our industries.

The autocrats who own and control industry, if they had the will to do it, could make labor's job and wage policies effective in short order. So far they have quite generally refused to do so.

Labor refuses to permit charity standards of existence to be set up permanently in the United States for millions of the unemployed.

Labor also refuses to permit the living standards of those who are employed to be permanently reduced by part-time work and low pay.

The shorter work week and work day and higher wages must come. It is dangerous to put them off too long. The unemployed will not consent to live forever on the garbage can standards of public and private charity. The employers should not wait until the degradation of millions of our workers leads them to the borderland of revolt.

Labor's Work Day and Work Week

Certain so-called "progressives" and "radical" critics of organized labor's shorter hours policy declare that the five-day week would not provide work for all of the jobless.

This criticism indicates either a misunderstanding or a willful misstatement of labor's policy.

Labor proclaims the right of every able-bodied person in the United States to a job.

Labor demands that to secure this right the length of the work week and work day must be decreased to whatever extent may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

Labor desires to see the five-day week universally applied with the hours per day lowered to whatever extent may be required to absorb all the unemployed.

It may be necessary to reduce the length of the work per day to six hours, five hours, or even four hours.

Work for all is labor's principle. The days of labor per week and the hours of labor per day must be adjusted to make this principle a living reality.

"Capable" Business Leaders

Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines corporation, declares that "the business of the country, our railroads, our industrial institutions and our financial institutions, are in capable hands."

The "capable" hands referred to by Mr. Watson are the officials who manage our business concerns.

Under our industrial system, work opportunities are owned as a private monopoly by the men who own our business establishments.

The workers can live only by selling their ability to produce wealth and perform service to the work opportunity owners.

To provide these work opportunities is the major moral function of business. During the last two and one-half years those who own and control business have refused to provide these work opportunities for over ten million workers, and have reduced them and their families, numbering over thirty million persons, to the near starvation living standards imposed by private and public charity.

With this record of stupendous managerial incapacity, striking at the very life of our institutions, even the president of the International Business Machines corporation must be deaf, dumb, and blind to refer to our business leaders as "capable." Modern industrial history does not contain a more striking illustration of managerial executive bankruptcy.

Unemployment Insurance

Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, told the University of Michigan Institute of Labor that prior to the depression from 1,200,000 to 2,000,000 workers were "normally" unemployed in the United States. He also predicted that after the depression ends—if it ever does—around 3,000,000 will be "normally" and permanently unemployed unless the hours of labor are drastically shortened.

By "normally" unemployed Mr. Miller undoubtedly meant the number of jobless under conditions which obtain when those who own and control our industrial, commercial, and financial institutions conduct their businesses "as usual" with maximum profits for the owners and scant regard for the interests of labor.

The figures cited by Mr. Miller were interpreted in some quarters to imply the necessity for unemployment insurance. They imply nothing of the sort.

Unemployment, whether "normal" or "abnormal" is caused by the refusal of employers to adjust the number of work hours per week in accordance with the increased output of labor under machine production. As the increased output per worker enables fewer workers to produce a certain unit of commodities, reason dictates that the working hours for all the workers should be reduced so as to keep them all earning wages. But employers apply the unreasonable policy of discharging some workers and making the smaller number work as many hours per week as did the larger number. This employer policy is the cause of unemployment.

Unemployment insurance advocates say the jobless workers, created by the will of the employer, shall be supported on starvation rations during their idleness. This scheme perpetuates unemployment. It sets up two groups of workers with two living standards. One group with relatively steady employment will be able to buy a good living for themselves and their families. The other group, the insured jobless, will be compelled to live on the disgustingly low funds.

Labor abhors unemployment insurance. Labor abhors any institution that will perpetuate unemployment.

Labor demands that unemployment shall be prevented, not perpetuated.

Unemployment can be prevented by making the work week and work day short enough to put all the ten millions of jobless to work and keep them short enough so that all the workers shall be employed in the future.

Shortening the work week and work day to end unemployment is thoroughly reasonable.

Unemployment insurance to perpetuate unemployment is thoroughly unreasonable.

Raising Wages to Boost Business

FROM THE LITERARY DIGEST

In a day of salary cuts and wage-reductions, "when the average citizen has tied a double knot in his purse-strings because of fear of a reduction in income," in such days the news of an actual increase in wages comes pretty near being sensational.

The complete story is told, with interpretative editorial comment, by the Southern Automotive Journal of Atlanta. It is an Atlanta story.

There was Mr. J. W. Lyerly's Ansley garage. Work was just about at a standstill this spring, "the mechanics were twiddling their thumbs, waiting for service jobs." They all thought that the next step would be a wage-reduction, and so Mr. Lyerly called his force together one day and announced—a wage increase.

The first thing noticed was the effect on the working force:

> The wage increase was put into effect about the middle of March. One month later the business of the Ansley garage had doubled. About half the jobs have been the result of the outside sales efforts of the employes.
>
> The foreman, the eight mechanics and the porter all are busy as though this were the boom period of 1929 instead of the generally unsatisfactory year of 1932. There have been no reductions in the force. In fact, it has been necessary to add men for part-time employment during the last few weeks.

Then Mr. Lyerly decided he ought to tell the world. Not to get publicity, but to lead other employers to take similar action:

> For he is firmly convinced that a general wage increase would be the antidote to deflation, that it would be the certain remedy for depression, that it would stimulate new courage and initiative which would quickly bring a return of nation-wide prosperity.

So a modest little advertisement appeared in one of the local newspapers "stating that the Ansley garage had found the way to end depression—that a wage increase had been put into effect, and that this already had resulted in a large increase in business."

The effect was amazing, we read. People began to call upon or write to Mr. Lyerly, casting doubt upon his sanity, or applauding his courage.

Aside from the publicity value of this plan, the important question is this, we read in the Southern Automotive Journal, "Are higher wages of direct benefit to the employer?" Mr. Lyerly is reported as insisting that they certainly are:

> He says that during the last few weeks in which his shop has had so much more work to handle, his men have insisted on working overtime, without extra compensation. Aside from a night man, the closing hour is 5:30 p.m. But on many occasions the men have insisted on working until 7 or 8 o'clock, and it has been necessary to demand that they "call it a day."
>
> The other day a luxurious car with a South Carolina license tag stopped in front of the shop. "Is this the Ansley garage?" the driver inquired. On being answered in the affirmative, he said: "Well, there's considerable work I must have done on this car, and I wanted it to go to that garage man who had the nerve to boost the wages of his men."

The Atlanta editor comes to the conclusion that Mr. Lyerly's plan has certainly been most effective in his own business:

> Whether it would prove equally effective in another business might depend on whether the plan were inaugurated merely as a mercenary move or as a real public-spirited effort to help remedy the trouble which now afflicts the nation.
>
> We feel, too, that Mr. Lyerly is correct in his belief that a nation-wide movement toward wage increases would do more than anything else to restore that spirit of optimism and confidence which is the background of national prosperity.

In connection with the Atlanta story, it is interesting to find in the Albany (N. Y.) Evening News a statement from a manufacturer of envelopes, in Cohoes, who has gone through the depression without reducing wages, and has kept busy by active sales effort. Says this manufacturer, Mr. Robert M. Lackey:

> I believe that reducing wages, wholesale discharge of employees, and the working of others on short time absolutely destroys the purchasing power of the people, and is as ridiculous as an attempt to fill a barrel by opening the bung-hole.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

You know, I am nothing if not scientific. And I have been thinking deeply of late of certain very positive effects this depression seems bound to produce, judging by the certain effect it has already had upon myself, an average man, if there ever was one (outside of being married!). You know, I told you and your beloved readers once before I was an average man—and proved it! And I can reasonably assume that any effect this depression has upon me is bound to be common among others.

This peculiar effect I speak of is caused by the rigid economy I am forced to practice in eating, by circumstances over which I have no control, and I find that, if this depression lasts much longer, I will have trained my stomach to such an extent that I may be able to do without eating entirely. Already I have succeeded in shrinking to such an extent that a small veal chop, two rolls and a cup of coffee for breakfast forced me to quickly secure a gross of a certain digestant to secure relief from the heavy overload.

My doctor tells me that it will be much better for me physically, not to mention financially, but what is worrying me is what sort of effect is this going to have on the world's food markets and the poor farmers? If, as President William Green says, there are ten or eleven million people out of work, and they average two dependents each, and all that thirty million are training down on short rations as I am forced to do and this depression keeps on till we are all able to stop eating entirely, as I'm sure I will, isn't this going to play havoc with the food markets, for at least the "Plebian grub" class of groceries?

It looks like a very serious question that should be studied by some of our renowned economists and determine the real danger to our country. Then again, quite a number of us are very liable to die in this process, you know. It's worth serious thought on the part of us all!

The only bright spot I see in the whole matter is that those who do survive will be pretty doggoned tough and hardy! You couldn't kill 'em with an axe. Hoping you may escape,

H. F. B.

P. S. I wish to acknowledge the nice compliment paid to me in a recent issue by W. B. Dyche, who was pinch-hitting for Crosby in the "Electrical Etchings." I feel sure Mr. Dyche is a very clever and discriminating gentleman and a fine critic. I would like to meet him personally, and if I wasn't so busy on my duties as a high private in the ranks of the army of the unemployed I would deem it a great honor to have him take dinner with me! He is a man and a scholar and a gentleman!

TALK STRIKE ISSUE.

Conferences to determine whether there must be a strike of 27,000 cloakmakers are being held in New York. Negotiations have been in deadlock status for several weeks.

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POLLY RICH Highest Grade Pure White Flour—24 Lbs..... 63c
SUGAR Best Granulated. 5-lb. bag 23c; 10-lb. bag 43c; 25-lb. bag..... $1.05
MAYONNAISE "Kraft's," Full Pint Size—Jar..... 18c
MACARONI "Cook's" or "Yankee Doodle" 7-oz. Size—2 Packages..... 7c
OCTAGON SOAP Reg. Large Size, "Extra Special"—Bar 3c
OCTAGON TOILET Soap, Reg. 8c Size, Bar, 4c; 5 Bars..... 19c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Toledo printers have accepted a pay reduction. Day men take $47 a week instead of the former $52.50. Night men take $50 instead of the former $56.50.

Miami is taxing all automobile drivers to help the unemployed. Each driver is assessed $1, for which he will be given a license card. The tax is expected to raise about $100,000 for the year.

Building and engineering contracts reported for May in the sixteen southern states amount to more than $35,000,000. This is the largest monthly total this year.

Apex Electric company is behind on washing machine production. Several departments are operating night shifts.

William Z. Foster, red leader, was arrested in Los Angeles, charged with criminal syndicalism. He was about to begin a speech when police surrounded him and took him to jail. Later he was freed, police saying they had no evidence.

Pay of school teachers in Newark, N. J., has just been cut, reductions ranging from 1 to 15 per cent. Pension rights are not affected.

His appeal to the U. S. supreme court lost, Israel Lazar, first person convicted under the Pennsylvania sedition act since the war, must now serve his two to four-year term. Lazar, communist, was arrested in Philadelphia Aug. 29, 1928.

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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

What Next!

Reversal of designing ideas will soon give 12-cylinder auto engines the power of 16, it is announced. Greater cooling capacity results in this gain in power, tests have shown. Another growth of power is expected from hitherto banned lightening of unsprung weight.

YOUR BEST FRIENDS

Are going to make LABOR DAY one huge success. Will you be on the job by thinking, talking and boosting

LABOR DAY

Shame the Knocker by showing him what determined Union Men CAN DO!

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

emocratic Party Convention Declarations on Labor Matters

he planks of direct interest to la- In the platform adopted by the nal convention of the democratic y include recommendations for al appropriations to provide un- oyment relief, reduction in hours abor, advance planning of public e modification of the Volstead to legalize the manufacture and of beer and similar beverages, ge and unemployment insurance, amendment of the antitrust laws an interest of labor and small ness concerns.

e text of the planks follows:

Unemployment.

he only hope for improving pres- nditions, restoring employment, ding permanent relief to the peo- and bringing the nation back to former proud position of domes- happiness and of financial, indus- agricultural and commercial dership in the world lies in a dras- change in economic and govern- al policies.

Unemployment Relief.

tension of federal credit to the es to provide unemployment relief ever the diminishing resources the states make it impossible for to provide for the needy; ex- pansion of the federal program of necessary and useful construction af- fected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, includ- ing the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterways.

Shorter Hours.

The spread of employment by a substantial reduction in the hours of labor, the encouragement of the shorter week by applying that princi- ple in government service; advance planning of public works.

Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pensions.

Unemployment and old-age insur- ance under state laws.

Volstead Act Amendment.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such al- coholic content as is permissible un- der the constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed reve- nue.

Anti-Trust Laws.

Strict and impartial enforcement of the antitrust laws to prevent monop- oly and unfair trade practices, and revision thereof for the better pro- tection of labor and the small packer and distributor.

epublican Party Convention Declarations on Labor Matters

he platform adopted by the na- l convention of the republican contains the following planks bjects of interest to the Ameri- labor movement:

Unemployment Relief.

to American traditions and ples of government the admin- tion has regarded the relief prob- as one of state and local respon- ity. The work of local agencies, lic and private, have been co-or- ted and enlarged on a nation- scale under the leadership of the sident.

dden and unforeseen emergencies as the drought have been met the Red Cross and the govern- t. The United States public th service has been of inestimable ef to stricken areas.

here has been magnificent re- se and action to relieve distress citizens, organizations and agen- public and private, throughout country.

provide against the possible ure of local and state agencies, president has urged the congress erate an emergency relief fund be loaned temporarily to any state showing of actual need and tem- ry failure of its financial re- ces.

he republican party indorses this ed and policy and is opposed to federal government entering di- into the field of private char- nd direct relief to the individual. ognizing that real relief to un- loyment must come through a re- l of industrial activity and agri- re to the promotion of which our effort must be directed, our n state and nation undertakes all in its power that is hu- possible to see that distress is relieved in accordance with erican principles and traditions.

Wages.

believe in the principle of high es.

Hours of Labor.

favor the principle of the ur work week and shorter work with its application to govern- t as well as to private employ- , as rapidly and as constructively nditions will warrant.

Home Building.

favor legislation designed to ulate, encourage and assist in e building.

Immigration.

he restriction of immigration is a erican policy. Our party formu- ed and enacted into law the quota em which for the first time has e possible an adequate control of gn immigration. Rigid examina- of applicants in foreign coun- has prevented the coming of nals and other undesirable es, while other provisions of the have enabled the president to end immigration of foreign wage- ers, who otherwise, directly or ectly, would have increased un- loyment among native-born and ly resident foreign-born wage- ers in this country. As a result, igration is now less than at any during the past 100 years.

favor the continuance and enforcement of our present laws this subject.

Department of Labor.

commend the constructive work the United States department of or.

Collective Bargaining.

llective bargaining by responsi- representatives of employers and oyes of their own choice without interference of any one is rec- ized and approved.

Labor Legislation.

gislation such as laws prohibit- alien contract labor, peonage la- and the "shanghaiing" of sailors, eight-hour labor law on govern- contracts and in government loyment; provision for railroad safety devices, of methods of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in industrial labor disputes, including the adjustment of railroad disputes, the providing of compensation for injury to government employes (the forerunner of federal workers' compensation acts), and other laws to aid and protect labor are of republican origin, and have had and will continue to have the unswerving support of the party.

U. S. Employment Service.

We commend the constructive work of the United States employment service in the department of labor. This service was enlarged and its activities extended through an appropriation made possible by the president with the co-operation of the congress. It has done high service for the unemployed in the ranks of civil life and in the ranks of former soldiers of the World war.

Freedom of Speech.

Freedom of speech, press and assemblage are fundamental principles upon which our form of government rests. These vital principles should be preserved and protected.

Child Welfare.

The children of our nation, our future citizens, have had the most solicitous thought of our president. Child welfare and protection has been a major effort of this administration. The organization of the White House conference on child health and protection is regarded as one of the outstanding accomplishments of this administration.

Welfare work in all its phases has had the support of the president and aid of the administration. The work of organized agencies, local, state and federal, has been advanced and an increased impetus given by that recognition and help. We approve and pledge a continuation of that policy.

Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico, being a part of the United States and its inhabitants American citizens, we believe that they are entitled to a good-faith recognition of the spirit and purpose of their organic act. We, therefore, favor the inclusion of the island in all legislative and administrative measures enacted or adopted by congress or otherwise for the economic benefit of their fellow citizens of the mainland.

LEWIS EXPLAINS BILL TO GUARANTEE EMPLOYMENT

Washington.—Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, urged favorable action on his bill to guarantee equal employment for all workers through a system of national trade associations at a hearing before the house committee on ways and means.

The bill declares that "every citizen possesses a right to work and is entitled to the protection of the laws in maintaining such right and in demanding an equal share of the employment available in the trade."

Representative Lewis said his measure would distribute equal shares of employment to every member of the various trade associations formed under the supervision of the federal trade commission, and would provide life and disability insurance, workmen's accident compensation, workmen's pension and unemployment insurance.

CHURCH FOR ARMS CUT.

Highest officials of nearly a score of national church bodies joined in a message to President Hoover, expressing "most hearty approval" of his "courageous proposal" for the reduction of armaments. The church leaders described the proposal as "highly prophetic" and expressed the judgment that the president's "constructive leadership" will be enthusiastically welcomed by the members of all the churches.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The air is filled with proposals to mitigate the effects of depression. Come now the railroad unions proposing a reconstruction finance corporation to make loans to wage-earners to be used for necessities.

It is true and more than true that the government has poured out money and credit to the bankers.

The government likewise has helped the railroads which at long last were faced with a day of reckoning when paper had to be met and with no chance to meet it with new issues, as of old.

It is fair to ask that something be done for the plain man who has no mill for the issuance of bonds or stocks—who has not even a job.

* * *

But the really adequate thing to do for the common man, the plain man, or whatever else people have to call a working man, is to give him work.

To give him a loan of up to $500 as the railroad unions propose, would get many a family out of desperation and it would turn loose a flood of purchasing power.

As an immediate relief measure it would have great effect.

But meanwhile unless we drive for permanent measures we shall be simultaneously on the road to a repetition of disaster.

Money loaned, money raised for construction, money put into whatever emergency project, has to be repaid, even as the war debts have to be paid, and even as they plague, so probably will these new obligations later plague us for repayment.

But when desperation rides it isn't fussy about the horse.

Other funds exhausted, St. Louis aldermen will consider raising $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 for unemployed relief by bond issue.

Columbia university proposes to construct a $7,000,000 30-story college building on the campus in New York.

Condensed Report to the Comptroller

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA

AS OF JUNE 30, 1932

Liabilities

Loans and Discounts	$14,739,794.53
Overdrafts	1,394.34
U. S. Bonds	2,643,726.57
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,222,413.18
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	1,514,260.95
Other Real Est., Including Old Bkng. House	748,293.33
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	38,807.00
Other Assets	60,770.14
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	3,769,781.28
	$24,859,241.32

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	503,252.64
Reserve for Taxes and Other Purposes	153,485.11
Quarterly Dividend Payable July 1, 1932	50,000.00
Circulation	2,500,000.00
Letters of Credit	38,807.00
Due Federal Reserve Bank	1,229,736.21
Bills Payable	1,312,500.00
Deposits	15,071,460.36
	$24,859,241.32

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

of the

Hamilton National Bank

Chattanooga, Tenn.

In Response to the Comptroller's Call as of June 30, 1932

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$13,188,134.45
Overdrafts		2,035.64
U. S. Bonds and Premiums		2,049,214.88
Bank Building (Five Offices)		1,462,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (Five Offices)		120,479.70
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		429,475.48
Other Real Estate		74,219.94
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		320,546.20
State, Municipal and Listed Bonds	$ 780,089.34	
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	1,088,954.17	
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	4,195,859.66	6,064,903.17
TOTAL RESOURCES		$23,808,751.09

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,287,617.14
Reserve for Dividends	45,276.75
National Bank Notes	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	320,546.20
Deposits	18,155,311.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$23,808,751.09

The above figures do not include the Hamilton Securities Corporation with paid-in capital stock of $500,000 nor do they include any of our associate banks.

We Cordially Invite Business From Individuals, Business Organizations and Banks!

STATEMENT

Issued in Response to Call State Superintendent of Banks

as of

June 15, 1932

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts			$ 2,995,457.14
Overdrafts			5,190.62
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures			709,372.04
United States Bonds	$ 362,847.23		
Commercial Paper	105,000.00		
Call Loans	300,000.00		
Cash and Due from Banks	1,791,185.24		
	$2,559,032.47		
State, County and Municipal Bonds	$ 254,644.52		
Other Readily Salable Market Bonds	668,075.53	922,720.05	3,481,752.52
Total			$ 7,191,772.32

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 625,000.00	
Surplus	750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	287,065.43	$1,662,065.43
Reserves		136,027.35
Deposits		5,393,679.54
Total		$7,191,772.32

DIRECTORS

J. J. Mahoney
Vice-President
Star Box and Printing Co.

Gaston C. Raoul
President
Tennessee Furniture Corp.

M. E. Temple
President
Chattanooga Furniture Co.

R. J. Maclellan
President
Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co.

George T. Hunter
President
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

W. F. Hutcheson
President
Mountain City Mills

Charles Hardie
Hardie & Caudle

Jo C. Guild, Jr.
Vice-President
Tennessee Electric Power Co.

T. O. Duff
President
McKesson-Duff Drug Co.

T. H. McKinney
Vice-President
Standard-Coosa-Thatcher

Z. Cartter Patten
Vice-President
Volunteer State Life Ins. Co.

J. R. Hedges
Hedges-Walsh-Weidner Co.

S. K. Johnson
Attorney

J. F. Harrison
President
Chattanooga Glass Co.

Bradley Currey
Vice-Pres. and Cashier
American Trust and Banking Company

D. H. Griswold
Vice-President
American Trust and Banking Company

S. L. Probasco
Vice-President
American Trust and Banking Company

E. Y. Chapin
President
American Trust and Banking Company

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING CO.

Market at East Eighth

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by E. C. Gates and wife, Georgia B. Gates, dated October 22, 1924, of record in book "S", Volume 10, Page 453, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second [illegible] District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot Number Thirteen (13), Block Number Fourteen (14), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of said Addition of record in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 17th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47057
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Pearl L. Cates vs. Milton E. Cates

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Milton E. Cates is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Will J. Watson, Atty. 7-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by John A. Wiley, Jr., and wife, Mary Mildred Wiley, dated May 15, 1926, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 222, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the [illegible] District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot Number Sixteen (16), C. M. Preston's Subdivision of Block Number Four (4), Missionary Ridge Land Company's Subdivision known as East Lake, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book [illegible], page [illegible], in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts [illegible] feet on the East line of Avenue "I" and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred eight (108) feet to the west line of a ten (10) foot alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 17th day of June, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

7-8 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47069
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bertha Elsberry vs. Herbert Elsberry

It appearing from from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herbert Elsberry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47070
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Leb Snider vs. Bessie Snider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Snider is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon [illegible] ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This [illegible] day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 4053

Sam Bright Motor Co. vs. Clarence Huggins

Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

[illegible] appearing by affidavit that the defendant [illegible] the jurisdiction of this court, and that the [illegible] cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 15½ East Seventh St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit or [illegible] will be [illegible] proceeded [illegible]

This June [illegible], 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47059
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Esther Seeley vs. M. A. Seeley

[illegible] M. A. Seeley [illegible] resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This [illegible] day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Seymour, Atty. 7-29

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Princely Salary Roster of Roads Shown by Couzens

Twenty-two High Officials on Four Lines Draw Total of $1,294,500 — Southern Pacific Pays $1,191,930 to Thirty-five.

Washington, July 7.—Twenty-two top officials on only four class 1 railroads are paid an aggregate annual salary roll of $1,294,500.

There are several individual salaries of $135,000 per year.

Thirty-five Southern Pacific officials whose individual salaries are $10,000 or more draw a total of $1,191,930.

Senator Couzens, Michigan, dug these figures from interstate commerce records and has been spilling them all over the place in a damaging bombardment. It is his belief that they ought to bear some relation to loans applied for by railroads from the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Borrows, But Pays Well.

Couzens said that despite the fact that the St. Louis & San Francisco system is so hard up it had to borrow $5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation, its president gets $63,000 a year and its board chairman $36,000.

Here are Couzens' figures on three roads:

Pennsylvania Road — President, $135,000; vice-president, $58,500; five vice-presidents of divisions, each $31,500; four other vice-presidents, $36,000, $45,000, $45,000 and $54,000, and others down to $10,000.

Southern Pacific—Executive committee chairman, $135,000; president, $90,000; executive vice-president, $36,000; executive committee vice-chairman, $76,500; other executives to a total of thirty-five from $31,000 down to $10,000.

Baltimore & Ohio—Forty-two officers getting $10,000 or more each; president, $120,000; senior vice-president, $76,500; another vice-president, $54,000, another at $45,000.

Figures Go to Senate.

The total salary roll will be laid before the senate soon. Couzens got his information to help him in getting an appropriation to enable the interstate commerce commission to carry on its work.

Girl—I can't remember the words to that new song.

Her Father (trying to read)—That makes it easier. Now all you've got to do to make me happy is to forget the tune.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-172

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

Cut Work-Week to Use Full Power Of American Labor, Says Howard

By CHARLES P. HOWARD
President, International Typographical Union.

Prosperity for all classes demands that the work-day and work-week shall be restricted to an extent that full use of our man-power within the limits established will not produce more than that which can be purchased and consumed.

The only element which has anything to lose from a properly balanced economic and industrial system are those who have been taking enormous profits at the expense of all other elements of the nation.

Wage cutting is no solution for the present problem. No matter how cheaply articles can be produced unemployed men and women cannot buy because they have nothing with which to purchase. So long as these unemployed millions cannot buy there can be no resumption of business and no prosperity.

Domestic demand cannot be artificially increased by wage reductions based upon the theory that lower production costs will increase the volume of business. Each cut in wages reduces the purchasing power of the nation by just as much as the aggregate of such reductions. What we need is to increase the ability of the workers to buy and consume rather than further restriction.

It is recognized as an inescapable economic law that wages in any industry must be within the ability to pay. But lower wages to maintain unjustified profits or meet financial burdens which result from unnecessary expansion and speculative excesses will be strenuously opposed.

Economy Burden Put on Workers In Mongrel Act

Payless Furloughs But One of Many Ways Federal Employes Will Help Save $150,000,000—Overtime Work Must Be Gift.

Washington, July 7.—Though it was called "a bill with which nobody is satisfied" and with the chance of a subsequent concurrent resolution to eliminate the provision barring employment of married women whose husbands work, the so-called economy bill as passed by the house was approved this week by the senate, 35 to 11, and went to the White House to become law.

With less than half of the senate present, eleven senators opposed adoption of the measure. They were: Republicans—Blaine, Dale, Davis, La Follette, Reed and Schall; democrats—Bulow, Caraway, Copeland, Lewis and Pittman.

Senator La Follette, after branding the measure "a humiliating surrender by the senate," said he realized further opposition would be futile, though he said he would be glad to assume responsibility for its defeat if that could be accomplished.

Called "Mongrel" Act.

The measure is designed to save $150,000,000 in the coming fiscal year. It enforces a 30-day furlough without pay upon government employes everywhere, except those earning less than $1,000 a year and with certain other exceptions, including enlisted personnel of the army, navy and marine corps. The furlough plan is equivalent to a salary cut of 8.3 per cent. The furlough plan was advocated by the American Federation of Labor as the alternative to straight salary reduction, but, as one spokesman put it, "We did not approve this mongrel measure."

Automatic pay increases and promotions within grades will cease.

No Overtime Pay.

Pay for overtime and Sundays and holidays will cease. Workers now getting a 10 per cent differential for night work will get five.

No federal service vacancies will be filled without written consent of the president.

Annual leave with pay will be reduced to fifteen days, but not during this year. This year there is no leave with pay.

Retirement pay will be based on the annual rate before reductions and deductions will be made accordingly.

Retired military officers holding civilian positions will not be allowed to draw more than $3,000 a year, including pensions, though they have served their entire career with the stipulation that upon retirement a definite rate would be paid after retirement.

Will Seek Modification.

There is every reason to believe that upon convening the new congress labor will inaugurate a campaign to modify the measure in many of its important provisions. But for at least six months the draft as it stands will be the law.

Unless there is modification by resolution, employed couples must choose which will continue to work for the government and in many cases must choose which will work at all. Department heads who are able to save by economies will not be allowed to use their savings to maintain employment, but must turn the money into the treasury. Department heads also must enforce as many workless days as possible, in addition to the mandatory 30-day furlough without pay.

A political leader is a forward-looking individual who gets ahead of the crowd after he finds which way it's going.

Injunction Against Labor Union Denied

Judge Sullivan Upholds Wisconsin Anti-Injunction Law in Picketing Case — Persuading Persons to Aid Union Legal.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Circuit Judge Daniel W. Sullivan denied the petition of the Tugenberg Baking company for an injunction to restrain Bakers' Union Local No. 752 from picketing the concern's place of business and soliciting patrons to stop buying the company's products.

First Case Heard.

The case was the first one heard under the new Wisconsin labor code passed by the legislature of 1931, which permits the taking of oral testimony before a temporary injunction can be granted in connection with labor disputes.

The controversy arose when the company refused to deal with the union relative to wages. Picketing began shortly after two of the employes quit and joined the union.

Picketing Defended.

Attorney Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, representing the union, claimed a strike was in force at the plant and defended the picketing under the labor code. The baking company contended there was no strike, and that their employes were willing to work for low wages.

"The purpose of the law," Padway told Judge Sullivan, "is to give the unions more freedom in fighting their economic battles. It endeavors to give to union employes the same privilege the capitalist employer has by virtue of his monew power. It was set up to equalize the struggle."

Constitutionality Affirmed.

Judge Sullivan gave judicial approval to the new code, and held that all provisions in applying it to the Tugenberg case were constitutional. He said that under the law the pickets had the right to attempt to persuade persons to buy union-made bread, provided no force or intimidation was used.

"We are pleased at the result of the first trial of the new Wisconsin labor code," said J. J. Handley, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. "We didn't expect anything else, because the matter had been discussed and considered by so many eminent lawyers that we were satisfied the law was constitutional."

Blow to Antiunion Employers.

The decision of Judge Sullivan was a blow to the Milwaukee Employers' council and affiliated groups who fought bitterly against enactment of the labor code. The organization attacked it in the state legislature as unconstitutional and vicious.

NEW JERSEY LESISLATURE BANS YELLOW DOG CONTRACT

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey senate adopted the "yellow dog" contract bill, already passed by the house.

The bill voids agreements between employers and employes in which the latter stipulate that they will not join labor unions, or if they are already members that they will withdraw.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Edward D. Ballentine, Jr., who is a member of Newark Typographical union.

FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

A committee to form permanent organization in favor of old age pensions has been organized in Washington, D. C. Leifur Magnusson, international labor office representative, is chairman. John B. Colpoys, editor of the Trades Unionist, is a vice-chairman.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

W. B. Dyche, Pitching Nine Innings for E. E. Crosby.

Frank Krug—I'd like to get off this afternoon to get married.

Boss—Can't you wait until Saturday?

Krug—No. She's going away for the week-end.

* * *

Now Ain't Dat Sumpin.

Brother Williams comes through with:

"Brethren, we mus' do something to remedy de status quo," said a negro preacher to his congregation.

"Brother Jones, what am de status quo?" asked a member of the flock.

"Dat, brother," said the preacher, "am latin for de mess we's in."

* * *

They say that more than 467,000 tons of water pour over Niagara Falls every minute. Just wondering how many we got Monday afternoon, looked about even to me.

* * *

Brothers, Brother Lowe has a new member in his family and doing nicely, thanks.

* * *

J. H. Lofty—I see you advertised for a man to retail pigeons.

Owner—Yes, are you a salesman?

J. H. L.—Oh, no. I just had a curiosity to find out how the poor birds lost their tails in the first place.

* * *

L. D. Vaughn—Say, Bill, if you had five bucks in your pocket, what would you think?

Bill Irvin—I'd think I had somebody else's pants on.

* * *

It is rumored that Mr. Ira Patten is much improved and has decided to leave off chewing gum. Not being used to chewing gum nearly cost him his tongue. Just chewed the tongue by mistake.

* * *

Unlike an automobile, defective parts of the human machine cannot be replaced. Let's work safely and guard our health, then we won't need spare parts.

* * *

Sure I am highly elated. Why shouldn't I be? We now have Frank (Rags) Ragland back on our Lookout ball club, and you just watch old percentage climb now.

* * *

No news from either the Howard or Crosby ranches, but hope for the best of luck. The last I heard from the Crosby ranch corn was the main thing, stalks 12 feet high and corn (on the cob) every other foot but maybe the next report it will be every foot in the barrel (fluid).

A lady member says she has never seen a congressman drunk on the floor of the house, but maybe she didn't look under the desks.

FENTRESS COA

"100 Per Cent Union"

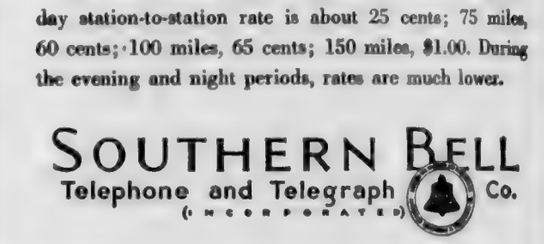
ACME COAL C

622 East Ninth Street

Walter D. Moore T. F.

PHONE 6-1183

Patronize our Advertisers.



Though vacations scatter the family the Telephone keeps them together

Vacation time is here and soon thousands of families will be scattering to various places to spend their vacations. Some will go to the seashore, others to the mountains or on week-end motor trips; yet large numbers of these vacationists will keep in close touch with relatives and friends back home by telephone.

People are fast learning that it adds much to the pleasure of their vacations and the happiness of those left at home when they call back at regular intervals.

The cost is small. To most places 25 miles away, the day station-to-station rate is about 25 cents; 75 miles, 60 cents; 100 miles, 65 cents; 150 miles, $1.00. During the evening and night periods, rates are much lower.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co. (INCORPORATED)

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 15, 1932 — Number 12

UNION MINERS ARE LOCKED OUT BY 2 COMPANIES

More Misery Reported for Coal Diggers.

OPERATORS DEMAND LOWER STANDARDS

Charities Will Now Have Complete Burden of Feeding Workers.

After managing to exist for many months by reason of the fact that income derived from their work in the coal mines was supplemented by donations of food and clothing from farmers and the Red Cross, mine workers in Fentress county, Tennessee, were officially locked out by the Fentress and Davidson companies this week, according to Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of District 19.

Although a joint agreement was entered into one year ago, Mr. Williams said, conditions were forced on the workers which were in some cases worse than those inflicted upon the nonunion miners of Tennessee, but no protest was made, the workers feeling that with a resumption of business they might, in an organized capacity, be enabled to build up conditions to a semblance of American-ism.

However, the agreement expired April 8, previous to which time the mines prepared a new contract similar to that which had been in effect during the past twelve months, and which provided for no increase in operating costs. This was answered by the coal companies named with a demand for 20 per cent decrease in wages and other requirements which the workers regarded as impossible to meet. Among the demands of the mine owners, said Mr. Williams, was that all employes must agree to rent company house, and any one violating this plan would be immediately discharged. Purchase of a modest home, or even the raising of a garden to supplement the meager income after long hours of toil in the coal mines, was thus effectively barred, Mr. Williams pointed out.

The mine workers unanimously refused to accept the ultimatum, and the works of both companies are completely closed.

Discussing the matter this week with a representative of The Labor World, Mr. Williams said:

"Miners of Fentress county have been virtually locked out by the Fentress and Davidson coal companies, over which concerns contractual relations, although of themselves not satisfactory, have been maintained for the past year. Some weeks ago, however, the miners, in assuming the initiative for a renewed agreement, decided against asking any changes in the contract at this time, and the new contract was drafted with the idea in mind of protecting the companies in every way against increased operating costs. The operators, however, appeared to desire to dodge the issue, and to avoid coming out in the open after the employes had presented their proposals. This, however, was immediately followed by an ultimatum demanding a flat 20 per cent reduction in prices of all work.

"Added to this was the proposed requirement that no miner should rent or attempt to purchase a home for his family, the companies to control the housing, on penalty of summary discharge. This means that no miner would be allowed to try and better his condition through raising foodstuffs for the use of his family, which would hurt the 'sales' of the company commissaries, where the miners are compelled to trade.

"The mines have been operating on orders of from one to three days per week, and when the coal company deducts house rent, pit expenses and the 'take-offs', in addition to exorbitant prices for all commodities purchased by the company-owned commissary, there is nothing left, and the proposed pay-day is just another day to them.

"In fact, conditions this spring and summer have been so bad that many miners have been compelled to solicit aid from merchants and others in the community affected, and the Red Cross has been assisting by distributing govern-

(Continued on Last Page)

FEUDAL ROCKEFELLER HAS VAST DOMAIN OF SILENCE

Hundred Armed Negro Guards Tread on Inch Rubber Soles as Aged Magnate Moves Railroads, Roads and Houses Out of Sight and Hearing to Conserve Energy.

New York City, July 14.—No more amazing story has been told about the topsy-turvy American social structure than streaked through between the lines of the Rockefeller birthday, just celebrated at the Tarrytown baronial estate. The veteran oil magnate was 93 and hopes to reach the century mark.

Rockefeller has become convinced that he must conserve energy and have no distractions. The birthday was quiet.

The estate contains about 3,000 acres. Behind barbed wire fences workmen constantly clear away obstructions, moving the fences steadily back, giving the old baron more undisturbed serenity. Weekly the fences are set farther away.

On sites outside the barbed wire houses are being built so that at sundown all the gardeners, chauffeurs, carpenters and most of the house servants may withdraw outside the 3,000 acres.

Remaining inside then will be only the family and about 100 armed negro guards, each shod with rubber soles almost an inch thick, to insure quiet.

Houses in view of the Rockefeller mansion are either being bought and razed or the owners are being induced to allow them to be painted green, so as to blend with and disappear in the foliage.

All human intrusion, save that deliberately sought, is being ruled out of sight by the man who, at his retirement, as it was, called, turned over capital holdings of one billion dollars to his son for the various Rockefeller institutions and projects.

Pursuing his plan for quiet in the midst of a vast estate, Rockefeller has moved a railroad, plans to move a highway and is trying to move a children's home from which child voices can be heard faintly when the wind is right. If it can't be bought out of the way an effort will be made to at least have it painted green.

On his birthday this feudal magnate said "prosperity has always returned and will again."

Political Body To Interview Office-Seekers

Committee From Central Body Begins Work With Session Scheduled for Friday Night.

Nonpartisan political committee named last week by President George W. Perry, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, will meet Friday night at 8 o'clock at Room 908, Hotel Patten.

Candidates for political office will be requested to appear before the committee and explain their claims for suffrage of members of organized labor and its friends.

The committee is charged with the duty of delving into the records of the various candidates and asking questions regarding the viewpoints of the aspirants on matters of interest to the workers.

Members of the committee are: Tom F. Hall, chairman; F. S. Thurston, W. A. Witt, W. L. Wergin, Felix Hamil, Paul J. Aymon and R. M. Cooke.

Express Sympathy For a Brother

Sympathy for J. M. Carson, well-known member of Local 226, Painters, is expressed in resolutions adopted by that union Thursday night, deploring the passing of Mr. Carson's wife, who surrendered to the Grim Reaper on Thursday, July 7. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, on Thursday, July 7, the Angel of Death entered the home of a member of this local union, and took therefrom the wife and helpmeet, Mrs. J. M. Carson; therefore, be it

Resolved, that Local 226, in regular session, express to Brother Carson and surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolences in his great loss; be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be furnished Brother Carson and the Labor World for publication.

GEORGE GOODE,
P. P. THURSTON,
Committee.

The Labor World joins with other friends in extending to Brother Carson sincerest sympathy in his bereavement.

MACHINES AND COAL.

Figures compiled from the reports of the bituminous mine operators of Pennsylvania show that approximately 75,000,000 tons of coal, or almost 80 per cent of the total production in 1931, was produced with the aid of mining machines.

Carpenters, 74, Reduces Pay Rate To 80 Cents Hour

Local Union Believes Step Will Stimulate Building—New Scale in Effect Saturday.

Beginning Saturday morning, the union wage rate for Carpenters in Chattanooga will be 80 cents per hour, it was announced by T. S. Rose, business agent of Local 74.

Mr. Rose said that while the Carpenters' scale had not kept pace with the prices set for the other building trades, members of the union took into consideration that other crafts had suffered reductions, and that if the Carpenters voluntarily clipped 10 cents per hour from their rate it would have a tendency to stir interest in local construction work, and would also show to the public that these craftsmen are willing to sacrifice in order that business may not be hindered when it again starts on the upgrade.

The local union made the decision last Friday night, but the matter of when the new scale was to go into effect was left in the hands of the executive board, which Thursday set the date for Saturday, July 16.

Business for the Carpenters, Mr. Rose continued, is "looking up." Every construction job of any consequence, he said, is being done by members of Local 74, and when work begins on the new postoffice every member of the local is expected to be engaged for many months.

Tucker Badly Hurt By Falling Timber

Ed Tucker, well-known member and official of Local 74, Carpenters, is at Erlanger hospital seriously injured as the result of being struck by a huge timber which fell with great force last Friday, striking the trades unionist across the back with near-fatal consequences. The accident occurred on the Sears, Roebuck building, at Sixth and Market streets.

Mr. Tucker's injuries necessitated placing him in a cast, and it was said this week it will require several weeks for the victim to recover.

Tommy Thomas New Manager Park Shop

A. H. "Tommy" Thomas has assumed charge of the Park barber shop, at 111 East Seventh street, and now has associated with him the following well-known members of Local 415: Roy C. Davis, G. D. Shields and C. C. Lawson.

"Johnnie" Harrison and Charles Milliken, formerly at the Park, are now with the Lookout shop, 728 Market street.

News of Passing Of Harry Minor Shock to Friends

Former Well-Known Member of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Dies at Macon.

HARRY R. MINOR

News of the passing, at Macon, Ga., last Sunday night of Harry R. Minor, formerly active in the councils of the local lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was received as a shock to many local friends.

Mr. Minor, 43, was a son of John S. Minor, one of the best-known citizens of Chattanooga three decades ago. He was employed by the Southern railroad for ten years, and maintained a deep interest in the affairs of organized labor generally. He was also a member of the Chattanooga police force for some ten years, and was always known as an efficient and fearless officer.

Funeral services were held Wednesday morning from a local funeral home, and the interment followed in Forest Hills cemetery. Members of the local lodge of trainmen served as honorary pallbearers, services at the grave being in charge of the Masonic order.

Mr. Minor is survived by his widow; one stepson, Shelby Weaver; three brothers, John S. and L. H. Minor, of Chattanooga, and E. L. Minor, of O'Brien, Fla.; five sisters, Mrs. W. R. Ulrichson and Mrs. D. B. Jones, of Lima, Ohio; Mrs. C. R. McClain, Mrs. W. L. Perry and Mrs. J. M. Sertel, of Chattanooga.

Executives In Session to Map Political Fight

Advisory Council for President Suggested as Need Arising Out of Economic Crisis in Session That Surveys Platforms.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 14.—In session all of this week and due to run well into next week, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had before it the two major political platforms and figures on unemployment showing a constant gain in idleness since the last figures of 10,634,000 were issued. The present total is shown to be close to 11,000,000.

Unemployment Steadily Gains.

Figures furnished for the meeting by President Green show that with steel, car loadings and power output at new low points, employment not only has failed to rise, but has fallen to new levels.

In the face of this situation the federation has formulated the suggestion that there be formed:

An advisory council of various groups, including labor, "through which the president can have regular and dependable information so that developing problems can be met quickly."

There is no concealment of the gravity with which the council views the industrial situation.

It is pointed out that while some living costs have gone down, labor earns only 50 cents where formerly it earned a dollar.

Income Falls 37 Per Cent.

Thus while 82 cents will buy what a dollar formerly bought, labor incomes are 37 per cent below the 1929 level!

The council is scrutinizing the major political platforms through glasses on which are superimposed these figures on unemployment and collapsed wage-incomes. It is looking at the planks that deal with industrial and economic issues, or that should have dealt with them.

There will, of course, be no indorsement of any party or candidate. The records will be analyzed and the results published. This is customary procedure, in line with the nonpartisan program, from which there will be no departure.

Report on Labor Press.

The council will have many other issues before it. It will have before it a report on labor's participation in the war against depression campaign to secure a million jobs. It will have before it a report of a special committee appointed by President Green, pursuant to convention action, to survey the labor press with a view to recommending measures helpful to the local newspapers published by and for the movement. A questionnaire has been sent to all publishers and the report will be based largely on the answers that have come to the committee, which is headed by Matthew Woll.

But essentially all paramount interests centers in the political program and in the desperate industrial situation.

PAYLESS VACATION PLAN INFLICTS NEW PENALTY

Extended Leave Enforced by Many Firms in Wave of Economy at Expense of Employes—Hourly Workers Harder Hit Than Salaried Personnel as One-Fourth of Companies Change Policy.

New York City, July 14.—More payless vacations than ever will be taken by industrial and clerical workers this summer and vacation periods will be longer.

A survey of the plans of 275 New York employers has just been finished by the Merchants' association and the report contains two striking paragraphs, probably indicative of the situation nationally. They are:

"Vacations of three or four weeks and even longer will be the rule this summer for more employes than ever before.

"Unfortunately for the employes, the longer vacations will frequently be taken at reduced pay or without any pay at all."

More than 25 per cent of the companies have changed their vacation policies since 1929, most of them doing it to cut pay roll expenses.

Of the 273 companies reporting, 165 will give vacations to salaried employes, eight will give none. Of 115 employing hourly employes only 65 will give scheduled vacations.

Salaried employes will draw full pay from 215 companies, four will pay two-thirds salary, 22 will give half-pay, one will pay one-third, 15 will give no pay. Hourly employes on vacation will draw full pay from 36 companies, half pay from 11, no pay from 10. Sixteen report the fractional wage basis is reached by requiring employes to take longer vacations at their own expense. In addition, 115 companies said they were willing for employes to take extra time off the payroll.

Three companies substituted Saturday off for vacations, one cut out vacation pay for unmarried workers only.

Reports from other cities indicate similar vacation policies as being applied on a wide front.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE CALLED TO MEET SUNDAY MORNING

All members of the general Labor Day Committee are called to meet Sunday morning, promptly at 10 o'clock, at the south door of the courthouse, at which time a staff photographer will be present to make a picture for publication in the Chattanooga Times.

The following members are asked to be on hand, as well as any other who cares to volunteer for service in the great celebration which is being planned in observance of Labor's national holiday:

H. F. Brown.	J. G. Schrock.
W. D. Canada.	Bert Pogue.
A. L. Surrett.	George W. Perry.
R. L. Malone.	A. C. Kamin.
F. H. May.	John T. Mahoney.
E. L. Blair.	Shelly Sands.
Homer Tarwater.	P. B. Garber.
Tom Hall.	J. S. Ball.
William Keels.	George Burns.
W. F. Strickland.	Joe Dobbs.
Joe Seibold.	George Laws.
E. E. Crosby.	Alvin Pfitzer.
Taylor Buchanan.	A. A. Golden.
James O'Conner.	E. G. Cherry.
O. E. Cook.	W. F. Storey.
H. F. Brown	R. K. Sholtz.
G. F. Chapin.	Gus Kraeger.
W. F. Lange.	D. D. Brewer.
W. A. Hunt.	R. H. Jones.
W. A. Witt.	Rudolph Olgiati.
R. M. Cooke.	Chas. Ziegler.
T. R. Cuthbert.	L. C. Gully.
George Forbes.	V. W. Hallmark.
Roy Lee	J. E. Carpenter.
W. E. Eckenrod.	Abe Litz.
John Cotter.	J. L. Carpenter.
W. H. Brown.	E. E. McDaniel.
J. B. Bender.	John Dorst.
T. S. Rose.	W. W. Kirkpatrick
M. H. Ortwein.	John Blanton.
G. W. Helms.	W. C. Vogt.
T. N. Briggs.	H. A. Burnett.
Leo Lee	George Reynolds.
J. A. Bowman.	T. M. Melton.
Dick Burkes.	Marion Henderson.
J. W. Fuller.	M. T. DeLong.
W. L. Wergin.	W. L. Gardner.
Felix Hamil.	Matt Gerlach.

Meatcutters Plan Moonlight Trip Down Tennessee

Frank Worthy's Orchestra to Furnish Music for Outing Staged by Local 600

Moonlight boat trip down the Tennessee river, sponsored by Local 600, Meatcutters, bids fair to be unusually successful, according to members of the committee in charge of the affair for the union.

The pleasure boat will leave the wharf, it is announced, promptly at 8:15 Monday night, and will cruise down the river, probably to the lock and dam, returning at about 11:15.

An orchestra under direction of J. Frank Worthy will discourse music for dancing on a barge fitted especially for such affairs, it was said. Any Chattanoogan who has never witnessed the majestic palisades of the Tennessee by moonlight, a member of the committee said, has missed a rare treat, and opportunity is now offered for enjoyment of this unusual sight under most favorable circumstances and at a cost of only $1 per person for transportation.

Committee in charge of the ride consists of M. E. Ball, Charles Clinton, A. L. Surrett, Paul Sorrick and E. R. Caniff.

Mr. Clinton said Thursday that tickets are being sold rapidly, and indications are that a capacity crowd will make the trip with the "butchers" and their families.

CAMPAIGN FOR CHILD SIGHT.

Absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of dangerous toys such as air rifles, cap pistols, sling shots, bows and arrows, darts, toy guns and other devices for projecting missiles, firecrackers and torpedoes is advocated by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in the report of a study of eye accidents in child play made public by the society July 1: The society finds that there are now in schools for the blind some 500 children who have lost their sight as a result of accidents, chiefly through the use of fireworks, air rifles and other weapons. Each year between 750 and 1,000 children suffer accidental eye injuries in the United States.

AUTOS STILL CLIMB.

Sales of automobiles continue to show a rising trend in newest trade reports. May sales of passenger vehicles rose to 131,000 vehicles, according to a report by R. L. Polk & Co. This marks a gain of 11,000 units over the preceding month and a rate of increase of 9 per cent.

HAL CLEMENTS GETS APPROVAL OF STATE BODY

Committee Puts O. K. on His Record.

RECOMMENDED TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS

Matter of Congressional Race in Third District Left to Local Labor.

The Hon. Hal Clements, of Knox county, has received the official "O. K." of the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, and those trades unionists and their friends who vote in the republican primaries are urged to support the fiery leader in his candidacy for his party's nomination for governor.

Mr. Clements represented Knox county in the 1931 general assembly, and he was an outspoken champion of legislation proposed for the benefit of the masses. His relentless fight on the Horton administration was a feature of the session.

The Hon. Hill McAlister, as has been previously announced, was indorsed for the democratic nomination. The committee deferred action on recommendations regarding the race for utilities commissioner.

On the Third district congressional race no recommendation is made, both S. J. McReynolds and Walter M. Cameron, it is declared, having records tempting to force upon the workers." "favorable to labor." The matter is thus left to the judgment of local workers.

The committee's statement, received by The Labor World this week, follows:

There are three candidates for the democratic nomination for governor in the primary of that party to be held on Aug. 4, 1932. The records of all these candidates are personally known to the members of this committee. Organized labor supported Hon. Hill McAlister in 1926 and again in 1928, on the recommendations of this committee. We believe that we are justified on these two occasions in indorsing him for governor. Nothing has happened since that time to alter that opinion.

Hon. Hill McAlister was a member of the Tennessee general assembly of 1911 and 1913 as a senator from Davidson county. His record as a legislator shows that he was not the representative of any special interests. He was elected treasurer of the state by the votes of all factions of the general assembly of 1931. He has been faithful to every public trust.

On Mr. McAlister's record as a public official we believe he is the best qualified man among the candidates for the democratic nomination for governor of this state. We believe that if he is elected governor he will be the representative of all the people of Tennessee.

This committee, therefore, indorses Hon. Hill McAlister and urges the members of organized labor and all others who believe in honesty and efficiency in public office to vote for him in the democratic primary to be held on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1932.

In the contest for railroad and public utility commissioner the committee made no indorsement, but will take up this office prior to the regular election in November.

In the congressional races the committee took the following action:

First District—Congressman O. B. Lovette was indorsed, over Carroll B. Reece.

Second District—Congressman J. Will Taylor was indorsed.

Third District—The candidates are S. J. McReynolds and Walter Cameron. No indorsement was made. Congressman McReynolds has a record favorable to labor. Mr. Cameron, as a member of the general assembly, has a record favorable to labor.

Fourth District—Congressman

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1932

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part VII

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock.
—Mat. vii:24.

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus was a teacher. As such He is addressed more than forty times in the New Testament. But throughout the four gospels we also have abundant evidence Jesus was conscious of not only filling the role of a teacher but that He knew He was a teacher of universal and undying truths as well. In declaring Jesus a teacher of universal truths we do not have to rely at all upon the fact that He presented His teaching in the form of pointed sayings, memorable parables and a brief, topical expositions.

Our most conclusive evidence that Jesus was a teacher of universal truths and recognized himself as such is gathered from two sources.

The first source is found in sayings of the Master similar to those quoted in italic type at the head of this article. Note how He refers to His utterances as "sayings," followed by the implication that the speaker expects the listener to be guided by what the latter has heard: "Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them . . ." But acceptance of this source without further evidence is out of the question; it calls for nothing more than our subjective assent. This becomes clear when we remember it was Oriental usage for teachers, especially those with personal followings, to refer to their teachings as "sayings." Their utterances were thus correctly named since the Oriental teacher needs must give his teaching in a form easily committed to memory by his pupils, for note-taking was not the custom. All teachers of that day taught in epigrammatic form and we therefore need something more than the mere fact that Jesus followed prevailing custom and referred to His teaching as "sayings." To merely give our subjective assent to Jesus' claims of being a teacher of universal truths is open to attack from another angle. The Master at times spoke with the transcendant and exquisite rapture of the poet-prophet, who very commonly degenerates into the philosopher-mystic. We who are accustomed to the Western method of having presented to us formally stated logical reasoning which never deviates from a direct path leading through premise and proof to conclusion must be a little slow in saying whether one trained in the axiomatic and impassioned method of the East is of the indisputible world-teacher type, no matter how "universal" his utterances may sound. Both the graphic, subtle parable and effusive mouthings are typical of the Oriental philosopher-mystic. Being master of the situation because he is the teacher, he expounds with the finality of "authority" on whatever subject is suggested to him.

(Continued next week.)

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Do unions have the initiative and referendum?

A.—A few have it, but in most unions the convention system is preferred. The Cigar Makers, to cite an example, abandoned it after years of practice, on the ground that it retarded progress.

* * *

Q.—Is the A. F. of L. officially in favor of the six-hour day?

A.—No, the A. F. of L. is officially on record in favor of a work-day and work-week adjusted to available employment.

* * *

Q.—How are the A. F. of L. departments supported?

A.—By a per capita tax paid by the national and international unions affiliated to them.

Cost of Living Facts

That the cost of living has not fallen as far or as fast as in the 1921 depression is shown by the national industrial conference board, which reports findings to the effect that while living costs dropped 18 per cent in 12 months in the '21 slump, this time the first 20 months of depression brought a drop of 15 per cent in the cost of living index and 17.7 in 26 months.

Some employers have tried to use cost of living as a lever to bring about wage reductions. Almost uniformly they have exaggerated the extent of the reductions.

The cost of living is in no case a reason for wage reductions or a basis for wage-fixing, but when the argument is used it is well to have the facts. Many of the commodities most necessary have dropped but little, and some not at all.

Stabilizing Poverty by Cheap Housing

It cannot be truthfully denied that the working people produce the most of our wealth. Despite this, it is a well-authenticated fact that they are able to appropriate but a small portion of it. By far the larger portion is taken by those who own industry. Their share is represented by dividends and interest.

The reason labor receives so little is because its purchasing power is arbitrarily limited by those who control work opportunities, and thus fix wages. This is the general policy except where it is modified by strong trade unions.

By the ruthless exercise of this arbitrary power, employers force wages far below the point set by decent living standards.

Socially constructive forces endeavor to raise the living standards of the workers to ever higher points so that they may enjoy more of the material good things of life.

Socially destructive forces endeavor to lower the workers' living requirements and thus perpetuate their poverty.

The socially destructive forces are responsible for the new cheap housing plan recently launched by a New York corporation.

The corporation claims that the present type of small houses for urban workers sell for from $6,000 to $8,000, with monthly interest and amortization charges of $50 to $60 a month, and that 50 per cent of the workers cannot afford to pay this price. It is therefore planned to produce ready-made steel houses that will sell for $4,000.

The employers first degrade wages below decent living standards, and then hire engineers to produce housing in conformity with these standards. This tends to perpetuate the low wages.

Social progress does not consist in lowering wages so that the workers cannot afford decent houses and then evolving cheap houses to correspond to the compulsory lowered living standards.

Social progress consists in raising wages so that the workers can buy good houses for themselves and their families.

If 50 per cent of urban families cannot buy houses costing from $6,000 to $8,000, the progressive remedy is not to mobilize science and mass production to produce cheap houses that may be sold at a profit for $4,000.

The remedy is to mobilize science and public opinion to see the necessity of employers raising their reactionary wage standards to the point where the $6,000 or $8,000 houses can be purchased without undue sacrifice.

Vegetable Gardens to Relieve Jobless

Planting jobless railroad workers on unused land so that they may grow at least a portion of the foodstuffs necessary to keep them and their families alive is the favorite method used by railroad executives to meet the unemployment emergency. "Subsistence gardens" is the technical term used to describe the soil-tilling scheme.

Mr. R. H. Aishton, chairman of the executive committee of the association of railway executives, who is also a member of the president's organization on unemployment relief, sponsored the subsistence gardens plan with railway executives throughout the country as a "practical" measure to enable the thousands of railway workers whom Mr. Aishton and his associates refuse to employ to wrest at least a part of their living from the soil.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Aishton's association of railway executives regards as impracticable the proposal of the railway labor organizations, supported by the American Federation of Labor, to reduce the length of the work day from eight hours to six for railway workers and thus go a long way toward abolishing unemployment in the railroad industry.

Mr. Aishton and his associate owners and managers of our railroads carried their opposition to the six-hour day to the interstate commerce commission and persistently fought it all through the investigation made by that body, under a joint resolution of congress, to determine the probable effect of the application of the six-hour principle to all branches of the railway service.

The six-hour day would enable the railway employes to live according to decent standards. Moreover, it would permit them to enjoy some of the benefits flowing from the revolutionary increase in their output during the last few years resulting from the application of labor-saving machinery and methods in the railway service.

Shorter hours of labor, not vegetable gardens, is the most practical remedy, and in fact the only remedy, for unemployment. It is regrettable that Mr. Aishton and his associates are so vegetable minded. They resemble the ostrich who blinds himself to facts by sticking his head in the sand.

Wage Earners and Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy laws are designed to legally discharge insolvent debtors from paying their debts. They are used by all classes of business men who are unable to meet their obligations.

But the very business men who rely on the institution of bankruptcy to settle claims against them for a few cents on the dollar oppose financially distressed working people using the same mechanism to wipe out legal responsibility for their debt.

The attempt to convey the idea that there is something disgraceful about a worker making use of the bankruptcy laws is frequently used by those who wish to limit the advantage of them to business.

This idea of disgrace was recently developed by Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, at the meeting of the national credit association in Detroit. To enable workers who can not pay their debts to avoid the alleged disgrace attached to bankruptcy proceedings Mr. Garrison evolved the scheme of permitting them a special extension of time in which to do it.

Mr. Garrison explained that this "suspended discharge feature" gives the workers two years "to make good their obligations and in the end receive final discharge without having been in the meantime stigmatized with the odious term bankrupt."

Workers who are unable to pay their debts should not be influenced by this sort of propaganda against their making use of the bankruptcy laws. There is no odium attached to these laws. They are specifically designed to enable business men and all other citizens to receive legal discharge from obligation to pay debts in excess of their financial ability and begin their life over again.

In the severe strain of distress caused by prolonged unemployment millions of workers find themselves unable to meet their obligations.

Often they have been the victims of unscrupulous promoters of various sorts. Frequently they have fallen into the claws of loan sharks.

They should make use of bankruptcy laws to free themselves from the consequences of these mistakes or misfortunes and be legally discharged from all obligation to pay debts they are unable to pay and which stand in the way of their providing decent living standards for themselves and their families, both now and in the future.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Can the work-week ever be stretched out after inauguration of the five-day week? Plenty of folks are ready to say no.

The economy act has forced thousands of government employes to the five-day week.

In the navy department alone 45,600 civilian employes have been ordered on the five-day week.

Chances are that it will be difficult, if not impossible, ever to add the old half-day. The move, when economy is not a fetish, will and should be to raise pay, but to keep the five-day week.

* * *

It may turn out that the one lasting beneficial result of this tragic and hellish depression will be the liberation of millions from all Saturday work.

Out of the sins of the exploiters may come at least that much of definite, permanent social gain.

The five-day week, with reduced weekly earnings, is punishment. But with pay brought to proper figures it will become glorious social advancement, wringing joy out of adversity. Let it come.

* * *

J. Mason Knox once wrote:

It is not the individual or the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul.

Where he said much. The main need of trade unionism today is just that "everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul." And we need that teamwork in support of the fundamental principles of the trade union movement.

With that teamwork the American trade union movement can go on to heights of achievement hitherto undreamed of.

We are in the making of a new day. Whether it be a good day or a day of chaos is largely up to the trade union movement.

* * *

However and nevertheless, there must be ground gained toward permanent cure.

There is, within the present economic order, but one way to effect cure and that is by these two things:

1—A greatly shortened work-week.

2—Progressively increasing wages.

Today's calculations show a 30-hour week absolutely necessary.

To put into American circulation for commodities the money that in the past has been drained away and either sunk abroad or hoarded at home there must be a rising wage rate.

Thus three things are gained:

1—There is work for all;

2—There is leisure in which to use commodities that require time for their using;

3—There is the purchasing power among the masses with which to buy.

* * *

Recruits are enrolled for the 30-hour week almost daily.

The light seeps in.

Men are thinking more than they thought four years ago.

It becomes clear to increasing numbers that ten million Americans will not continue to go hungry without some kind of vigorous protest.

It is incontrovertable that reasoned, logical readjustment is better than disorderly upheaval in a blind effort to find relief.

Let us concentrate all effort toward bringing into action the measures that will wipe out depression and make America henceforth depression-proof.

America can have permanent prosperity for the masses if America has the vision and the courage to do the simple things that alone can make permanent prosperity possible. If those things are done prosperity will not only be possible, it will be inevitable.

Self-Sustaining Public Works To Make Jobs for Unemployed

By HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Candidate of the Democratic Party for President of the United States.

The following statement on unemployment relief was made by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his speech in Chicago accepting the nomination of the democratic party convention for the office of president of the United States:

And now one word about unemployment, and, incidentally, about agriculture. I have favored the use of certain types of public works as a further emergency means of stimulating employment and the issuance of bonds to pay for such public works, but I have pointed out that no economic end is served if we merely build without building for a necessary purpose.

Self-Sustaining Public Works.

Such works, of course, should, insofar as possible, be self-sustaining if they are to be financed by the issuing of bonds. So as to spread the points of all kinds as widely as possible, we must take definite steps to shorten the working day and the working week.

Let us use common sense and business sense, and just as one example we know that a very hopeful and immediate means of release, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan of the converting of many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation.

Reforestation for Employment.

There are tens of millions of acres east of the Mississippi river alone in abandoned farms, in cut-over land, now growing up in worthless brush. Why, every European nation has a definite land policy and has had one for generations. We have not. Having none, we face a future of soil erosion and timber famine. It is clear that economic foresight and immediate employment march hand in hand in the call for the reforestation of these vast areas.

Jobs for One Million.

In so doing employment can be given to a million men. That is the kind of public work that is self-sustaining, and therefore capable of being financed by the issuance of bonds which are made secure by the fact that the growth of tremendous crops will provide adequate security for the investment.

Yes, I have a very definite program for providing employment by that means. I have done it, and I am doing it today in the state of New York. I know that the democratic party can do it successfully in the nation. That will put men to work and that is an example of the action that we are going to have.

Work and Security.

What do the people of America want more than anything else? In my mind, two things: Work, work with all the moral and spiritual values that go with work. And with work, a reasonable measure of security—security for themselves and for their wives and children.

Work and security—these two are more than words. They are more than facts. They are the spiritual values, the true goal toward which our efforts of reconstruction should lead. These are the values that this program is intended to gain. These are the values we have failed to achieve by the leadership we now have.

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TEA Maxwell House; ¼-Lb. Box 17c; ½-Lb. Box..... 30c
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CAN MILK "Carnation or Pet"; 5c size 2 for 5c; 10c size for..... 5c
SUGAR "Hershey's", None Better, 5-lb. bag 23c; 10-lb. bag..... 43c
MAYONNAISE "Kraft's," It's Better. Large Pint 29c Size, Jar 18c

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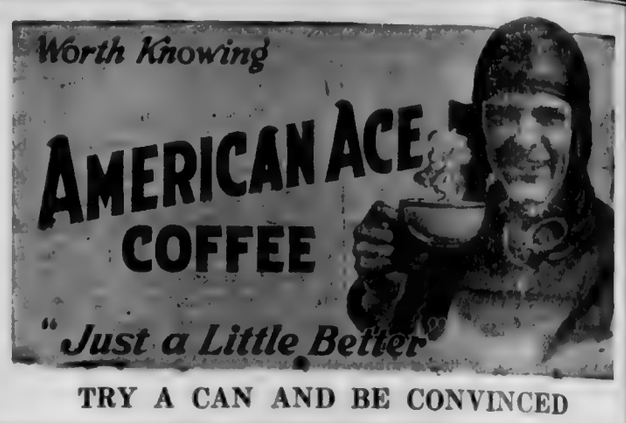

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Approximately 1,000 carloads of marble for the new U. S. supreme court building are being finished in the new shops of the Vermont Marble company at Proctor, Vt.

Marathon Oil company, Fort Worth, Tex., is carrying on a $1,000,000 expansion and improvement program at their oil refining plant.

Legal proceedings have been cleared away and plans will be carried through immediately for building the new $2,500,000 Jackson county courthouse at Kansas City, Mo. Sketches have also been made for a $3,000,000 municipal auditorium.

The Morrow Manufacturing company, Wellston, O., has resumed operations. It is announced that sufficient orders have been received to operate the plant for several month

Bids were asked June 24 by the rector of highways of the state Ohio for highway paving proje totaling over $2,000,000. The st awarded contracts last week for hig way repairs totaling nearly $500,0

Erie county, New York, is repa ing and replacing twenty-five hig way bridges.

Among the dredging projects of t U. S. engineers is a $2,358,000 dertaking deepening the Brazos-S tiago Pass, and a $1,975,000 chan operation from Laguna Madre Brownsville.

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Patronize our Advertisers.

N. Y. Printers Boost Assessment for Idle

President Hewson Says Union Has Paid $4,000,000 to Jobless Members in Two Years—2,600 Receive Unemployment Benefits.

New York.—Typographical Union No. 6 adopted by referendum the proposal to levy a special assessment of 5 per cent in addition to the present assessment of 10 per cent to increase the unemployed benefit fund.

Austin Hewson, president of the union, said the organization had paid out close to $4,000,000 to its unemployed members in the last two years.

Members employed full time in job printing plants are now paying 10 per cent of their incomes toward the unemployment fund and printers employed in newspaper composing rooms are paying their assessment by giving up one day's work a week to a substitute.

The adoption of the referendum will enable the union to keep up its out-of-work benefits and to repay loans made to the relief fund from the general fund and the local union's old age pension fund.

Compositors who have regular positions in newspaper plants will be exempt from benefit payments if they give up two days a week to substitutes. Those who have regular positions in job plants will be exempt from payments if they give substitutes one and one-half days' work a week.

The union, according to Mr. Hewson, is now paying 2,600 idle men unemployment benefits.

What Next!

A German has invented an internal combustion engine powered by hydrogen gas and has now turned his attention to cheapening the production of the gas. Also Krupp's, again in Germany, has turned out a four-cylinder, air-cooled, engine with horizontal cylinders.

Teacher—If there were four flies on the table, and I killed one, how many would be left?

Bright Pupil—One—the dead one.

Frey Praises A. F. of L.'s Nonpartisan Political Policy

Metal Trades Department Secretary Declares Independent Use of Ballot Has Won Notable Legislative Achievements for Labor—Vote Record of Legislators Determines Labor's Attitude—Injunction Judge and Senators Defeated—Trade Union Votes Not for Sale.

Washington, July 12.—"The American Federation of Labor will take an active part in the campaign this year as in years past," declared John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in a radio address here over the Columbia network on "Labor in Politics."

"It will definitely refrain from indorsing any political party," Mr. Frey said. "It will devote its efforts to secure the election of public officials whose past record justifies this support. In a number of instances it will actively work to bring about the defeat of candidates for public office whose legislative or executive record is evidence that they have been reactionary in their attitude toward industrial and social questions or who have seemingly been the representatives of special interests."

Mr. Frey traced the origin of the present nonpartisan political policy of the American labor movement to the experience of trade unions with independent political parties from the National Labor union in 1870 and the Knights of Labor which followed it.

Nonpartisan Policy Adopted.

From the establishment of the American Federation of Labor in 1881, political action was given serious consideration by the federation.

"In 1898," Mr. Frey said, "the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for 'the independent use of the ballot of trade unionists and workmen regardless of party.'

"Commenting upon this policy in 1917, Mr. Gompers said: 'The one great advantage of the political policy the A. F. of L. has pursued, is that it has in no way hampered or detracted from the economic power or effectiveness of the trade unions. Nonpartisan political activity does not subordinate the economic interests of the trade unionists to partisan interests, but our political policy has made our economic influence, our economic needs, our economic welfare of paramount importance.'"

On the development and achievements of the American Federation of Labor's nonpartisan political policy, Mr. Frey said in part:

Vote Record of Congressmen.

"For many years the American Federation of Labor has kept the record vote in congress on all labor measures. This legislative record is sent to trade unionists throughout the country during election campaigns. It is their nonpartisan political guide. The same practice is carried out by state federations of labor. So that before the primaries are held, trade unionists and unorganized workmen have had placed before them the legislative record on labor measures of the candidates who are seeking re-election.

"This information has assisted wage-earners in becoming familiar with their representatives' labor record, and has enabled them to understand that their nonpartisan political program gave them a balance of power and an effectiveness which in these United States of America has never been acquired by any politically partisan labor or any reform party which has been organized.

Nonpartisan Policy Applied to Judiciary.

"The trade union movement's nonpartisan political policy extends beyond the legislative and the executive, and includes the judiciary where it is appointive to the authority which confirms. The influence of the judiciary is as far-reaching as legislation, and sometimes more so, for the higher courts have authority to declare legislation unconstitutional.

Labor Opposed Judge Parker.

"A notable example of the nonpartisan political policy in connection with the appointment of federal judges occurred not long ago. Judge J. J. Parker, a member of the United States circuit court of appeals, was nominated for justice of the supreme court. While on the circuit court of appeals he had handed down a decision in the Red Jacket Coal company case, which vitally affected labor's rights and welfare. What is known as the 'yellow dog' contract was involved.

"Judge Parker, in his decision, had gone much further than any previous federal judge, for he had approved an injunction which restrained trade unionists from discussing the merits or demerits and the principles of justive involved in 'yellow dog' contracts. As a result of the wide publicity given to the record by the American Federation of Labor, Judge Parker's nomination failed in confirmation by the senate.

Labor Defeats Injunction Senators.

"Labor believed itself justified in holding the confirming power responsible. In the state primaries which followed, several senators who had voted for confirmation were defeated for renomination. In the ensuing election, several senators who had been successful in the primary were defeated on election day. Some of these were republicans, others were democrats.

"They were not held responsible because of their party affiliations, neither were the political parties held responsible for their votes in the senate, but as individuals, regardless of their party affiliations. Their record was widely published so that trade unionists and right thinking citizens would be familiar with the facts before they went to the polls.

Trade Union Votes Not for Sale.

"It should be emphasized for the information of the public, politicians and candidates for public office," Mr. Frey concluded, "that trade union votes cannot be bought or sold; that no trade union official has the power to deliver trade union votes; and that the trade union movement cannot be captured or controlled by any political party or herded together under any partisan political banner.

"Our trade union nonpartisan political policy has resulted in removing the partisan blinders which had obscured the political vision of so many wage-earners in the past. It has broken the hold with which politicians had bound American workmen to political parties instead of political principles and men.

"Trade unionists have become partisan to principles instead of political parties. The American Federation of Labor has done much to give wage-earners a clearer vision and better understanding to guide their political activities, and has played a foremost part in establishing those political methods which have weakened the power of the partisan political boss, and enabled citizens to enjoy a more direct voice in choosing public representatives and shaping legislative progress."

Davis Forecasts Victory of Coal Control Measure

Two of Subcommittee Favor Intervention of Government and All Agree on Right of Workers to Organize.

Washington, July 14.—Report to the senate committee on mines and mining on the Davis-Kelly bill for the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry has been made by the subcommittee. Principal features of the bill are:

1—Creates a bituminous coal commission, cost borne by the industry.

2—Coal mining corporations doing interstate business shall obtain federal license.

3—Licensed corporations may join a selling pool or joint selling agency for marketing product.

4—Coal mine employes shall have the right of collective bargaining; right to organize, and right of assemblage.

The sub-committee was composed of Senator Hatfield, West Virginia, chairman; Senator Davis, Pennsylvania, and Senator Hayden, Arizona. A separate report, with recommendations, was prepared by each, in which each set forth his views and opinions, but the greater part of the entire report was prepared by Senator Davis, in which he supports the bill and urges its enactment. Senator Hatfield opposes federal regulation. Senator Hayden favors federal regulation, but sets out a plan different from the Davis-Kelly bill.

Thinks Bill Will Pass.

Senator Davis gives his reasons why the Davis-Kelly bill offers the best possible solution for the demoralized industry. He expresses the belief that such legislation will be enacted by congress.

It is significant, Senator Davis said, that "two of the three members of the sub-committee agree that the bituminous coal mining industry, in order to function in the public interest, must be stabilized through the intervention of the federal government;" that "two members of the sub-committee are in agreement as to the constitutionality of the Davis-Kelly bill," and that **"the members of the sub-committee are unanimous in holding that all employes of bituminous coal mines should be assured the right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing."**

Criticisms of and objections to certain features of the Davis-Kelly bill were offered by opponents during the several months' hearings that were held, and Senator Davis has offered amendments which he believes meet them.

For Joint Recovery.

"The Davis-Kelly bill contemplates nothing more than an opportunity for the operators on the one hand, and for the miners on the other, to work out of the slough of cut-throat competition that is bankrupting the operators, starving the miners and pauperizing the mining communities," Senator Davis said; "to work their problems out with a minimum of legislative regulation or government interference; to work them out in a manner consonant with our institutions and traditions, our ideas of property and property rights, and the right of collective bargaining, which is universally recognized as the only protection labor has against an incessant wage deflation."

GOVERNMENT BLOCKS POSTAGE EVASION BY CORPORATIONS

Washington.—Officials of public utility companies and other large business concerns started an organized attempt to sabotage the government by schemes to evade the increase in postage rates on first class mail from 2 to 3 cents.

The favorite scheme was to hire private concerns whose employes are paid low wages to deliver bills instead of sending them through the mails. It was estimated that by pooling their bill deliveries in the hands of private concerns the big companies could bilk the government out of $11,000 on every 100,000 bills.

The postoffice department blocked this scheme by pointing out that the postal laws do not permit anyone to enter into competition with the postal service in carrying letters. A company may use its employes for its own deliveries, the department said, but two or more companies will not be allowed to use the same employe nor hire a messenger or other delivery service to deliver their bills.

TRIES "OPEN SHOP."

The Heating and Piping association, New York, has applied for and received from the Building Trades Employers' association permission to hire men regardless of union membership. Working conditions were in dispute.

WANTS REPRESENTATION.

Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor congress, has asked the Dominion government to name labor advisors for the forthcoming imperial economic conference, but the request has not yet been granted. He pointed out that the British delegation would be accompanied by the president and secretary of the British Trade Union congress.

STAGE HANDS NEGOTIATE.

Theatrical Protective Union No. 1 (stage hands), New York, has authorized its executive board to negotiate a new wage scale. The League of New York Theaters demands a 33 1/3 per cent wage cut, which President James J. Brennan, of the union, terms "ridiculous."

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IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

I Served in the Legislature of 1927
Under the Admnistration of Governor Peay

I respectfully ask your investigation of my record on matters of interest to the masses.

Sarah Ruth Frazier
For the Lower House

Will Appreciate Your Support

FRIDAY
Is the Last Day to
REGISTER

Let's BE SURE
We are qualified

BE PREPARED TO
"Reward Our Friends;
Defeat Our Enemies!"

Statement of the Condition of

The Chattanooga Federal Employees Credit Union

located at Chattanooga, Tenn., at the close of Business June 30, 1932.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$32,587.48
Furniture and Fixtures		122.30
Actual Cash on Hand	$1,283.24	1,283.24
Total		$33,993.02

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$26,529.00	
Surplus Fund	2,507.69	
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,201.28	30,237.97
Savings Deposits	3,755.05	
Total Deposits		3,755.05
Total		$33,993.02

State of Tennessee,
County of Hamilton.

I, J. T. McPherson, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and fully sets forth the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

J. T. McPHERSON,
President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of July, 1932.

J. L. PARK
Notary Public.

Correct: Attest:

W. B. LANGLEY,
JNO. S. WALKER
C. D. RUSS,
Directors.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47057
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Pearl L. Cates vs. Milton E. Cates

[illegible] Milton E. Cates is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 15½ East Seventh St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or [illegible] and be pro-[illegible] will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This [illegible]

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Will J. Watson, Atty. 7-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47069
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bertha Elsberry vs. Herbert Elsberry

It appearing from from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herbert Elsberry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47070
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Zeb Snider vs. Bessie Snider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Snider is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 25th day of June, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 4053
Sam Bright Motor Co. vs. Clarence Huggins
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 15½ East Seventh St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or [illegible] and be pro-[illegible]

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47099
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

[illegible] vs. M. A. Seeley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that M. A. Seeley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of July, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Seymour, Atty. 7-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47125
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jean F. Sweetland vs. James Sweetland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Sweetland is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of July, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Trotter & Barger, Attys. 8-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47125
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Beatrice Dorsey Whitley vs. Luther Whitley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Luther Whitley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment has been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of July, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-5

Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

CHAPTER I

The natural impulse of every social body is to harmonize the various forces of which it is composed. All strife or dissonance between these forces is an indication of disease.

—Mazzini.

IT is an undenied fact that employers are using the judiciary as a chief weapon in efforts to render American labor impotent and teach it docility. For years labor leaders have noted with increasing apprehension the inclination of our courts to adjust their attitude toward organized labor to the one that prevails among business men. In fact, it has been clear to all observers that our courts maintain a consistently illiberal attitude with respect to the activity of labor unions.

It has not been so very long ago when a West Virginia court held a miners' union to be an illegal conspiracy and an Arkansas court held a union in striking was illegally interfering with interstate commerce! Looking at the matter in a broader way, fifty years ago a man was freer to strike in Massachusetts than he is today. Legislative enactments did not bring this situation about; the only difference has been in the attitude of the courts of that state! No wonder the American toiler regards with bitterness an industrial "justice" which is only the grist of legal machinery—a legal machinery around which those who compose its personnel have thrown a halo of sanctity to guard against reform by outside influences!

Labor can understand why our courts recognize capital's right to organize, but it does not understand, and resents, the activities of courts to repress this same effort of labor in its own behalf. The courts haven't the courage to say labor must not organize, but once the workingman strengthens his hand by organizing our judiciary, busy themselves in paralyzing and even nullifying his newly-acquired means of protecting himself and gaining a voice in industrial matters. Unable to stop him from organizing, the judiciary declares at the first available opportunity that the "effort to unionize a shop is unlawful" (Lowe et al. vs. Lawler et al., 208 U. S. 274), that it is "constitutional to discharge a man for belonging to a union" (Wm. Adair vs. U. S., 208 U. S. 161), that "a strike is unlawful" (U. S. vs. Cassidy et al., 67 Fed. Rep. 698, 185) and that it is even "unlawful to threaten a strike" (John O'Brien vs. People ex. rel. Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., 216 III. 354).

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR ENGINE DRIVERS

London, Eng.—Officials of the Great Western Railway company notified 300 of its older engine drivers that they must retire because of the decrease [illegible]. The men are between the ages of 60 and 65. The normal age of retirement is 65.

The men will receive a pension of one-fourth of their present wage plus a small amount from a superannuation fund. The compulsory retirement [illegible] with the economic [illegible] of the engine drivers, all of [illegible] expected to work until they [illegible] 65.

[illegible] objected to the unequal [illegible]. A man of 60 will lose five [illegible] wages, while a man of 64 will lose but one year's wages.

THIRD OF PARKS DONATED.

Park and recreation areas valued at more than $100,000,000 and comprising 75,000 acres have been donated to municipalities in the United States, according to a study made by the National Recreation association. These parks comprise one-third of all municipal recreation areas, the study reveals, the remainder having been secured by the expenditure of municipal funds. Some cities, including New Brunswick, N. J.; Oneonta, N. Y., and Raleigh, N. C., reported that every acre of their existing parks was secured through gifts.

EUROPEAN JOBLESS GAIN.

Unemployment is 50 per cent higher than in June, 1931, in six major European industrial nations, the International Labor office reports. The report how that the total unemployment in Germany, Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, France and Austria is now 11,611,744, against 7,865,698 in June, 1931. Each registered an increase, Germany adding more than 2,000,000 to her 4,000,000 and Italy entering the 1,000,000 class. Unemployment increased in France from 51,354 to 315,52 and in Czechoslovakia from 93,941 to 482,000.

SOCIAL MISERY INCREASED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, Eng.—George Lansbury, leader of the labor party group in the house of commons, declared that the British government "by its stupid policy of starving the unemployed and their dependents, and its ruthless cutting down of social services, is increasing social misery and raising the death rate throughout industrial Britain."

Green Says Jobs for All Is Main Issue in This Year's Election

President of American Federation of Labor Asserts That Citizens Should Vote for Only Those Candidates Who Positively Declare Themselves in Favor of the Right to Work.

Washington, July 12.—In an editorial in the American Federationist on "The Coming Election," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, takes the position that voters should not favor candidates for offices in the federal government who do not declare themselves for measures making jobs for all a reality. The editorial follows:

Even though we may, for the most part, be unconscious of its functioning, the federal government is a most fundamental force, shaping and conditioning life for all of us.

If we lose our confidence in, belittle and restrict our federal agencies, we limit their capacity to serve our needs.

At no time in our nation's history was good government more indispensable than now.

At no time have governmental issues so directly affected problems of life and work for all.

Of foremost importance to each are those representatives elected by the people to constitute the senate and the house of representatives to formulate national policies.

Upon the wisdom and vision of these persons depend the ability of our nation collectively to discern the needs of our citizens and to determine how best to provide the required service.

"There is nothing mysterious about government or its techniques.

It is an agency for co-ordinating action upon matters of collective concern.

The executive and legislative functions are delegated to representatives of our choosing.

It is concerned with the problems of living together, our intercourse with the peoples of other nations, collectively and as individuals.

Practical principles are as simple as the facts of life.

When they are befogged and complicated, it is because some one has been trying to divert policies from the purpose of collective service to a special process that will give special privilege to a few.

The United States and all other countries are confronted with emergency situations more dangerous than war.

We have to conquer abnormal powers that threaten institutions created by centuries of experience.

The key to this situation is providing men and women with an opportunity to earn the necessities of life.

The problem is an elemental one.

Progress in solving it has meant progress in civilization. We must again solve it for our ten and one-half millions of unemployed persons in the United States.

At present it is not possible to solve this problem by normal methods.

Individual employers and companies are unable to move against the world-wide drift.

Upon the federal government rests responsibility for finding how to make jobs available and having the program carried out.

The pressing question to put to every candidate who asks to be be elected to membership in our federal government is, How do you propose to make it possible for all to have jobs?

The reply to this question should decide whether the candidate deserves the confidence of the voters in the coming elections.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Edna Wallace Hopper may have all that youthful complexion she claims to have but she should have that voice of hers filed or scraped.

* * *

Badly Smitten.

I was charmed by the look in her eye,
By her nightingale voice I was smitten,
And her beautiful figure, oh, my!
By her glorious hair I was bitten.
She's really the charmingest girl, sir,
In her arms any man would find bliss, sir.
But what struck me most about her
Was her hand when I started to kiss her.

* * *

Host—When I was a young man, I always said I'd never be satisfied until I'd smothered my wife in diamonds.

Gues—Most laudable. But why in diamonds?

* * *

A failure who understands why he lost, and blames the right person, who is himself, has some elements of greatness.

* * *

Sherlock—Ah, Watson! I see you have put on your summer underwear.

Watson—Marvelous, Holmes! How did you deduce that?

Sherlock—Well, you have forgotten to put on your trousers.

* * *

Mother (to little Jessie)—Don't be so noisy. Why can't you be quiet like Jimmie?

Jessie—Oh, he's got to be quiet. You see we're playing he's daddy coming home from the Elks and I'm you.

* * *

Loafer—Will you marry me?

Working Girl—I'm afraid not.

Loafer—Aw, come on, be a support.

* * *

The Lord will provide all right. Never doubt it. But you may find yourself bitterly dissatisfied with the way He provides.

* * *

The Wife—Don't you think we ought to get mother a little present to take back with her when she goes? Can you suggest something?

The Brute—What about a nice big jar of vanishing cream?

* * *

It's a consolation to know that those who live by taxes shall perish by taxes. . . It would serve some of these hoarders right, too, if they forgot where they hid it. . . We can't figure it out why a girl who lives on $12 a week before marriage has to ask for $200 a month alimony. . . The average person's imagination is what enables physicians to make a comfortable living. . . Believe it please, there are fellows in Chattanooga so tight that they regret it when the pores function. . . Buying her too big a stone has put more than one boy on the rocks. . . Maybe so many society girls go on the stage because it has become a matter of good form.

* * *

It may be, as a woman's college inquiry shows, that men get mad twice as often as women, but don't the woman break even by getting twice as mad?

* * *

Horseradish is now being brightened up with the aid of beet juice. It is now a horseradish of another color.

* * *

He was shrewd, thrifty and hungry. Entering the Brushville grocery store, he said to the clerk:

Hungry Lad—Give me a dime's worth of cheese and crackers.

Clerk—Anything else?

Hungry Lad—Well, I'll trade the cheese and crackers for sardines.

Clerk—All right. Anything else?

Hungry Lad—Well, I'd like to trade the sardines for potted meat.

Clerk—All right.

Hungry Lad—Thanks. I must be going.

Clerk—You haven't paid me for the potted meat.

Hungry Lad—I traded the sardines for it.

Clerk—But you haven't paid me for the sardines.

Hungry Lad—I traded the cheese and crackers for it.

Clerk—You haven't paid me for the cheese and crackers.

Hungry Lad—But you still have them. Good-day.

* * *

Salesman—Ladies and gentlemen! I have here the famous flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double—you can hit it with a hammer—you can twist it—you can—

Interested Listener (interrupting)—Say, Mister, can you comb your hair with it?

* * *

A Scotchman discovered a previous customer's tip beside his plate in a restaurant. He summoned the waitress.

Scotchman—I found this beside my plate. I'm a sportsman—I'll match ye for it.

* * *

Man can hardly wait until he goes home to shed his coat and his manners. . . The paint on a middle-aged woman's face never fools the rheumatism in her joints. . . Monkeys quickly tire of one plaything and turn to another. Of course they aren't related to men.

MORE ABOUT COAL MINERS

(Continued from First Page)

ment flour. In the past eighteen months the miners have been compelled to accept two reductions in wages, totaling 25 per cent. These cuts were taken on the strength of promises of more regular employment, but instead of increasing, the number of days' work has decreased.

"Under the pay scale proposed by the coal operators, the majority of the miners would be compelled to work for $2 and less per day, with no assurance of an hour's work. In fact, there are many who would be willing to work with no compensation other than a guarantee by the employers that their families would be fed for sixty days. They are willing to sell themselves into industrial slavery in order that they may be sure of the necessities of life for their wives and families.

"Acceptance of the scale and conditions proposed by the companies would reduce the miners and their families from the present miserable rate to a lower and even more poverty stricken condition, and would require further appeals to charity to avoid actual starvation. There is absolutely no justification for the attitude of the mine owners.

"The miners of Fentress county are determined to fight to the last ditch, taking the position that if they must starve they will probably live longer by remaining out of the mines.

"The works of both companies are closed, and will probably remain so until the coal operators are convinced of the injustice which they are attempting to force upon the workers.

$150,000,000 FOR RELIEF IN NEW YORK NEXT YEAR

Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.—Public and private unemployment relief in New York state from Nov. 1, 1932, to Nov. 1, 1933, would cost $150,000,000, Walter W. Pettit, executive director of the temporary emergency relief administration for New York state, told delegates attending the annual convention of the New York Association of Public Welfare Officials here.

Declaring that private relief agencies have practically exhausted their means, he said that the $30,000,000 bond issue to be voted in November would be inadequate to provide relief and that the state was depending on receiving $30,000,000 additional from the federal government.

MORE ABOUT HAL CLEMENTS

(Continued from First Page)

Ewin L. Davis and Ridley Mitchell are the candidates. The committee indorsed Ewin L. Davis.

Fifth District—Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, the incumbent, was indorsed.

Sixth District—Hon. Clarence Turner is the only candidate.

Seventh District—Hon. Gordon Browning was indorsed.

Eighth District—Hon. Jere Cooper was indorsed.

Ninth District—Hon. E. H. Crump was indorsed.

Republican Primary.

Hon. Hal Clements' record as a senator from Knox county in the 1931 general assembly was favorable to labor. We recommend him to the members of organized labor who vote in the republican primary.

This committee earnestly requests all members of organized labor to qualify themselves to vote in the primaries to be held on Aug. 4, 1932. In this way only can the vote of labor be effective in the election.

H. V. Reid, chairman; representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. David Hanly, vice-chairman, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor. Paul J. Aymon, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor. W. E. Jacobs, representing the Order of Railway Conductors. W. A. Chrisman, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. W. E. Cheek, secretary, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

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Furnace Nut $4.25
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"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.
"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.
"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shipp St., Greenville, S. C.
Sold in 25¢ packages.
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WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.
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Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultiveted sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 22, 1932 — Number 13

APITAL CITY UNIONISTS RAP LEWIS S. POPE

eclare Candidate "Unfair to Labor."

LOUTED APPEALS OF UNION PRESSMEN

mployed Non-Unionist at ay Rate Higher Than Asked for Member.

Hon. Lewis Pope, former commissioner of institutions and now a candidate for the democratic omination for governor of Tennessee, is severely censured in esolutions adopted by the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' nion of the capital city, and the osition of the pressmen is unanimously concurred in by the ashville Trades and Labor council, according to information received by The Labor World Thursday morning.

It has been a matter of common knowledge among working eople of Tennessee that Mr. ope's attitude on the convict-ontract question when he was ommissioner of institutions was onsistently opposed to the position taken by the Tennessee Fedration of Labor and the railroad rotherhoods, and the candidate's leged visit to Washington to appear before a congressional committee in opposition to the Cooper-Hawes bill is recalled in the apital city unionists' statement. he Cooper-Hawes bill, having to do with interstate transportation of convict-made products, was passed and will take effect in January of next year.

The Nashville resolution, in condemning Mr. Pope's candidacy, states that when Pope was commissioner of institutions there became a vacancy in the pressroom of the Tennessee Industrial School, through the resignation of a member of the union. An official of the pressmen, it is recounted, called on the commissioner for the purpose of arranging for a successor to the member who had resigned, but Mr. Pope was "indignant, sarcastic and very much unconcerned" over the efforts to furnish a competent workman to do such presswork to the boys at the institution.

"A scale of $38 per week was suggested at by Mr. Pope for a union man," the resolution continues, "but the man who was placed in the position, at $45 per week," was an expelled former member of the union, and one whose actions were described as antagonistic to the organization.

"We are also informed," the resolution avers, "that Mr. Pope had his political banners painted by nonunion painters."

Candidate Pope is therefore declared to be "unfit to hold public office of any kind, and especially the governorship of the State of Tennessee," and it is further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Tennessee Federation of Labor officers, cities and labor councils of the state, allied printing trades councils of the state, and all other labor organizations, asking that similar resolutions be adopted, condemning Mr. Lewis Pope's attitude and actions as unfair to the people and rendering him unfit to be governor of the state of Tennessee."

The resolution bears the signatures of W. O. Merrill, president, and J. O. Nevil, secretary-treasurer of the pressmen's union. Mr. Merrill is a vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Notation is also made that the resolution was unanimously concurred in by Nashville Trades and Labor council.

Nonpartisan political committees of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, after consideration, indorsed the candidacy of the Hon. John McAllister for the democratic nomination, and declared Mr. McAllister to be the "best bet" among the three candidates to represent the whole people as governor.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Top Row, Left to Right: First Vice-President Frank Duffy, Carpenters; Secretary Frank Morrison, Printers; President William Green, United Mine Workers; Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Railway Carmen; Second Vice-President Thomas A. Rickert, United Garment Workers. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Third Vice-President Matthew Woll, Stereotypers; Fourth Vice-President James Wilson, Patternmakers; Fifth Vice-President John Coefield, Plumbers and Steamfitters; Sixth Vice-President Arthur O. Wharton, Machinists; Seventh Vice-President Joseph Weber, Musicians; Eighth Vice-President G. M. Bugniazet, Electrical Workers.

Executive Council Demands National Conference to Plan Relief for Jobless Millions

Thirty-Hour Week Seen as Only Route Leading to Prosperity.

Congress Denounced for Failure to Act in Nation's Greatest Emergency—Gag Ruling Scored.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Atlantic City, July 21.—American labor is going after the 30-hour week with all big guns unlimbered and with the profound conviction that there is no other quick way out of the current depression.

The executive council of the federation, meeting here in one of the gravest sessions of its long existence, has been laying plans for a campaign that will get results if any effort can possibly do it.

Seek National Conclave.

President Hoover has been called upon for the summoning of a great national conclave of industry for agreement upon a 30-hour week. This summons will be repeated and hammered home.

Labor also has other measures which it is not yet prepared to divulge. But it can be said that the council is deadly serious about this matter.

The action of the government in adopting the five-day week as a means of adjusting federal employes to the economy law was hailed here as a right step in leadership and as marking the end of anything longer than a five-day week in government service. The task now is to get private industry to follow.

Jobless Army Grows.

"There are eleven million unemployed now," said President Green. "By winter there will be thirteen million." He called attention to the bonus army as a most serious manifestation of unemployed. "It is in reality an army of unemployed," he said. "I am not an alarmist," he added, "and I do not think for a moment there is any likelihood of revolution, but unless we have readjustment and relief we may see more hunger marches and raids on community stores. We do not want that and it can be averted."

Labor, as a result of these sessions, will call for a special session of congress and for a relief bill far surpassing the one just passed. It will demand other legislation also.

Industry Must Act.

But labor does not expect government relief measures to solve the industrial riddle. These measures are to stimulate industry and to provide a leadership. President Green made it abundantly clear that real remedy must come from within industry and for that reason the federation is preparing to throw its whole energy into a campaign for a 30-hour week as an immediately necessary measure.

"The government does not own industry," said President Green.

As to modification, he held that the tax to be levied on beer could be used as the basis for a great bond issue with which to finance construction and employment. But always it is in mind that governmental action is a starter—a key, as he puts it—and that private industry must be brought, not only to the 30-hour week, but to a realization that hours of work and wages must be constantly adjusted and readjusted to industrial conditions, so that depression shall not again occur.

Congress Is Denounced.

The session of congress just closed was plentifully denounced as having failed of its duty. The relief measure enacted was denounced as wholly inadequate. The report of the U. S. Council of Personnel Administration, recommending the five-day week for federal workers, was praised highly and Mr. Green gave President Hoover the major portion of credit for the achievement. "We regard this action on the part of the government as recognition of a very vital economic and social reform for which organized labor has contended for many years," Mr. Green declared. "It will have a very helpful effect on the efforts organized labor is putting forth to have the five-day week established in private industry. I regard this action as a great step forward in the establishment of the universal five-day week."

Scores Gag Ruling.

President Green was equally vigorous in denouncing the order of the civil service commission forbidding federal employes from participating in politics, declaring that if the order were enforced, or if an effort should be made toward its enforcement a congressional investigation would be demanded.

The protest grew out of the ruling of the civil service commission and Postmaster-General Brown in ruling that President W. M. Collins, of the Railway Mail association, has no right to furnish to his members an analysis of the votes of congressmen. This autocratic civil service ruling is going to get a genuine test in the interest of citizenship rights for civil service employes.

Iron Molders Change Meeting Schedule

Regular meetings of Local 68, Iron Molders, have been changed from the first and third Friday nights of each month to the first Friday only, according to announcement by James O'Connor, corresponding secretary of the lodge. Mr. O'Connor said the change will be effective at least during the hot weather. The next regular session is for Friday, Aug. 5, at Central Labor hall.

COTTON MILL SHUT-DOWN.

Charlotte, N. C.—The board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association unanimously recommended that employers in the industry close their mills for one month, during July, August and September. The board made no recommendations with regard to supporting the textile employes during the shut-down.

LABOR DAY CHAIRMEN CALLED TO MEET SUNDAY MORNING AT 10

Chairmen of subcommittees for the Labor Day Celebration are called to meet Sunday morning at 10, at the office of The Labor World. The following is the only list available at this time, and if any chairmen are omitted, they are asked to attend the meeting without fail. The executive committee urges presence of each and every subcommittee chairman, as matters are to be discussed which require a full attendance:

Executive Committee—Paul J. Aymon, George W. Perry and T. R. Cuthbert.
Refreshments—W. E. Eckenrod, W. H. Brown and Dick Burkes.
Entertainment—George Forbes.
Barbecue—W. A. Witt.
Barbecue Tickets—T. R. Cuthbert.
Radio—A. C. Kamin.
Parking—John T. Cotter.
Press and Publicity—R. M. Cooke.

Miners Will Take Food in 10 Days If State Fails, Solons Are Told

Owners Advised to Make Inventories So They May Have Record of "Requisitions" If Legislature Fails to Act, Union Officials Declare in Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, July 21.—Michael F. Hartneady, president of District 7 of the United Mine Workers of America, told a legislative committee that unless the legislature provides adequate relief for the unemployed within the next ten days that miners in his district will go into the warehouses and stores and take the food that they need.

"I am advising all warehouses and storekeepers in my part of the state to take an inventory because we propose to help ourselves to whatever food is needed unless the commonwealth provides aid at once," Hartneady said.

John F. Boylan, president of District No. 1, declared that if the legislature didn't act soon that the hard coal counties would march 50,000 starving people down to Harrisburg for the members of the general assembly to feed.

Kennedy Sees No Sin.

Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, the main speaker, declared he had consulted religious leaders, who had assured him that it was no sin to take the means to maintain life if these were denied by unrighteous means.

About 500 jobless workers from Philadelphia and the hard coal regions attended the hearing, which was to have been a joint session of the two houses. Directly affronting the federation of labor, the senate and assembly adjourned at 11 in the morning and adjourned until late at night, when the unemployed and labor leaders had left for their homes.

Clarence Moser, secretary of Central Labor union, Allentown, said:

"Hundreds of thousands of babies and young children in Pennsylvania are either starving or are deprived of proper nourishment and clothing. If the children and wives of the members of the general assembly were in these straits adequate relief would have been enacted within twenty-four hours. This is proven by the fact that the only thing this body has done so far is to vote its own wages."

Thousands in Distress.

Martin F. Brennan, Shamokin, president of District No. 9, United Mine Workers, said:

"There are no funds available for relief in Northumberland or Schuylkill counties. Twenty thousand miners in this district have no employment and are permanently out of jobs. From ten to twenty thousand additional men are working only one to two days a week and are not earning enough to have a decent livelihood. Families all over the district are wanting for bread and milk."

"I'LL SHOW YOU HUNGER"

By PATRICK FAGAN
President, District 5, United Mine Workers, Pittsburgh.
(Addressing the Legislative Committee at Harrisburg.)

I say that I will show members of the legislature miners along the Ellsworth branch at Bentleyville, employes of the Bethlehem Mines corporation, who are living right now off potato peelings and nothing else.

I will show members of this legislature men who are going into the mines with nothing in their buckets but water.

I will show you men who carry a handful of oats from the mangers of the mules as their only food for a day's work.

Let me tell of a typical case illustrating the treatment of the poor in this commonwealth. Miss Lillian Lane, who is an investigator for the poor board in Washington county, visited the home of a family named Williams at Avella. Miss Lane saw a dog lying on the porch of this home.

"You must be getting along pretty well since you haven't eaten the dog," Miss Lane told the Williams family.

WAGE-CUTTING SAPS LIFE-BLOOD FROM INDUSTRY

America Can Only Live on Pay Rolls.

STATISTICS SHOW INTERESTING FACTS

"Cut Wages and Business Goes to Hell," Terse Announcement of Wright.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

Washington, July 21. — Striking proof that cutting wages is nothing less than cutting the throat of industry itself, and that America must live on her own payrolls is found in a group of figures just gathered by leading statistical institutions.

The downward crash of retail business, for example, in May of this year was the direct reflection of new wage cuts and added unemployment just prior to that month.

The wage cutters are the prosperity killers and the figures prove it.

Those who follow the volume of retail sales announce that **"contraction of consumer buying became suddenly and glaringly apparent" when May figures were published.**

First Pay Rolls Dropped.

But in March unemployment went over the ten million mark!

Pay rolls fell 2.8 per cent in March from the February level and dropped another 7.3 per cent in April, continuing into May with another slice off of 4.9 per cent.

Metal industries pay rolls, which formerly ran to 40 per cent of total manufacturing pay rolls, today stand at only 38 per cent of their 1929 level in identical plants of 202 companies covered by an Iron Age survey.

Business Week puts it succinctly: **"What happened to May sales happened to pay rolls first."**

The great argument of the wage-cutters has been, "cut wages so business will revive." They have gone so far as to say, "cut wages and business WILL revive."

Cut Wages, Kill Business.

Cold-as-ice statistics now prove that the truth is: "Cut wages and business goes to hell."

The average weekly wage of employed workers in some 25 industries reporting to the National Industrial Confertnce board is but $17.58, **a drop of 5 per cent from March.**

Not only have the burst of unemployment and the new low level of wages cut hard into sales, which must again back up into lowered factory production and more unemployment, but these factors have brought about two other striking results: **1—Decrease in life insurance sales; 2—withdrawals of savings from banks.**

Early in the depression critics wondered at the growth of savings deposits. That period is well past. Savings deposits are dwindling. The federal reserve bank of Cleveland, probably typical, reports persistent reductions in savings in 27 banks of that district, **without interruption** since April, 1931. In May this year such deposits were 19 millions less than a year ago, a fall of 15½ per cent.

Must Use Savings.

New York state mutual savings bank reports show that in May withdrawals exceeded deposits by 21 millions.

Wage cuts have been nowhere near the figure set by high finance and what generally is known as Wall Street, but they have been sufficient to eat deep into American consuming power and add months to the depression by the unavoidable slowing up of factory production. Added to this slowing up for want of buying power is the slowing up caused by fear, which has been sufficiently keen to bring about a condition where minimum stocks are carried on all sides.

But the wage cut has been the first and fieriest devil in the inferno of depression, aided and abetted by a partner of perhaps equal stature, the excessive work-hours per week.

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FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI

JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part VIII

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time ... but I say unto you ...

Matt. 5:21-28.

In continuing this week our study of the dangers surrounding the more acceptance of Jesus' assertions regarding His authority and the validity of His message we must remember that throughout His ministry serious charges were being constantly brought against Him. To His contemporaries these charges were indeed very serious and may be grouped under three heads—blasphemy (Mk. 2:7), irreligious conduct (Mk. 2:24) and insanity (Mk. 3:21). In making Jesus pay the extreme penalty for what they declared to be His wrongdoing the leaders of the Jews fully demonstrated they regarded these charges as a life and death matter.

WM. L. MOSS

The average person, at least until he has given the subject particular attention, is hardly aware of the numerous times statements made by Jesus defining His person and His teaching and justifying His acts were made during or shortly following an attack by His enemies and at a time when He was standing with His back to the wall, so to speak, and fighting not to defend His reputation but to preserve His life.

Now, our experience as human beings teaches us that when hard pressed by their enemies men will, almost instinctively it seems, indulge in all manner of wild statements as a part of their defense.

Knowing, as we surely do, that the leaders of the Jewish nation were the aggressors in their conflicts with Jesus, and knowing full well how prone men are to defend themselves with uncontrolled and preposterous statements, especially in respect to their personal or official powers and the authority by which they act, it is good judgment and not groundless doubts that prompts to to study further the nature of Jesus' teaching before finally passing on whether He was or was not a teacher of universal truths.

In order that we may next week study another phase of the universality of the Master's teaching and that we may get as rapidly as possible to a discussion of a very important saying of His, I think we can safely leave the question of His references to His authority where He left it. To the repeated demand for divine corroboration of His right to teach He was always content to appeal to God as His witness! "My doctrine," said Jesus, "is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his (God's) will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." (John 7:16-17.)

To the good man, the right-thinking man, Jesus is self-evidencing. True, but why is this so—is it true solely because of the personality of Jesus backed by His claims of authority or is it true because of a combination of certain inherent qualities found in both Jesus and His message?

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are there union men in the bonus army now in Washington?

A.—Yes, there are unemployed union members in the army, but union men as such are not taking part in the determination of policies.

* * *

Q.—Is there relation between the ancient guilds and modern unions?

A.—As far as organic relationship is concerned, there is none, at least where American unions are concerned. There is only the tradition of banding together for mutual protection and advancement.

WHY NOT THE 30-HOUR WEEK NOW?

Using the figures as of March this year, general introduction of the 30-hour week would put all unemployed Americans at work.

No other single measure will do that.

The more unemployment grows the shorter must be the work-week for all if all are returned to work.

Must we go on to further depression and desperation before American industry and its banker bosses realize the necessity for genuine and sweeping remedy?

Eight months ago a 35-hour week would have put all back at work.

If unemployment gains just a little more it will take a 25-hour week to put all at work.

The American Federation of Labor's figures as of March are authentic, based on actual statistical reports of jobs and jobless.

It will not be possible to say "O. K. America" until all Americans are at work and all Americans cannot be given jobs until the work week is reduced so that the total amount of work available is divided in terms of not more than 30 hours of work per week per worker.

What delays this just and fair arrangement? Why cannot American employers see the necessity and do the inevitable?

Let America go to the universal 30-hour week NOW!

Again the Food Budget

If all food budgeteers for charity organizations were to be told to cease and desist the world might be better off.

A fresh case bobs up. The dietician of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities calculates that $7.55 a week will feed a family of father, mother, two boys 13 and 5, and a girl of 10—a family of five.

Probably the lady is correct. Perhaps they could live and maintain health for less in some communities. "Health" has many definitions and so has decency and so has comfort.

But every such calculation registers upon every employer who thinks in terms of "feeding the animals" and adds to the dirty ammunition with which he shoots at standards of living every time they get above the bare subsistence level.

The Romance of Bata

Death of Thomas Bata, Czecho-Slovakian shoe king, in an airplane crash, has moved newspaper writers to rhapsodize about the romance of his business life.

Born the son of a poor cobbler, Bata rose like a rocket. His big move was to come to America, learn machine shoe production and then to take American machinery to his home land where he added low wages to almost automatic production, exporting to the United States shoes made on American lasts at wages that Americans could not and would not meet.

This is what a lot of newspapers call romance.

Civil Service Serfdom

When civil service employes can be successfully ordered to keep out of politics and make no effort to defeat or elect candidates to political office something is getting mighty rotten.

The customary order has gone out to the rank and file. But federal district attorneys, United States marshals and postmasters can work to their hearts' content for those who gave them their jobs. In fact, they have to work in the political vineyard.

Civil service czars run something very much like a bureaucracy. And another prancing bureaucrat is the comptroller-general.

The civil service order inflicts a status akin to serfdom and is contrary to every logical and constitutional idea of human freedom. It is time bureaucrats got a proper conception of American liberty and were made to practice it.

Greatness in Our Midst

Of late there has been a Niagara of words describing the marvelous qualities of presidential aspirants. A whole group of men have been described as miracle men, able to lead us out of the wilderness of woe.

There seemed something strange about the fact that gentlemen making nominating speeches should be able to bring to national attention so many new facts about the heroic abilities of these candidates, everyone of whom is or recently has been in public office, performing where all could see.

It is passing strange with what tremendous success so many can cover up their miraculous qualities until it comes time for someone to make a nominating speech.

But when that time comes all secrets are bared and we discover to what an astounding extent we have been entertaining greatness unawares.

Grasshoppers and Humans

A scientist has discovered a remarkable similarity between grasshoppers and humanity.

Grasshoppers, he finds, do not start out on mass forays to destroy crops until they are overcrowded. Then they change their dispositions, even their shapes and color, and start out ravaging. Like humans, being too crowded and hungry, they go on the march hunting food.

It is the idea that if the hoppers can be kept from getting too crowded they will not turn into locust scourges and crops will be saved from their mob appetites.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Bureau of labor statistics reports group life insurance has grown 84 per cent in the last five years.

Farm wages are now reported at the lowest point since 1902. In North Carolina wages for colored farm workers are reported as low as 4 and 5 cents an hour, with whites faring little better.

Congress has postponed two proposed investigations, one aimed at the treasury, one at the federal reserve board.

Formation of an advisory group, known as the Occupational Health council, is announced by Commissioner Smith, state labor department. The council will study occupational health problems, bring the best advice to the department and disseminate occupational disease information.

Farm prices, with livestock leading, moved upward in the first half of July.

What Next!

Long Island, N. Y., fruit growers wrapped their strawberries in cellophane this year and found they thus brought higher prices.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Hillsboro, N. H.—The 130 striking employes of the Hillsboro Woolen mills voted to return to work after the company agreed to restore 50 per cent of a proposed wage cut of 60 per cent.

Old Timers of Times Job Office

(By Courtesy of the Junior Times, "House Organ" of the Morning Paper.)

Pictured above is a group of printers who worked in the Times job room thirty-three years ago, taken from an old photograph furnished The Junior Times by T. J. Davie. Reading from left to right they are:

T. A. Rogers, now city editor of the "big" Times; Aruna Clark, who turned preacher and is now holding a pastorate in north Alabama; J. Spence Stone, deceased; T. J. Davie, now in charge of the composing room of the Hamilton County Herald; Sam Gamble, foreman, now in North Carolina; Charles Guy, deceased, and Col. W. M. ("Bill") Stone, superintendent, deceased.

Col. "Bill" and Spence Stone, brothers, were both musicians as well as printers, and to the former goes the credit for starting Roland Hays, famous negro tenor, on his career. On the back of the photo Mr. Davie had inscribed:

"A TIRED BUNCH"

"Employes of the Times Job Room, Taken After a Hard Day's Work."

The Times job room was the leading establishment of the kind in Chattanooga, doing all the work for the Southern Express company, and besides the regular commercial work, printed The Tradesman, a trade journal owned by Adolph S. Ochs.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Louis Bringmann, clinging to an old sea chest, his sole property, had made himself a home on the top landing of the fire escape of the Atlantic theater, in Brooklyn. The theater is not in use.

Fire inspectors found him and ordered the police department to make the wan and tired .60-year-old man move out. The policeman sent to do the job hated it and gave the old man a half dollar.

Immaculate, but aged and hopeless, Louis Bringmann took his chest and his blanket and trudged toward "Tin Mountain," that waterfront city of homes of the beaten men. Once he was a chef in a famous New York hotel. "The past is a turned-over page," he says. "I'm too old even for dish washing; I have no money; my friends are gone."

"Tin Mountain" has a new inhabitant—Tin Mountain with its cynically named Prosperity boulevard.

* * *

Solidarity and determination can still win.

What the building trades in New York did, inspired by the Bricklayers, employed by New Jersey Public Service have just done.

These members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, one of the scrappingest of unions, have just made the big corporation back down on a drastic wage cut and have forced an open wage clause into the contract.

Another fighting New Jersey outfit is found in Trenton, where motion picture operators have for three weeks been fighting a big theater, standing solidly for the safe two men to a booth principle and against a wage cut.

* * *

Florida, where politicians learn little and learn that little slowly, is in the throes of another prison camp scandal, one a hideous fatality in one of the terror hot boxes exposed a year ago.

Investigation now is on, but Florida authorities knew all about the prison camp practices long before these two deaths. At least almost everyone else did.

Florida, so alert in many ways, clings to the medieval in dealing with its offenders, many of whom offend only because economic conditions drive them to flout laws under which that or starvation are the alternatives.

* * *

There's a lot of talk about "back to the farm." The land is a refuge for many, but it is not a solution of the economic problem. Farm crops are in a state of surplusage. Less silly talk would help a little.

FIVE-DAY WEEK.

New York.—Officials of the New York Central railroad announced the application of the five-dey week to clerical employes not bound by trade union contracts. It was stated that union employes whose contracts call for the six-day week would be furloughed to about 13 per cent of their number.

New York.—The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet company placed its operatives on a five-day week basis with five days pay.

Boston, Mass.—The Somersworth plant of the Dwight Manufacturing company, closed in every department for four weeks, began operations on a five-day week basis.

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Green Pledges War On All Racketeering

Report of Investigation by McGrady Before Executive Council Brings Declaration That Movement Must Be Untainted.

Atlantic City, July 21.—A report by Edward F. McGrady, who has for weeks been investigating charges involving conduct of the New York local union of Moving Picture Machine Operators, was this week placed before the executive council of the A. F. of L. here. The charges deal with the conduct of affairs by Local Union President Samuel Kaplan. William C. Elliott, international president, was before the council and promised to give the matter immediate attention.

President Green said, in relation to the question of racketeering:

"When charges were recently made and received widespread circulation in the press concerning alleged acts of members and officers of local unions we decided that these charges involved the honor and the integrity of the federation. We made inquiries and brought the facts adduced to the attention of the officers of the international unions. We expect the responsible international union officers to take prompt action where action is warranted."

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS DEMAND $75,000,000 FOR IDLE RELIEF

Utica, N. Y.—The convention of the socialist party of New York state urged a special session of the New York legislature to make available for immediate unemployment relief $25,000,000 raised through a 50 per cent increase in the income tax and declared that the bond issue this fall for unemployment relief should be $75,000,000 rather than $30,000,000. The convention also decided to organize unemployment leagues through local socialist organizations.

Bituminous Coal Stabilization Is Necessary, Senator Davis Asserts

Pennsylvanian Says Opposition to Davis-Kelly Bill Comes Mainly From Anti-Union Operators—Economic Conditions Make Government Regulation Imperative.

Washington, July 21.—Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, in an individual report as a member of the subcommittee of the senate committee on mines and mining, made a vigorous defense of the Davis-Kelly bill for the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry. The other members of the subcommittee are Senator D. H. Hatfield, of West Virginia, and Senator Cary Hayden, of Arizona. The subcommittee spent a number of months holding hearings on the Davis-Kelly bill, drafted jointly by Senator Davis and Representative Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

The principal features of the Davis-Kelly bill are:

The creation of a federal bituminous coal commission, all the expense of which shall be borne by the coal industry.

The requirement that coal mining corporations doing an interstate business shall obtain a federal license.

The provision that licensed corporations may join a selling pool or joint selling agency for the marketing of their product.

The stipulation that employes of coal mines shall have the right of collective bargaining, the right to organize, and the right of assemblage.

Antiunion Operators Vision "Socialism."

Senator Davis in his report said in part:

"By far the largest group of operators who appeared before the committee were from the ununionized fields. In general they opposed all legislation and government interference on the ground that the coal industry, whatever the results might be, had the right to work out its own problems.

"The arguments of the opponents of the measure were not at all convincing. They gave the impression that they were used as an instrument to destroy the bill and at the same time to control their real grounds of opposition. This impression was irresistible for the reason that their constitutional arguments were interspersed with declarations to the effect that the Davis-Kelly bill would 'promote socialism,' 'unionize the coal industry,' and 'Sovietize America.'

It is possible, indeed, that prompt action in the rehabilitation of the bituminous coal industry may be the turning point toward general economic recovery.

Regulation Is Necessary.

"I desire to emphasize the need of regulation of the bituminous coal mining industry. It is essential from the standpoint of operator, mine workers, mining communities, and the general public.

"Outside of the nonunion mining fields, the opinion among operators is in favor of the Davis-Kelly bill, or some effective form of stabilization.

"From my personal conversations with many operators I believe that the industry as a whole is convinced that stabilization and normal conditions within the industry can only be obtained by the federal government acting as an umpire.

"The need for constructive action in the bituminous coal industry, great as it has been for a long period of time, is now doubly great because of the serious condition of our whole economic life.

"No one believes that existing conditions in the bituminous coal industry can be continued without disaster. Bituminous coal is, and long has been, the most disorganized of all our natural resources.

Operators Have Failed.

"The Davis-Kelly bill is no hastily framed piece of legislation. In its main principles it has been under consideration for years. The evils it is designed to correct are well known. The public has been patient to the breaking point. It has granted the industry years of grace to set its house in order and the industry has failed to do so.

"The regulation now proposed is the only way out of an intolerable situation, and now is the time to act.

"We must meet and face the situation as it exists. Through a coal commission acting as an umpire in the public interest and without cost to the government, I believe a great step forward can be taken.

Davis-Kelly Bill Is Constructive.

"The Davis-Kelly bill contemplates nothing more than an opportunity for the operators on the one hand and the miners on the other to work out of the slough of cut-throat competition that is bankrupting the operators, starving the miners, and pauperizing the mining communities.

"It gives them the machinery to work out their problems with a minimum of legislative regulation or government interference, and in a manner consonant with our institutions and traditions, our ideas of property and property rights and the right of collective bargaining, which is universally recognized as the only protection that labor, especially mine labor, has against an incessant wage deflation.

"If the coal operator and the coal miner will accept this program and work together in the interest of all parties concerned, I am confident they will be able to bring this great industry out of the doldrums which now keep it helpless.

"And now is the time of all times to act. It is possible, indeed, that prompt action in the rehabilitation of the bituminous coal industry may be the turning point toward general economic recovery."

Senator Hatfield submitted a report opposing federal regulation of the coal industry. Senator Hayden favored federal regulation, but set out a plan different from the Davis-Kelly bill.

Hoover Urged to Call Industrial Conference to Cut Work Time

Atlantic City, N. J. — President Hoover should promptly convene a national industrial conference to consider the critical aspects of the depression and propose plans to remedy its most distressing features, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the summer meeting of the executive council of the federation here.

"A national conference of leaders of industry and all other employing interests should be called by the president," Mr. Green said, "at which time he should impress upon them not only the economic gravity of the crisis, but their patriotic obligation to meet this emergency as they would in war time or on any other occasions of threatened national disaster."

Ten Million Unemployed.

With over ten million workers totally unemployed and the number increasing every week, Mr. Green believed that the major question coming before the conference would be the universal adjustment of working time to distribute available work among the largest number of employes.

"Such a conference," he said, "could confer the benefit of the shorter work day and work week on all employes on a national basis. Some companies have established the five-day week for their employes already. By this means they divide up all available work among their own employes, but such action by a few companies has no national effect."

"The unemployment emergency is as great as the war emergency. The nation must be saved. If we cannot give our people more work at once, we can divide whatever work there is available among all and so gradually bring the unemployed into the ranks of consumers again and perhaps start the wheels of industry going."

Unemployed Union Members.

Mr. Green pointed out that 23 per cent of the members of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. are unemployed, and that in the building trades the unemployed reach 62 per cent.

He emphasized the necessity of the division of work being national in scope, and said that probably because of constitutional difficulties, it could not be achieved by legislation. But the national industrial conference, which he urged President Hoover to call, could by agreement make the distribution of work effective.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Fails.

With regard to the Reconstruction Finance corporation, Mr. Green expressed keen disappointment that its activities had not been more helpful in providing work for the jobless. He said the corporation had probably stabilized the banking situation, but unemployment was worse. He believed the masses of the people had not benefited directly from the creation of the corporation, but might have benefited indirectly from the work of the corporation in the interest of the banks.

"Federal funds will have to be made available for the use of relief agencies to meet the acute situation next winter, for conditions at that time will be extremely bad," he added. "Local relief agencies have broken down and many states have exhausted their resources available for relief."

Referring to the recent demonstrations of the unemployed in Detroit and St. Louis, in which a number of persons were killed and many injured, he said responsible leaders were hoping to forestall similar incidents by the prompt use of funds for relief.

BRIDGEMEN ADOPT 4-HOUR DAY

New York.—C. A. Howard, representative of Bridgemen, Ironworkers and Riggers' Local 4, announced that the union had gone on record as favoring the "stagger zigzag" plan of, having one group of men work four hours a day, to be followed by another group working four hours.

Make-Up Man's Fine Sense Of Values Results in "Radical" Sermon

The New York Times recently printed one of the sharpest, bitterest, most effective "radical" sermons I read, says Eliot Harris, special writer in "Labor."

It was a sermon in two parts, both on an important news page. The first part of the sermon said that John D. Rockefeller had just celebrated his 93rd birthday. Rockefeller, according to the Times article, lives in the isolation of a 3,000-acre estate, with barbed wire fences around it, and patroled by nearly 100 armed negro guards.

His slightest whim is law. He seems to have a fear of human beings near him; and preparations are being rushed to house the chauffeurs, gardeners, workmen and most of the house servants outside the estate, where Mr. Rockefeller cannot see or hear them.

Houses of neighbors are being purchased, first to paint them green, so that Rockefeller may not see them among the trees; then to be torn down.

A children's home is near enough that voices and laughter sometimes reach the Rockefeller mansion when the wind is right, and negotiations are being pushed to buy that.

On the same page, right under Rockefeller's uninteresting picture, was one of the best little "human interest" stories that any American newspaper ever printed. It was the story of Louis Bringmann, once a hotel chef, but now "too old even to wash dishes." He has no money, no job, no friends—at least, none who is able to help him.

But he still has that curious ingenuity which cooks and sailors share with frontiersmen, and he made himself a nest on the top landing of the fire escape on an unused theater by weaving cardboard into the grillwork. Over his nest he put up a sign:

"Please be kind enough not to destroy or take anything away from this resting place. I am out of work and this is all I have. I have no money and I can't find a job, so please leave me alone. I'll appreciate your kind consideration and

THANK YOU."

He was making out, keeping himself and his nest immaculately clean the while, until the fire inspector discovered him and sent a policeman to evict him. The policeman, hating himself for the job, gave the old man the message and a half dollar, and saw him plod slowly away to a part of the water front where out-of-works have built a "jungle."

I am still wondering whether the "make-up" man on the Times knew what he was about when he put those two stories together. And I wish the reporter who wrote the second one would take some cheering news to Mr. Bringmann. Old man Rockefeller says that the depression will pass. Mr. Bringmann will be glad to know that.

Hosiery Workers Plan Campaign Of Organization

Convention Appropriates $18,000 to Begin Pennsylvania - New Jersey Battle to Win and Hold "Decent Union Conditions."

Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.—Immediately the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union will embark on an aggressive organization campaign in Reading, open-shop hosiery center of the country, as the result of action taken by the biennial convention here.

The drive was ordered when the report of the organization committee embodying instructions for the campaign was adopted.

The resolution declared that widespread and aggressive organization is essential to establish and preserve "decent union conditions" and the very existence of the union. It provided for the extension of the organization drive to other towns in Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New Jersey.

It also provided for an initial appropriation of $18,000 for the drive, assistance for the union's organizers by volunteer workers and by extensive propagandization, etc.

Curtailment of the state's labor services was assailed vigorously. The delegates also unanimously adopted a resolution demanding repeal of state eviction laws, a moratorium on all realty taxes and mortgage interests against unemployed and part-time workers. This resolution also embodied a provision prohibiting forcible collection of rents and was transmitted to Gov. Pinchot and the members of the state legislature now in special session at Harrisburg. The union also was instructed to place the rent and tax moratorium before the state federation of labor for inclusion in its demands to the special session at the joint hearing on the federation's program Tuesday afternoon.

The convention also reaffirmed the union's stand for unemployment insurance.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

I am writing today for a little information, if you please, concerning proper wearing apparel for this sort of weather. Being a native of Georgia, you know, I am of course accustomed to hot weather—at least in moderate quantity. But when it, like our celebrated Hoover prosperity, piles up in such vast proportions and temperature as this infernal Tennessee weather we've been having for some time, now, it is about to get my goat.

I've discovered that I am at least two and a half degrees cooler at night if I will roll my pajama legs up above my knees and roll the sleeves above my elbows, and it occurrs to me that it would be a good idea for the pajama makers to get out a line of sleeveless jackets and knee-length pants for the suit with wide legs so the air can circulate for summer wear. I'd cut the sleeves and legs of mine off if I had any real hope of being able to buy more this winter. And these I have will still be good then.

And—this gives me a second idea for masculine daytime wear in this sort of weather. It is rather daring, but if the girls (God bless 'em!) can get by with it I don't see why we men folks shouldn't do likewise. Why not wear cheesecloth pants? They'd be a darned sight cooler than the present day custom of long, flowing wool trousers, and it wouldn't hurt our, 'er limbs for the dear women folks to be able to see through those pants any more than—'er—vice versa!

If, among your honored advertisers you have any makers of pajamas, I wish you'd send him a marked copy of this. If he thinks he owes me anything for this valuable suggestion he might send me three suits of those abbreviated pajamas and call it square. I believe that's all I have to say at present. It's too hot to write!

—H. F. B.

SENATE DEFERS ACTION ON BEER AMENDMENT

Washington.—The senate voted to send the Bingham beer proposal to the judiciary committee. This action ended prohibition discussion for the present session of congress.

Senator Bingham's proposal was to modify the national prohibition act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer of 3.45 per cent alcoholic content by volume. He submitted it as an amendment to the home loan bill, but later withdrew it because of parliamentary maneuvering.

Are you sure you are always welcome?

Neighbors may borrow freely from each other and remain friendly so long as each is always careful to return in full measure the things borrowed.

But when you borrow the use of your neighbor's telephone, you are borrowing something you can't return. It may be all right for a while, but eventually the best of neighbors are likely to be annoyed even though they remain friendly.

Think how much better it would be to have a telephone in your own home, where you could use it as often as you pleased without embarrassing yourself or others.

Consider how important telephone service is to the comfort and happiness of the entire family, what it means in added convenience, in emergencies and as a protection. Truly there is nothing that gives so much for so little as telephone service. In fact, the cost is so small that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47069
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bertha Elsberry vs. Herbert Elsberry

It appearing from from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herbert Elsberry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47070
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Zeb Snider vs. Bessie Snider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Snider is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 25th day of June, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 7-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 4053
Sam Bright Motor Co. vs. Clarence Huggins
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 15½ East Seventh St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This June 25, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47099
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Esther Seeley vs. M. A. Seeley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that M. A. Seeley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of May, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. H. Seymour, Atty. 7-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47125
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jean F. Sweetland vs. James Sweetland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Sweetland is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barger, Attys. 8-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47128
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Beatrice Dorsey Whitley vs. Luther Whitley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Luther Whitley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that [illegible] weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, to be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This [illegible] day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. [illegible], Atty. 8-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on [illegible], N. W. Westbrook and Pearl [illegible] executed to the undersigned Trustee a Deed of Trust of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book [illegible], page [illegible], et seq., to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust, and the holder of said notes having requested the undersigned to execute the trust;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned Trustee, by virtue of the authority vested in him by said Deed of Trust, will offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932,

within the lawful hours of sale, at the West door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, the following described property, situated in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lying and being in the Second District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"The Southwest part of Lot No. 2, Tolley & Quinn's Subdivision of the Cline Farm as [illegible] Lots Nos. 1 and 2 to the south line of said subdivision; thence eastwardly along the south line of said subdivision to another corner of the [illegible] and [illegible] thence northwardly along the [illegible] to the beginning."

Said sale will be made for payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust; and the title to the property is believed to be good, but the undersigned will sell as Trustee only.

This July 21st, 1932.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
8-12 By E. L. Dodgen, Vice-President.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Finance Acceptance Company of Chattanooga, Inc., vs. Grace Hamby and B. T. Hamby
Before M. L. Mulkey, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on certain property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 609 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Tuesday, August 16, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 20, 1932.
M. L. MULKEY,
8-12 Justice of the Peace.

Labor and the Courts

By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Written for The Labor World

CHAPTER I

It is vain to suppose that solutions can be attained merely by logic and general propositions of law which nobody disputes.
—Justice Holmes.

WE have been taught to believe "a good citizen" will not criticize our courts regarding adverse labor decisions and yet Chief Justice Cullen, of New York, has said that the "legal inconsistancies and . . . doctrines if asserted in litigations arising under any other subject than labor legislation would meet scant courtesy or consideration" by intelligent citizens.

But why does a man become a "bad" citizen, one whose opinions are detrimental to the best interests of the nation, simply because he criticizes our courts for their decisions in labor cases? Do not thousands of our most intelligent and progressive citizens criticize both court procedure and decisions in cases pertaining to every other phase of life and do they not do this every day of the year and no one thinks of calling them "bad" citizens?

If mere criticism of our courts is a crime, as it has amounted to when friends of labor and labor leaders have criticized certain labor decisions in the past, why wasn't a penitentiary sentence meted out to the New York City newspaper editor who, in a long editorial, assailed the courts of New York state for permitting Vannie Higgins (a once notorious but now dead gangster) to "beat the rap" oftener than once every eighteen months for a period extending over seventeen years? If criticism of our courts is a crime for friends of labor and labor leaders, why wasn't Prof. E. Borchart, of Yale Law school, jailed for recently publishing a book the text of which describes sixty-five cases from late court records in which accused persons were convicted of crimes of which they later were proved absolutely innocent?

BISHOP OLDHAM SEES DIVINE PURPOSE IN THE DEPRESSION

New York.—The Right Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, bishop of the Protestant diocese of Albany, urged the congregation at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to recognize a divine purpose in the depression, despite the fact that an army of 10,000,000 workers are totally unemployed and living in destitution subject to the relief of public and private charity.

"Christians in these trying times—and there have been worse—should walk through life with a certain poise and with confidence in the knowledge that God is still working to bring good out of evil," he said.

Doctors have proved that an ordinary person retains only one-fifth of what he hears. Which goes to prove that a woman isn't an "ordinary person."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Beula Thompson and [illegible], dated February [illegible], of record in Book K, Volume [illegible], in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying [illegible] eighty-two [illegible] dollars were conveyed the real estate described in said Deed of Trust, and default having been made in the payment of the notes therein described, due respectively for the months of March, April, May and subsequent months, 1932, said series of notes being payable monthly, the first one on or before March 5, 1930, and one each consecutive month thereafter, and should be fully paid and settled according to the tenor and effect thereof, and said Deed of Trust having been duly executed for more than thirty days, and the owner and legal holder of said notes having demanded and requested foreclosure of said Deed of Trust, to satisfy the payment of indebtedness secured thereby, which originally consisted of twenty notes, only three or four of which having been paid, I, S. S. Koons, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

lawful hours of sale, at the West [illegible] City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry for cash in hand, and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The north 50 feet of the east half of Lot No. [illegible] Sharp and Owen's Addition, as per plat of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. [illegible], and [illegible] hereby conveyed fronting [illegible] on the West line of Sharp Avenue, [illegible] in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and extending westwardly at a slightly oblique angle of uniform width, half way to Ryan Avenue. Being the same real estate conveyed by Theresa Edmonds and husband, L. R. Edgmon, to I. B. Koons, April 12, 1927, recorded in Book T, Vol. 21, page 172 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except taxes [illegible] and sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 15th day of July, 1932.
8-12 S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Roy D. Thompson and wife Mary J. Thompson, dated November [illegible], and recorded in Book M, Volume 25, page 424 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the three notes due respectively April, May and June, 1932, each note in the principal sum of ten dollars, secured by said Deed of Trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days; and the owner and legal holder of said notes [illegible] demanded and requested foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of indebtedness, which originally consisted of twenty notes, only three or four of which having been paid, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, will on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

within lawful hours, at the West door of the Court House, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale, and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of homestead, dower and redemption, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots No. 1 and 2, in Block No. 95, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being the same real estate conveyed to said Roy D. Thompson and wife by Theodore L. Montague, Trustee, as shown by the record of said deed of trust.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except as to $450.00 held by said Montague, Trustee, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 15th day of July, 1932.
8-12 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

30-HOUR WEEK MUST FOLLOW BIG RELIEF BILL TO END DEPRESSION

If Adopted by Only Half of Industry It Would With Federal Program, Put Seven Million at Work, Cowdin Holds — Sees System Menaced Unless Drastic Action Is Taken.

New York City, July 21.—Speaking over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting system, J. Cheever Cowdin, treasurer of the recently-closed war against depression campaign, declared that employment for seven million unemployed would follow if, in addition to the relief bill, the 30-hour work-week could be adopted by only 50 per cent of American employers. On the same basis of calculation general adoption of the 30-hour week would practically eliminate unemployment.

Mr. Cowdin is the originator of the self-liquidating program contained in the relief bill, is vice-president of the Bancamerica-Blair corporation and treasurer of the American Legion employment commission.

The address contained a complete analysis of the relief bill and declared that modification of the Volstead act would be a part of a genuine relief program.

High tribute was paid to Senators Robinson, Wagner and Barbour for "qualities of the highest statesmanship, honesty of purpose and unselfishness" and they were pronounced "deserving the nation's gratitude."

Holding that employment for a million and a half could be expected as a result of the relief bill, Mr. Cowdin called this a material help toward recovery, adding, "but I feel confident you will agree with me that an essential prerequisite to any sustained, upward movement in business is the permanent employment of vast additional numbers of those now unemployed."

Must Spread Work.

"I therefore," Mr. Cowdin contiued, "on June 27 addressed the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the Association of National Advertisers, who have for months been working unselfishly and effectively to serve our country and its unemployed, and are deserving of your thanks and support.

"I urged upon them, as I now urge upon you, in the most emphatic manner at my disposal, the necessity of a nation-wide movement to spread work, whether it be by means of the so-called stagger system, or the shorter week which, if accomplished by only 50 per cent of employers, would put another five and one-half millions to work. I personally advocate the adoption throughout the land of the 30-hour week with 30 hours pay, with a simultaneous increase of 10 per cent in pay rolls, so that both employers and workers will bear a fair share of the cost of putting the vast majority of those now unemployed back to work. It may result in temporarily increasing red ink figures for many companies, but if we don't, we may have to deal with a more drastic form of red in the near future.

Social Upheaval Possible.

"In my opinion, unless a plan is promptly adopted throughout the country to accomplish these ends, we are apt to have a social and economic upheaval with the gravest results.

"Our entire business and industrial system is on trial, and its willingness or unwillingness to supply employment to those now out of work and suffering will decide the issue. However, my faith in the foresight and courage of American business and American labor remains completely unshaken.

"The figures secured from authoritative sources are that on March 1 of this year there were 10,500,000 people out of work, and 21,500,000 men and women employed, with an average of 45 hours work per week.

Would "Wallop" Depression.

"This indicates that if 50 per cent of all employers of labor will adopt the 30-hour week it will return five million five hundred thousand additional people to gainful pursuits. These, added to the one million five hundred thousand people who will receive employment through the construction of self-liquidating projects, would mean a total of seven million men and women going back on pay rolls—I repeat, seven million men and women going back on pay rolls.

"I leave it to you, ladies and gentlemen, with seven million people back on pay rolls, to make up your own minds as to what that would do to this much talked about depression."

33 Evictions in Textile Strike At Arcadia Mill

Horse Creek Valley Walkout Ended With Apparent Intention of Owners to Keep Agreement.

New York City, July 21.—Declaring that the United Textile Workers' executive board at its meeting here in September will be asked by him to increase its organizing activities in the south, President Thomas F. McMahon has given International Labor News Service a review of the current situation in the southern area.

"The strike in the Horse Creek valley," President McMahon said, "which included the mills of Langley, Clearwater and Bath, S. C., was settled some time ago, with the mill officials publicly proclaiming that no discrimination would take place, and up to this writing, I believe they have lived up to their promise. The Langley mills, where the strike occurred, has not started up as yet, due to lack of orders, or so the company officials state. The other two mills are running.

"The cause of the strike was the changing of styles on one class of work to another, with insufficient price list to meet the new fabric constructions.

"The strike in the Arcadia mills, a few miles from Spartanburg, S. C., was caused by wholesale discrimination because of workers joining our organization, although some weeks prior to the strike Mr. Lignon, the president of the company, declared to John A. Peel, our organizer, that no discriminations would take place. Since the strike started, which, by the way, involves about 350 people, evictions have taken place—33 in number.

"The governor of the state has ordered what the South Carolinians call 'the road police' to strike duty. At the request of the company officials, this was done, and the sheriff of the county has sworn in a lot of deputy sheriffs.

"It is reported that two thugs have likewise been imported into the little community, for the purpose of creating chaos.

"Organizer Peel was arrested on a trumped-up charge. He is now out on $1,500 bail, provided by the president of the Central Labor union of Spartanburg, who was discharged from his work in Spartanburg when it was found out that he had gone bonds for Mr. Peel."

Death Angel Calls Mrs. L. V. Metcalf

Mrs. L. V. Metcalf, 82, mother of M. J. Metcalf, well-known member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, passed away Wednesday midnight at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, H. W. Granert, 326 North Boynton Terrace. Mrs. Metcalf had been ill for many months, and her passing was not unexpected.

Mrs. Metcalf was born in Madison county, North Carolina, and had been a resident of Chattanooga for the past twenty-one years. She is survived by one son and four daughteres—M. J. Metcalf, Mrs. H. W. Granert, Mrs. Nancy Taliaferro, Mrs. Bessie Wooten and Mrs. Tilda Sabilla, all of this city, and one brother, John Penley, of Coxey, Ala. Several grandchildren also survive.

Funeral arrangements awaited the arrival of Mr. Penley.

The Labor World speaks for the entire movement in expressing sincerest sympathy to Brother Metcalf and other relatives of the deceased in their dark hour.

N. Y. Garment Union Votes on Big Strike

New York City, July 21.—New York organized garment workers will strike to break the deadlock in negotiations between jobbers and the union.

At a meeting of 10,000 union members called to vote on the strike reds sought to create disorder, hissing Matthew Woll when he arose to speak. Isidore Nagler, chairman of the cloakmakers' joint board, and Woll quieted the meeting, the great majority of which resented the intrusion. One disorderly red went out "on his ear."

"I am publicly announcing my alliance to the cloakmakers as represented by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union," Mr. Woll began. "This demonstration shows the heart and the mind and the determination of the cloakmakers to be masters of themselves and not to be dictated to by your employers."

Mr. Woll told the garment workers that they were not alone in their demands for a "week work" system instead of the piece work arrangement the employers are seeking to restore. The return of the piece work system, he said, would mean the destruction of the union.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., scheduled to speak, sent a telegram explaining that he was detained in Atlantic City presiding over a meeting of the executive council of the federation.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

W. B. Dyche, Pitching Nine Innings for E. E. Crosby.

They say that Cupid strikes the match
That sets the heart aglow;
But where does Cupid strike the match,
Is what I want to know?

* * *

When your heart is feelin' heavy,
And your brain is rather sad,
Don't think about your sorrows,
But of all the fun you've had.

* * *

As a rule a man's a fool,
When it's hot he wants it cool;
And when it's cool he wants it hot—
Always wanting what is not.

* * *

Robt. Duncan: What would you do in case of a race riot?

L. L. Lowe: I would get the number of both cars.

* * *

"Now, you take this story about the Garden of Eden," said Frank Krug. "You know the one I mean—about Adam and Eve eating the apple. Well, I've been looking into that yarn. That is to say, I've been stndying it out, and I've decided that an injustice was done the apple. As a matter of fact, it wasn't the apple that was to blame. It was the green pear."

* * *

E. E. Crosby was up and informed me that there was going to be an election the fourth of next month. Had you heard about it? Seems like all our trouble happens on the fourth. Remember, it rained all day the fourth of July and knocked out that picnic you were invited to.

* * *

While Perry Howard was driving along a country road he saw the roof of a farmhouse ablaze. He gesticulated to an elderly woman who was standing quietly in the doorway.

"Hey, your house is afire," called Perry.

"What did y' say? I'm a leetle deaf," said the elderly woman.

"Your house is afire," Perry yelled at the top of his lungs.

"Is that all?" said the elderly lady.

"Well, it's all I can think of right now," yelled Perry.

* * *

Boys, "H. F. B." had another wonderful article week before last. If you don't read what he has to say you should, for it is always worth your while and you should benefit by what he has to say. Read all the articles that you find labeled "Sez Which." They're worth your while.

* * *

Billy came home from school crying as if his heart would break. "What's the matter now?" his mother demanded. "Have you had a whipping?"

"No," said Billy, "but there was a man up to school who said I had adenoids."

"What's them things?"

"Oh, they're somethin' that grows in your head."

"He's a liar," Billy's mother snapped. "I fine-tooth comb your head every Saturday night, but I ain't never found an adenoid yet."

* * *

I wonder why Bill Irvin don't get a dentist to remove his teeth when they have to come out. You don't have an inspection on that kind of work, Bill.

* * *

The man who sticks to the job (if any) and handles it with steady efficiency is keeping in step with progress. He is the backbone of industry and has made possible its advancement.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

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Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

UNITED PRINTING TRADES LABEL UNION COUNCIL CHATTANOOGA

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 29, 1932 | Number 14

Hanly Compares Public Records Of Three Candidates

eteran Labor Offi- ial Says McAlister Labor's Best Friend.

OMMITTEE'S "O. K." FULLY JUSTIFIED

ate Treasurer Has 100 Per Cent. Legislative Record. Horton Crowd Behind Patterson — Pope's Con- vict Labor Stand Scored.

CALISTER BILLED FOR LOCAL SPEECH ON MONDAY NIGHT

Announcement is made that the Hon. Hill McAlister, who has been indorsed by the non-partisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods for the democratic nomination for governor, will speak Monday night on the courthouse lawn in Chattanooga. Should weather conditions be unfavorable, it was said, the address will be delivered in one of the courtrooms.

A large representation of local trades unionists is expected to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by the silver-tongued Nashvillian.

By DAVID HANLY,
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., July 28.—The democratic primary to choose a nominee for governor will be held on Thursday, Aug. 4. There are three candidates—Hon. Hill McAlister, of Nashville, former Governor M. R. Patterson, of Memphis, and Erwin S. Pope, of Bledsoe county.

The non-partisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor has indorsed Mr. McAlister. He has been in public life in this state for several years. He served two terms in the general assembly of Tennessee as a senator from Davidson county in 1911 and 1913. He was recorded as voting favorably on every labor bill that was considered by the senate of the general assembly of Tennessee while he was a member.

Mr. McAlister was state treasurer from 1919 to 1927. He was not a candidate for state treasurer because of the fact that he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in 1926. During his incumbency of the office of treasurer the state has not lost a penny.

Under the Horton administration over six million dollars of state funds were deposited in banks controlled by political friends of Gov. Horton. Most of this great sum of money has been lost by the state.

Because of Mr. McAlister's honesty and by reason of the confidence reposed in him, all sections of the general assembly in 1931 united and elected him state treasurer, which office he now holds.

Labor supported Mr. McAlister for the democratic nomination for governor in 1926 and in 1928. Everything that has happened since that time has justified labor in supporting Mr. McAlister on these previous occasions.

On Monday night in the city of Nashville one of the biggest crowds that ever assembled in the city heard Mr. McAlister present his claims to his citizens in his home town.

One of the candidates against Mr. McAlister is ex-Governor M. R. Patterson. He has had a long army career. While he was governor of this state the state-

(Continued on Last Page)

PAYS TRIBUTE TO CLEMENTS

Knoxville Labor Paper Eulogizes Republican Candidate for Governnor.

"Just plain Hal, without any frills, fuss or feathers," is the way Progressive Labor, Knoxville, described the candidate for the republican nomination for governor, in an editorial in last week's issue. The old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" is belied by the editorial opinion of the Knoxville labor editor, who sketches the private and public record of Mr. Clements from the time he entered the practice of law "as a fledgling lawyer" in that city.

Mr. Clements received the official indorsement of the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, his record as a state senator having been 100 per cent. for the masses.

Progressive Labor thinks this about him:

> Sometimes men refrain from giving a movement their approval because the movement at the time is not supposed to be popular. There was a time when it was not thought politic for candates for office to ally themselves with the labor organizations. But when they found that it paid them to have the support of labor, they did not fail to make overtures to the labor organizations for support.
>
> From his first entrance into the practice of law in Knoxville as a fledgling lawyer, Hal Clements took the side of labor and was its firm, fast friend. When he was chairman of the republican executive committee he ever advised his republican friends in the legislature to support bills favorable to the labor interests. He counseled with the labor leaders in the state. Then when he was elected a member of the state senate he did not change his course, but kept his record clear so far as support of labor bills is concerned.
>
> If he should be nominated and elected governor of Tennessee we have every reason to believe that he would keep faith with labor and that he would work with them and for them in their endeavors to better the conditions of laboring people in Tennessee and in the nation.
>
> In addition to being a friend of labor, we know of no person in Tennessee who is more approachable than Hal Clements. To use an old simile, he is "as plain as an old shoe." The humblest citizen in the state will be able to sit down and talk with him and that humblest citizen will be given an attentive hearing and justice will be meted out to him. Hal is just plain Hal, without any frills, fuss or feathers.

Son of W. L. Moss Is Seriously Ill

Advices received by The Labor World Wednesday report the serious illness of Charles Edwin Moss, 11-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Moss, of Nashville.

On the advice of Nashville physicians, the little one was taken to the home of Mrs. Moss' parents, at Monteagle, in the hope that the high altitude would help restore him to health.

Mr. Moss was formerly employed on the Chattanooga Times, and is a member of the Typographical union. He is best known to Labor World readers as the author of the weekly sermon which appears on the editorial page of this paper each week.

Many local friends will earnestly hope for the speedy recovery of the little one.

SHOE PRODUCTION OFF.

May boot and shoe production was 22,858,840 pairs, a drop of 3,600,000 pairs from April.

CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE SUBMIT VIEWS ON PROGRAM OF TENNESSEE'S WORKERS

Replies to Questionnaire Mostly Indicate Favorable Attitude.

BUT ONE DECLINES, ANOTHER IGNORES

Report of Nonpartisan Committee, Recommending No Formal Indorsements Be Made, Is Unanimously Adopted.

Report of the nonpartisan political committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council featured Monday night's regular session of Central Body, and at the conclusion of general discussion the report and recommendations of the committee were adopted unanimously.

Personal interviews with various candidates and the submission of a questionnaire embodying the legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods were recounted by the committee, and conclusion reached, after thorough investigation, that no indorsements should be made, but the reply of each legislative aspirant should be published in The Labor World as a matter of information for trades unionists and their friends.

Every candidate in the field returned the questionnaire, with the exception of two, and the replies were, as may be seen in the following, mostly favorable—some qualified, some unqualified.

Frank Moore, candidate for the lower house, submitted a lengthy letter in lieu of the questionnaire, in which the aspirant for legislative honors declared that for him to answer would be a violation of the law.

No reply was received from J. C. Choate.

Answers of the various candidates to the questionnaire, which accompanies this article, were as follows:

FOR THE SENATE

J. Mitt Payne

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, yes. No. 4, will be glad to work to this end. No. 5, yes. No. 6, not at this time; they are operating at a loss. Nos. 7, 8 and 9, yes. No. 10, yes, I will vote for it. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, yes. No. 20, I don't think it wise to restrict it to taxpayers. No. 21, yes.

FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.

Henry L. Barger

No. 1, yes; I think there should be some changes in this law. No. 2, yes. No. 3, if this means free text books, I am not in favor of it. My fifteen years of teaching experience has taught me that it is unsound, except for children unable to buy books. No. 4, yes. No. 5, there is a question as to the need for such a law—I would say yes for mill workers and others in the employment of large group employers. No. 6, I am not now in a position to say whether such a law is constitutional in Tennessee. I am in favor of any law that assures good service from public service corporations. No. 7, yes. No. 8, yes. No. 9, yes. No. 10, yes, with proper adjustments. No. 11, yes, absolutely. No. 12, yes. No. 13, yes. No. 14, yes; there is a question as to how far we can go in that direction, but we need legislation on this point. No. 15, yes. No. 16, yes, I also favor school teachers and all others who are and have been real producers. No. 17, yes. No. 18, yes; I assume this question has reference to registration for voting. I think registration in towns and cities should be continued. No. 19, yes. No. 20, yes, with proper qualifications. No. 21, yes.

Chas. H. Bennett

Nos. 1, 2, 3, I do. No. 4, forty-four hours for mill and industrial work and forty-eight hours for clerks, which enables purchasers to buy on Saturday afternoons. No. 5, most certainly do. Nos. 6, 7, 8, I do. No. 9, I do. Should be done immediately. No. 10, I favor either Texas or Pennsylvania law which exempts all wages from garnishment. Nos. 11, 12, 13, I do. No. 14, this legislation is of vital importance and should certainly be enacted at once. No. 15, most certainly am. No. 16, I do. No. 17, the railroads are the largest taxpayers in the state. They also have the largest payrolls. The combined taxes and payrolls of the bus lines amount to practically nothing compared with the railroads. The state has subsidized bus traffic with its high wages at the expense of its tax payers. Our fruit, truck and farming industry is practically paralyzed by the dumping of cheap and inferior produce on our markets brought in by bus transportation from out of the state. Thousands of railway employes and express employes are out of work as a direct result of this bus menace. The most rigid laws must be enacted at once to tax, regulate and control this bus situation. No. 18 and No. 19, yes. Nos. 20 and 21, I do.

George W. Chamlee, Jr.

No. 1, yes. This should have been done long ago. No. 2, yes. No. 3, yes; the benefits of our present local law on this question has proven beyond doubt that it should be extended to the state. No. 4, yes. No. 5, yes. No. 6, yes. I have already voted for a bill with this provision in the past. No. 7, yes. The right of injunction was never intended to be used for the harassing and coercion of our people. No. 8, yes, I have heretofore supported bills which would have cured this situation if they had been passed. No. 9, this should be done, by all means. This small loan law is one that is imposing a dreadful burden on the poor and needy people. No. 10, yes. No. 11, yes. I have supported every labor bill that has been presented to the legislature since I have been a member of that body. No. 12, yes. No. 13, yes. No. 14, yes. I believe that a plan can be worked out that will accomplish this and it should be done. No. 15, I am in accord with all of the labor planks of my national party. I believe that some of the planks should go further in the protection of honest labor than they do. No. 16, yes. I drew and introduced the original bill in the legislature setting the minimum salary for firemen and policemen, and I do not believe they should be reduced. No. 17, yes. I have always favored regulation of this character. No. 18, I do not know whether the general registration should be eliminated or merely cut down; however, the present period is entirely too long, and at least it should be drastically shortened. No. 19, yes. No. 20, yes. This should be carried out in every possible place. I believe that our first duty is to the citizens of our city, county and state. No. 21, yes. This law should be preserved and also amended so as to make it more equitable for the employes.

J. C. Choate.

No answer.

Sarah R. Frazier

No. 1, yes. No. 2, yes. No. 3, yes. No. 4, yes. No. 5, yes. No. 6, not only favor that, but I voted for such measure in 1927. No. 7, great care should be used in issuance of injunctions in all cases, but this can be worked out, no doubt. No. 8, yes. No. 9, yes. No. 10, yes. No. 11, yes. No. 12, yes. No. 13, yes. No. 14, I favor a bill against loss by failure of banks, if bill is drawn in proper form; depends on provisions of bill. No. 15, yes. No. 16, I most assuredly do. No. 17, I favor such a law. No. 18, I favor anything that cuts the expenses of the state. No. 19, I do. No. 20, I favor a law providing same for all citizens. No. 21, yes.

Eugene Merriam

No. 1, am open for any progressive chage. "Yes" to all other questions.

Frank Moore

Declined to answer.

Ed Robinson

"Yes" to all questions except No. 10, no answer.

Harold S. Smith

No. 1, yes. No. 2, very much so. No. 3, I should think this would be proper. I know of no objections, but confess I am not informed on the subject. No. 4, positively yes. No. 5, I certainly do. No. 6, in addition to the employment consideration from a safety standpoint as well. Being in the automobile business, I have always objected to the blocking of traffic because of long stops. No. 7, most certainly. No. 8, absolutely. No. 9, most emphatically. The legalizing of such a rate is little short of criminal. No. 10, I certainly do. No. 11, yes. No. 12, with the exception of so-called office help. I think during rush seasons these employes should put in extra hours the same as is done in any business house or bank. No. 13, yes. No. 14, it is a crime that such legislation has not already been passed. Some kind of insurance should be provided so depositors would be protected regardless of the cause of failure. No. 15, most certainly. No.

(Continued on Last Page)

The Questionnaire

1. Do you favor amending the Workmen's Compensation Law to provide for its administration by a commission, and such other amendments as will bring this law up to standards set by the more progressive states?

2. Do you favor amending the Child Labor Laws to have them conform to standards set by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor?

3. Do you favor a state-wide Textbook Law?

4. Do you favor a law reducing the maximum work-week for women from 57 hours to 48 hours?

5. Do you favor a law abolishing night work for women?

6. Do you favor a law prohibiting the operation of one-man street cars?

7. Do you favor legislation regulating or limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes?

8. Do you favor legislation which will prevent products of convict labor from coming into competition with free labor and free manufacturers?

9. Do you favor repealing the small-loan law which legalizes an interest charge of 42 per cent.?

10. Do you favor a law raising the amount of wages exempt from garnishment from $36 to $75?

11. Do you look with favor upon such other general progressive legislation as will protect the men, women and children of industry in Tennessee against the imposition of onerous conditions impossible of remedy by any other means?

12. Do you favor legislation which will provide for a maximum work day of eight hours for employes of state, counties and municipalities, and which will apply to any contracts let by or work under control of said state, counties or municipalities?

13. Do you favor legislation providing that all work covered by the above shall require payment to any and all employes of the wage scale prevailing for similar occupations in the respective localities?

14. Do you favor legislation which will protect depositors against loss by incompetence, dishonesty, mismanagement or other failure of banking institutions?

15. Are you in accord with the various labor planks in the platform of your national party?

16. Do you oppose cutting the salary of firemen and policemen?

17. Do you favor a law which will regulate trucks and buses as to size, length, height and width and also such taxation as will put them on a competitive basis with other carriers?

18. Do you favor elimination of general registration?

19. Do you favor minimum wage law on government work, either state, county or municipal?

20. Do you favor a law providing that all employes employed by either state, county or city governments be taxpayers and citizens of such governments?

21. Do you favor the preservation of the pension law for municipal employes?

Office-Seekers Invited To Address Workers Next Tuesday Night

RAIL UNIONS DENY RUMOR

Resent Story That Legislative Ticket Has Been Indorsed by Them.

"None of the various railroad unions, so far as I am informed, has indorsed any legislative ticket," said Tom F. Hall, one of the best-known and most active railroaders in Chattanooga, in denying a widespread report that an organization composed of officials and employes of local roads had picked three legislative candidates to support, and that all members of the various unions connected with the railroads were pledged to abide this alleged decision.

"Self-appointed spokesmen for the organizations," Mr. Hall said, "have apparently taken it upon themselves to 'inform' the public as to how union men intend to vote in the legislative race.

"According to the rumors, the organization formed for the purpose of protecting the railroads' rights against unfair competition held a meeting recently and 'decided' that a certain three would be supported for the legislature. So far as I am able to learn, not one shopcraft member was present at the alleged meeting.

"Resentment at this inaccurate rumor, therefore, is pretty general, and many of the union officials regret the rather embarrassing position in which they have been placed. Many of the shopcraft union men are members of the protective organization, and all are, of course, in sympathy with any effort to protect the railroads against unfair competition. But if and when any indorsements are made we would at least like to be consulted about the matter.

"Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night decided unanimously against any legislative indorsements, and Lodge 1450, Railroad Machinists, at the regular meeting Thursday night approved that policy.

"We want the public to know our position, and would appreciate a statement to this effect in The Labor World."

"CHEAP LABOR" STORY DENIED

A flurry of excitement was caused this week by an Associated Press story in Sunday's Chattanooga Times, quoting R. H. Baker, state commissioner of highways, as stating 10,000 men would be employed on road work in Tennessee under the federal relief loan bill, at a minimum wage of 75 cents per day.

Queried by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, however, for confirmation of the story, the state official denied flatly he had made such statement, and declared his stand had been to require a minimum of 25 cents per hour on contracts financed with the proposed $11,600,000 loan.

On the strength of the Times story, Commissioner Baker was put "on the spot" at regular meeting of Central Body Monday night, and the executive board was instructed to wire immediately asking if the published statement were true. Accordingly, Secretary Cuthbert wired him as follows:

> Local daily press quotes you as stating laborers on road work under federal allotment will be paid 75 cents per day. Please advise immediately if correctly quoted.

Commissioner Baker wired:

> In reply to your telegram. Local daily press entirely in error as to payment of labor on roads under federal allotment, as I have made no statement with regard to wages, except to require a minimum of 25 cents per hour in contracts financed with emergency aid."

And that's that.

All Candidates Expected to Lay Claims for Votes Before Labor.

NO FAVORITISM WILL BE SHOWN

Each and Every One to Be Given Respectful Hearing by Local Trades Unionists — Perry to Introduce Speakers.

All candidates for office in the election and primaries of next Thursday—national, state and county—are invited to appear before members of organized labor on next Tuesday night at Central Labor hall, 729½ Market street, and lay their claims for suffrage of the workers before an audience there.

The open invitation to candidates is a set policy of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, the labor body having initiated the plan several years ago, and the meetings having become increasingly popular.

Seldom does a candidate ignore the opportunity to address the workers at these meetings, and it is believed they will "answer roll call" some 100 per cent at the session Tuesday night. It was originally intended to honor the office-seekers on Monday evening, but the meeting was postponed because of the fact that the Hon. Hill McAlister is scheduled for an address at the courthouse on that date.

As a matter of fact, it has been the custom to turn one regular meeting of Central Body over to the candidates some two or three weeks prior to each election, but an unusual amount of important business has faced the labor representatives in their sessions for the past few weeks, and they were forced to select a date other than regular meeting night for the political gathering.

No heckling will be allowed, of course, and no restrictions will be placed on any candidate, and they may "view with alarm" or "point with pride" to their respective hearts' content. A time limit, however, will be necessary, an equal allotment being given to all, the length of which will depend upon the number of speakers present.

George W. Perry, president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, will preside, and will introduce the guests as their names are drawn from a hat.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Friends to Honor Joe Bonowitz

Arrangements are being made to honor Joe Bonowitz, popular center fielder of the Chattanooga baseball club, Thursday, Aug. 4. The Y. M. H. A. is sponsoring this day in cooperation with Joe Engel.

Bonowitz has made a great number of friends in the short time that he has been with the local club. His early baseball training was with the Columbus, Ohio, Y. M. H. A. Since graduating from college he has played class "A" baseball, and has never played in a lower class league than the Southern.

The Y. M. H. A. have great hopes of keeping Joe here for the winter months as physical instructor. It is for this reason that they want to honor Joe Bonowitz on this day. There will be a special section for all Bonowitz boosters and a reserved seat will be given free to all making a subscription.

The committee on arrangements is headed by Phil I. Angel, of Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89.

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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI

JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE

Part IX

When Jesus had ended these sayings the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority.

Matt. 7, 28, 29

In the seventh chapter of Matthew's gospel we are told that "Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the Kingdom."

WM. L. MOSS

What was the general nature of this "gospel," or message, the Master was preaching on His walking tours, which at this time centered about the northern district of Palestine but which later were to extend the length and breadth of the land?

In the fewest words at my command, Jesus was teaching the people concerning duty, life, moral conduct, social relationship. Summed up briefly, He taught there is but one sure way to treat our fellowman, and that is to treat him as a human being because we are all human. "The universal blunder of the world," said Phillips Brooks, "is in thinking that there are certain persons put into the world to govern and certain others to obey." The curse of this blunder is that it helps destroy the spirit of love on earth. In other words, men strive to divide humanity into two distinct classes; Jesus would gather them all, not into one class, but into the same brotherhood of love and service.

The Master realized this brotherhood could not exist unless humility, unselfishness, sanity, optimism and a wholesome, alive interest in life were men's chief characteristics. Accordingly He went forth preaching a way of life and not a rule-of-thumb code of ethics.

The heart of His message was not that the transgressor is damned, but "blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Thus love, working in and through men, and not the contenued threat of cruel punishment or the harsh pressure of iron law is to move and guide all men if they are to be real and perfect men. Only love can make men pure in heart.

His summary of how our personalities were to appear to other men is, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." It is he alone who loves who can by his life and work glorify his heavenly Father, for only like can glorify like, and since God is love, only love glorifies the Father.

Monteagle, Tenn.
July 26, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

The North German Lloyd Steamship company plans to build a 1,020-foot, three-deck pier at the foot of Canal street, New York, at a cost of $650,000.

Vigilante Mining association plans to ask the Reconstruction Finance corporation or some other government agency for a revolving fund of $30,000,000 to stimulate gold mining and production on a profit sharing basis.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing company has received a $100,000 order from the Near East Development company for tractors and trailers. Similar equipment for Mississippi levee construction work has been bought from this company for the same amount.

The Louisville, Ky., plant of Puritan Cordage mills is employing twice as many men as in normal times. Three eight-hour shifts are working.

Bids were asked July 21 for general contract covering the erection of an 18-story capitol at Bismarck, N. D. This is a $2,000,000 project.

Sears, Roebuck's farm implement plant is working day and night and is behind in filling orders for certain units.

"Players Well Bestowed"

Hamlet said to Polonius, said he: "My lord, will you see the players well bestowed."

He meant that the players should be well cared for, adding, sagely, "after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you live."

The players are well bestowed. They may be worried, but while they hold their jobs they are right merrily well bestowed. Good beds and good provender and much else, withal.

The players of the House and of the Senate, betimes seeking to wend their way home to fresh engagements on the hustings, though they may wear wrinkles in their brows, are well enough bestowed pending the ides of November.

There was no Hamlet to say grand lines about them as they made their plans for the meetings with the home folks. But that is their affair.

* * * *

The main idea with most of the members—the players of Washington—is that they keep their jobs intact and that amid the ravages of the coming winter they and as many of their relatives as can be berthed on the pay roll, may be, like the players of that other day, right well bestowed.

If to most others they are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the time," they are, to themselves, just about the most serious business in the world.

* * * *

Ah, well, let us not begrudge them their keep, even if it is more generous than some of them have ever known. We, too, need our players.

We need, moreover, that serious and forthright service that even the drollest and dullest among them must sometimes perform, even unwittingly.

We do not malign our Congress of players. We defend them as a true representation of a great people, but a people who cannot spend all their time trying to be great or even in living up to the greatness that we know to be inherent and to rise to meet every emergency.

* * * *

There are times when our Congress reminds us of Kipling's "Boots," when the legislators go plodding with an awesome determination and persistence after some fine objective.

And times, dear Polonious, when they forget their measured tread and romp after nonsense and worse without any thought of discipline or decency.

But after all, these players are our very shadow, our very reflection, and we do ill and foolish to expect them to rise above the level of the sea out of which they swam to the safety of the great Port of Pay Rolls.

* * * *

Yea, gentlemen, yea, ladies, see that they are well bestowed, for some of them will never get back, save as lame ducks for a fleeting snuggle in the old nest.

Some of them will get right properly smacked in the beezer before the snows fall again to lay their blanket of purity over a stricken countryside.

And it is fitting that they should get this inglorious and inelegant sock, for many of them have played so fantastically that they well deserve the hook.

But by and large, it is our Congress, it as we make it and therefore, with all our determination for improvement, let us not mark too severly with post-term punishment the derelictions which any fairly good prophet could have foretold.

Industry Faces Its Test

Any true revival of prosperity and any lasting tenure of prosperity, once the revival comes, must depend upon conditions within industry and whoever forgets that fact forgets the main factor in the reckoning.

President Green, discussing relief at the executive council meeting in Atlantic City, said: "The government doesn't own industry."

Everybody knows the government doesn't own industry, but almost everybody is just now prone to forget the implications of the statement.

* * * *

The United States remains a nation based upon and committed to private ownership and control.

That happens to be the fact.

Aside from the utilities field government has little or nothing to say about industry.

The great bankers of Wall Street have a great deal more to say about industrial policies than Uncle Sam has to say about them.

* * * *

The point to this—and what President Green clearly had in mind—is that while there are certain things the government can do and must do, the main job of maintaining prosperity comes back to industry itself.

To that end and knowing the source of much of our present misery, labor demands that industry at once inaugurate the 30-hour week everywhere.

* * * *

All that the government can do will not fully restore nor long maintain any great degree of prosperity as long as industry allows the old maladjustments to remain untouched.

* * * *

The main maladjustments are and have been in relation to hours and wages.

Repeatedly it has been shown that wages were too low and that the drain-off in various forms of profit was too high.

No social order could long stand such a drain of its vital fluid.

Repeatedly it has been shown that workers are and have been working too many hours a week.

The situation is obvious—it needs no proof in figures.

* * * *

Future confidence in the system of private ownership will be largely determined by the ability and willingness of industry to bring about the drastic and sweeping readjustments now needed.

Failure of industry to fulfill the requirements will surely drive millions of men and women against their inclinations to demand further encroachment on business by government.

* * * *

The fact that any other social order now known would bring worse penalties and harsher conditions will make little difference to the millions who are denied any measure of justice under our own private ownership. They see their own plight and little else—and who can blame them.

It is clear that there must be a return to work or there will be a sweeping rush to attack industry through political action. There has been many a jump from the frying pan to the fire. Everyone knows how hot the frying pan is; few stop to think the fire may be hotter.

The path industry must pursue is clear. Where is leadership in industry that will force the pace and lead the way? Thus far it seems lacking, but it cannot long remain so in safety.

What Next!

In the strange mental condition called idioglossia, the victims talk special languages of their own, which no one else can understand.

This condition, writes Dr. E. E. Free in his Week's Science (New York), may explain the many stories of miraculous occasions on which people spoke in unknown tongues. Two varieties are described in a recent report by Mr. A. G. Morison, of the health department of the city of Bristol, England.

An old Indian went into a bank to borrow some money.

Banker—What can you put up for security; that is, how many ponies do you have?

Old Indian—Got 100 ponies.

Six months later the old Indian came in with a very large roll of bills and paid the note. As he turned to leave, the banker said:

Banker—We let you have money when you needed it, now why don't you deposit your extra money with us?

Old Indian (grunting)—All right. How many ponies you got?

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Violence has come in packages larger than usual in recent days. At a federal dam construction job at Marseilles, Ill., eighteen were injured and 128 jailed when union workmen sought to stand for their rights.

In Illinois mining districts there has been violence and there has been violence in Ohio.

The worse conditions become the more violence there will be and it requires no marvel of prophecy to make that statement.

* * *

At High Point, N. C., where much organizing work was done during the famous Danville textile strike, union workers determined that enough was enough and walked out protesting against another wage cut of 25 per cent.

Unionists and non-unionists alike walked out. They closed just about everything in sight, even, so it is reported, cutting power lines where other means failed.

Criminal acts cannot be condoned, but the militancy of the High Point workers is cheering.

* * *

Militancy in defense of trade unionism and trade union standards is something America can take in large doses for her welfare.

* * *

In all that was said about the war against depression one helpful factor was generally overlooked. The United States Employment Service, presided over by Trade Unionist John R. Alpine, extended to the camapign its franking privilege and the help of many members of its personnel. This was magnificent work and it counted heavily in bringing about the measure of success gained in the campaign.

* * *

There are signs of betterment. Farm prices are better. Farm journals are written in happier tone.

It may not seem to mean much to the jobless man, but the position of the American dollar in foreign exchange is better. Later that will make its helpful meaning clearer.

Most folks hesitate to cheer when they see cheerful signs, but in any event there are signs. If they are wrong it can't be helped. But we can at least hope they are right and that they mean what ordinarily they would mean.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

Owing to the fact that I have been forced by this infernal brand of weather we are having of late to drink so much water, my literary genius has become completely waterlogged and refuses to burn, but, thank the Lord! my sense of humor is still hitting on all six! Wherefore I cut the following clipping from last week's Literary Digest, and am sending it to you as a concrete example of our numerous labor problems. I couldn't do better in my own weekly (?) contributions, I'm sure!

H. F. B.

* * *

Timely additions to the English language come to us from the Philippines. A civil servant of Japanese extraction, the father of sixteen children, figures as the father, also, of new verbal combinations which bid fair to strike a popular note in an era when so many have been "dejobbed" and pine for "rejobulation."

These and other locutions unfolded by "Yours despairfully, Akono Subusu," in a letter to his chief, have made a hit in the official colony in Manila, and have spread to other English-speaking points in the Far East. There seems to be general agreement that "dejobbed" would be a useful word just now. Whether it will ever be sanctioned depends, of course, on the gods and Frank Vizetelly.

Here is Akono Subusu's letter, as quoted by a New York Herald Tribune correspondent under a Manila date line:

"Mr. F. Symonds,
"District Officer,
"Abcokuta:

"Kind sir, on opening this epistle you will beheld the work of a dejobbed person, and a very bewifed and much childrenised gentleman, who was violently dejobbed in a twinkling by your goodself. For heaven's sake, sir, consider this catastrophe as falling on your own head, and remind yourself on walking home at the moon's end to savage wife and sixteen voracious children with your pocket filled with nonexistent pennies and pity my horrible state. When being dejobbed and proceeding with a heart and intestines filled with misery in this den of doom, myself did greedily contemplate culpable homicide, but Him who protected Daniel (poet) safe through the lion's den will protect his servant in his home of evil. As to reason given by yourself esquire for my dejobment the incrimination was laziness.

"NO, SIR. It were possible that myself who has pitched sixteen infant children into this vale of tears can have a lazy atom in his mortal frame, and a sudden departure of eleven pounds has left me on the verge of the abyss of destitution and despair.

"I hope this vision of horror will enrich your dreams this night and good angel will meet and pulverize your heart of nether milestone so that you will awaken and with such alacrity as may be compatable with your personal safety, and will hasten to rejobulate your servant.

"So mote it be, Amen.

"Yours despairfully,
"AKONO SUBUSU."

"Note by District Officer:
"Gentle reader do not sob—
"Akono Subusu has been rejobbed."

Stray Shots.

The older a man grows the more he cares for comfort—and the less of it he obtains. . . One has to keep up if the upkeep is to be kept up. . . The best reason a girl can have for starting a diary is that she knows enough about men to fill a book. . . Home is where the grumbling is. . . The world may owe us a living, but like a lot of other debts it is at times rather hard to collect. . . Success is the privilege of doing what you want to do, when you want to, and as you want to. . . Most women do not know what they want until they discover what their husbands do not want. . . Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone. . . Love, sweet child, is the last word in a letter asking for money. . . Digging in a garden may improve one's philosophy more than the reading of books.

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8 O'clock, Courthouse Lawn

(If weather is unfavorable, speaking will take place inside Court House)

ONPARTISAN POLITICAL POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

xecutive Council of Federation Says Experience Confirms Wisdom of Such Action—Party Platforms and Records of Candidates Will Be Studied.

Atlantic City, July 28.—In its eclaration here announcing its de-ermination to adhere to the non-artisan political policy of the Amer-an Federation of Labor in this ear's campaign for the election of president of the United States, e entire membership of the house representatives and one-third of e members of the senate, the ex-ecutive council of the federation ade the following formal state-ent relative to principles and pro-ams:

"The American Federation of La-or has found from experience that the best interests of its entire membership have been protected and conserved through a strict adherence to a nonpartisan political policy.

"This procedure requires that the platforms of the political parties must be compared and the records of candidates for office must be carefully studied and scrutinized.

"When all such political information is made available the individual members of organized labor invariably support candidates for office who are known to be friendly and sympathetic toward the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor and who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the members and representatives of organized labor.

"After giving consideration to all these facts the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the membership of the American Federation of Labor should continue to adhere to its nonpartisan political party during the ensuing political campaign.

"All information regarding platforms, candidates and their records will be compiled by the nonpartisan political committee and submitted to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor so that they may exercise their political judgment in a way which will be to the individual and collective interest of all working men and women.

"In connection with this very important decision the executive council is taking into consideration the fact that the candidates of the two great political parties for the presidency of the United States will make important pronouncements upon questions of unemployment and labor in their speeches of acceptance.

"We firmly expect that each of them, in these addresses, will make declarations of great significance to labor.

"We anticipate that they will express their opinions regarding the serious economic condition which prevails throughout the nation and will amplify the declarations of the platforms of the political parties relating to labor and labor questions.

"We will await, with very great interest, the expression of each of the candidates, reserving to ourselves a final decision regarding our future policy during the remainder of the campaign.

"In conformity with this declaration and decision of the executive council, the nonpartisan political committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to communicate with national and international unions, state federations of labor, central bodies and directly chartered local unions, transmitting to them copies of the platforms of the two political parties and the records of the candidates for the presidency of the United States, together with a copy of this declaration.

"Furthermore, the records of candidates for the United States senate in the different states and candidates for the house of representatives shall be supplied for general distribution throughout the different states and congressional districts."

CHAS. H. BENNETT

for the

Lower House

To the Voters of Hamilton County:

I am sorry I shall not be able to see each one of you before the nominating election of August 4.

You may depend upon my putting in full force and time to carry into execution the following issues:

No more bond issues until tax rates are substantially reduced.

Rigid legislation against interstate truck operators, to protect railroads, their employes, fruit, truck growers and farmers. As the condition now stands, the railroads are being robbed of their business, causing thousands of men to be without work. The fruit and truck growers are being robbed of their markets, and are on the verge of bankruptcy. This great loss of business directly affects every business in our state, to the extent of millions of dollars lost annually. These truck operators spend with our merchants as little as possible, taking away as much as possible, while the highways over which they operate are being maintained by the taxpaying railroads and citizens. The railroad employes spend their money with our own merchants. The friut and truck growers likewise spend their money received from their sales with our merchants.

I will earnestly support any legislation that advantageously and directly affects our citizens.

Your vote and influence will be appreciated.

CHAS. H. BENNETT.

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Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of elections of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County election will be held in the various wards and precincts in said county on Thursday, August 4th, 1932, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, Tax Assessor, Trustee, two Constables from the First Civil District, one Constable from the Second Civil District, one Constable from the Third Civil District and one Constable from the Fourth Civil District.

Special attention is called to officers, judges, clerks and registrars that the law requires service and that the Election Commission will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper precinct for service. The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges, clerks, and registrars for said election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct.
(Courthouse.)

Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—Chas. B. Embrey, Mrs. Geo. W. Ring, William Crutchfield.
Clerks—J. C. Stickney, Mrs. John F. Crox.
Registrars—Miss Allie Hunt, Mrs. S. R. Hipps.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Kate Williams.

First Ward, Second Precinct.
(Courthouse.)

Officer—W. M. Nixon.
Judges—Robert Saye, Geo. D. Vogt, Jas. Watkins.
Clerks—E. J. Fisher, Mrs. Tom Davis.
Registrars—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Eichorn.

Second Ward.
(119 West Sixth Street.)

Officer—R. F. Sain.
Judges—Ernest Blair, E. H. Keller, E. M. Prigmore.
Clerks—Stella Frazier, Mrs. Carrie Alexander Kelly.
Registrars—Mrs. D. D. Allen, Miss Effie McCullough.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Frances Brennen.

Third Ward.
(Fire Hall.)

Officer—John P. McMahon.
Judges—Robert Bayless, H. Magrill, Carlyle Littleton.
Clerks—Henry Butler, Ella D. Hayden.
Registrar—Miss Sarah Gordon Lee Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Chas. Contor.

Fourth Ward.
(Normal School.)

Officer—Frank S. Shipp.
Judges—Benj. Cash, Luke Pogue, Morrow Chamberlain.
Clerks—H. A. Winer, E. C. Frazier.
Registrars—Joe Lowery, Mrs. W. M. Warren.
Assistant Registrar—Joseph Cash.

Fifth Ward.
(Stoner's Garage.)

Officer—Lyttleton H. Richardson.
Judges—Joe Pogue, C. A. Baker, John Bauerle.
Clerks—J. P. Nolan, G. D. Kelly.
Registrars—Miss Annie Nolan, Miss Mary Sively.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Edith Worthy.

Sixth Ward.
(City Hall.)

Officer—T. S. Wilcox, Jr.
Judges—M. J. Robinson, Thos. P. McMahon, Sam J. McAllester.
Clerks—John H. Ross, A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Mrs. Lila Kelly, John Childress.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. J. Crowe.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.
(708 McCallie Avenue.)

Officer—J. P. Winn.
Judges—L. W. Hope, Roy E. McKensie, O. J. Hubbuch.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Dyche, Mrs. Geo. W. Martin.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf Handman, Mrs. Geo. Gresham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Amanda Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.
(Park Place School.)

Officer—Mrs. Chas. Whitcomb.
Judges—Frank Huffaker, E. R. Saneff, Elmer Rule.
Clerks—Mrs. D. A. Landress, Joseph W. Lusk.
Registrars—Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Mrs. Elmer Rule.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. T. Grubbs.

Eighth Ward.
(2614 Broad Street.)

Officer—F. L. Dorsey.
Judges—C. R. Wallace, Milton Cox, A. B. Adams.
Clerks—Miss Birtine Wallace, Dewey Leonard.
Registrars—Miss Margaret Gillespie, Mrs. Edith Rush.
Assistant Registrar—T. W. Dorsey.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.
(Little's Grocery.)

Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—S. G. Simmons, J. Early Smith, Geo. E. Barksdale.
Clerks—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Paul Curtis.
Registrars—Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.
(Highland Park School.)

Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges—George Bender, George Lankford, G. O. Crouch.
Clerks—Mrs. Arch Underwood, Mrs. Harriett M. Marshall.
Registrars—Mrs. T. M. Marett, Mrs. J. M. Petitt.
Assistant Registrar—J. L. Fox.

Tenth Ward.
(Fire Hall.)

Officer—A. M. Gifford.
Judges—Mary Holmes, J. C. Osborne, Andy Kelly.
Clerks—Mrs. Leonia Potter, G. W. Sutton.
Registrars—Mrs. V. H. Gingerman, Mrs. Mildred Ritchie.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. W. Fletcher.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.
(2521 Main Street.)

Officer—J. H. Campbell.
Judges—Clay E. Ivins, Mrs. Horace Fritts, Mrs. Eugene Smith.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Thos. J. Littleton.
Registrars—Lamen Compton, W. B. Vaught.
Assistant Registrar—Ed Espy.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.
(Junior High School Building.)

Officer—A. E. Merriam.
Judges—A. L. Alsobrook, A. L. Murray, W. A. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. Elizabeth Merriam, J. A. Sharpe.
Registrars—R. C. O'Rear, Mrs. Mueller.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ewell Jones.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.
(Walton Building.)

Officer—G. T. Woodward.
Judges—John Burns, Mrs. J. W. Bender, Charlie Engers.
Clerks—Coleman Brown, Frank Copeland.
Registrars—Mrs. W. S. Biles, Mrs. Hayden Bell.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Margaret Wilson.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
(3017 Dodson Avenue.)

Officer—James P. Taliaferro.
Judges—D. H. Talley, John Cordell, John Lane.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. Moseley, Addie Barger.
Registrars—Mrs. Jas. Eldridge, J. C. McGrew.
Assistant Registrar—Floyd Royal.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.
(P. L. Cate's Store.)

Officer—Gus Buffett.
Judges—Chas. W. Heard, W. M. Reed, Charlie Neely.
Clerks—C. L. Norris, Bill Jones.
Registrars—Mrs. A. C. Carson, Richard Austin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. B. Ross.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.
(1701 East Third Street.)

Officer—John O'Rear.
Judges—S. C. Lawson, W. B. Adcock, Clarence Steward.
Clerks—Chas. Royal, W. J. Clark.
Registrars—Mrs. Nettie James, Hattie Gaston.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Eldridge.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.
(Clarence Jones' Garage.)

Officer—Charles Ziegler.
Judges—Fred Bitler, Mrs. F. O. Smith, M. F. Valentine.
Clerks—Mrs. E. B. Seasy, C. F. Reckard.
Registrars—Mrs. Chas. Ziegler, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.
(Caruthers' Sotre.)

Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—Y. W. Rackley, J. A. Garrett, A. M. Meadows.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, Mrs. Anna B. Meier.
Registrars—Alma Breaker, Mrs. W. A. Meadows.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. R. Peper.

Thirteenth Ward Second Precinct.
(Street Building.)

Officer—C. N. Pursley.
Judges—W. B. Smith, J. W. Steele, Neil Bolen.
Clerks—W. B. Cummings, Mary Lou Prigmore.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Garfield Akin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. H. Simpson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
(4728 Rossville Boulevard.)

Officer—V. Clack.
Judges—F. F. Standiford, J. E. McClain, Lee McCall.
Clerks—Miss Viva Burks, Mrs. R. E. Flegal.
Registrars—Mrs. Chas. W. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Clara Roberts.

Fourteenth Ward.
(Fire Hall.)

Officer—T. Rudd Loder.
Judges—W. A. Wilkerson, S. Bretske, L. V. Luckadoo.
Clerks—Mrs. Harold Smartt, Mrs. H. C. McCall.
Registrars—Miss Jane Dillard, Miss Billie Bennett.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Woodall Johnson.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd).
(117 Brainerd Road.)

Officer—Chas. H. Weigel.
Judges—Mrs. Chas. Weigel, Robert Davis, Boyd Dixon.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Fox, Mrs. Virginia L. Champion.
Registrars—Mrs. J. Walter Gillespie, Mrs. Georgia Caruthers.

Sixteenth Ward.
(C. R. Buford's Residence, 1418 Hixson Road.)

Officer—E. R. Betterton .
Judges—W. G. Oehmig, Jr., C. R. Buford, E. M. Wight.
Clerks—Lewis Goldstine, E. E. Coolidge.
Registrars—Mrs. Joe Dobbs, Miss Mary Manker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. B. Henry.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.
(205 Frasier Avenue.)

Officer—Jno. Allen.
Judges—Joe Hunter, Dr. J. C. Eldridge, Ted Englehardt.
Clerks—Mrs. Tom Schneider, H. W. Longley.
Registrars—Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Sarah Bess Sherrill.

Seventeenth Ward, 2nd Precinct.
(Lawson's Electric Shop.)

Officer—Henson Schoolfield.
Judges—Lester Shirley, T. W. McDowell, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, Mrs. D. L. Kennedy.
Registrars—Mrs. Frank Dugger, Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Bennett.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.
(Riverview Service Station.)

Officer—S. R. Roddy.
Judges—J. M. McDonald, Sam White, M. F. Finston.
Clerks—C. E. Becker, Mrs. Gannaway.
Registrars—Mrs. K. G. Whitaker, Mrs. Wergin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ed Green.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.
(Schoolhouse.)

Officer—Frank Netherly.
Judges—James Orrell, E. M. Billingsley, Clarence Slaughter.
Clerks—Miss Margaret Orrell, Burnard Spencer.
Registrars—Mrs. Georgia A. Byers, Mrs. O. L. Hayes.
Assistant Registrar—Daniel Shirley.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
(Prater Building.)

Officer—C. E. Zahnd.
Judges—Wm. Millsaps, Atlee Hudson, Harry Briggs.
Clerks—Mrs. L. S. Greenwood, Tom Turner.
Registrars—Mrs. Bert Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. J. Richey.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
(Gymnasium Building.)

Officer—J. M. Bauml.
Judges—H. M. Camp, R. T. Jones, G. Morgan.
Clerks—Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Mrs. N. G. Keown.
Registrars—Mrs. E. C. McCormick, A. H. Baker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. A. Green.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
(918 West Thirty-third Street.)

Officer—J. T. Cappley.
Judges—Chas. S. Hall, James A. Zoin, J. V. Searcy.
Clerks—Mrs. Hulda P. Knight, Rebecca Friedman.
Registrars—Mrs. Catherine Leonard, Dorcothy Roderick.
Assistant Registrar—James F. Cunningham.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola.
(Mission House.)

Officer—Carl Royal.
Judges—Lewis Scraff, Joe Delzell, Bob Griffith.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Delzell, May Griffith.
Registrars—Mrs. Caroll Rogers, Mrs. Pauline Stowe.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Willma Carden.

Bartlebaugh.
(Champion's Store.)

Officer—Fullus Roberson.
Judges—Walter Lamon, Tom Shirley, Fred Holder.
Clerks—Tate Wilson, Frank Frants.
Registrars—Mrs. Alta Hawkins, Mrs. Mary Leamon.
Assistant Registrar—Raymond Varnell.

Chickamauga.
(Depot.)

Officer—W. N. Bishop.
Judges—Mrs. Clifford Friar, R. H. Fitzgerald, J. J. Taylor.
Clerks—Mrs. Pearl Netherland, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. D. B. Vance, Mrs. D. Bishop.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Minnie Hawley.

Eastdale.
(Old School House.)

Officer—S. N. Varnell.
Judges—Jack Bratton, William Blevins, E. McElhaney.
Clerks—Mary K. Morgan, Mrs. W. A. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. Rolla Pyke, Mrs. Effie Genung.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mae W. Banks.

East Ridge.
(Town Hall.)

Officer—Claude B. Bowling.
Judges—W. W. Lee, Ira Hudlow, Chas. Miller .
Clerks—Mrs. W. J. Sizemore, D. C. Wiley.
Registrars—Mrs. Dan Jones, Sr., Mrs. J. P. Wolf.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. M. Schmidt.

King's Point.
(Potter's Mill.)

Officer—J. M. Poe.
Judges—John M. Webb, D. H. Potter, Bill Rogers.
Clerks—E. W. Wyatt, W. R. Roy.
Registrars—Lee Lightfoot, C. M. Stoner.
Assistant Registrar—Chas. Standifer.

Tyner.
(Hundley's Store.)

Officer—R. E. Holbert.
Judges—G. E. Moore, C. S. Roberson, J. J. Pinkston.
Clerks—Mrs. R. W. Browning, Wallace Gibson.
Registrars—W. B. Stevens, Tom Smalling.
Assistant Registrar—W. R. Smith.

Worley.
(East Brainerd School.)

Officer—Samuel Julian.
Judges—J. T. Davidson, W. T. Worley, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—Mrs. R. H. Ballew, Mrs. Dennis Corbley.
Registrars—T. S. Dudley, Mrs. H. C. Joiner.
Assistant Registrar—L. B. Redman.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell.
(Sims' Station.)

Officer—James A. Varner.
Judges—T. L. Varner, J. J. Lee, W. N. Magill.
Clerks—Joe Hutchison, A. B. Smith.
Registrars—Lewis Varner, Mrs. E. W. Gray.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Thyna Downey.

Daisy.
(T. A. Alexander Store Bldg.)

Officer—G. W. Lovelady.
Judges—Andy West, Earl Cox, Tom Alexander.
Clerks—Mrs. John Cox, Ora Smith.
Registrars—Mrs. James Laramore, Roy Worley.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. P. M. Lovelady.

Fairmount.
(Old Academy.)

Officer—Thomas C. Conner.
Judges—A. R .Hatfield, William Shannon, R. A. Kell.
Clerks—Miss Emily Weatherford, M. K. Hollister.
Registrars—Mrs. Dorothy Boyd, Mrs Cyrus Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Della Camp.

Falling Water.
(Selcer's Store.)

Officer—A. S. Moody.
Judges—R. E. Pitts, J. L. Barker, W. P. Gann.
Clerks—Melton Pitts, Albert Johnson.
Registrars—Carl Smith, Mrs. McKinley Settles.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. H. Barker.

Flat Top.
(Postoffice.)

Officer—Luther Young.
Judges—R. B. Hughes, Murphy Green, Oscar young.
Clerks—Minnie Welch, Mary Young.
Registrars—J. F. Young, Rosa Hughes.
Assistant Registrar—A. J. Bowman.

Gann's.
(Community House.)

Officer—Creed Jackson.
Judges—Elbert Holcomb, M. J. Higgins, Alfred Shannon.
Clerks—Mrs. E. W. Dent, Mrs. Claude Harper.
Registrars—Mrs. U. S. Rhodes, Mrs. Ruth Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Tom Cox.

Gold Point.
(Robinson's Store.)

Officer—James Roberson.
Judges—Raleigh Hunter, Bill Bearden, Dan Selvidge.
Clerks—Noel Hixson, N. W. Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. Janie Penney, Miss Ethel Penney.
Assistant Registrar—Flora Gray.

Grand View.
(Mrs. Banks' Residence.)

Officer—Mrs. Marion Perkins.
Judges—Charles Hicks, A. L. Shelton, Silas Williams.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Banks, Sam R. Henderson.
Registrars—Henry Edge, Penelope Allen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Nellie Rolston.

Hixson.
(Hixson's Store.)

Officer—J. N. Thomas.
Judges—Jim Burkhart, D. P. Potts, D. R. Hamil.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Messick, Ralph Swingle.
Registrars—Mrs. F. T. Lewis, Mrs. Claude Delaney.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Grace Rogers

Jones' Store.
(Jones' Store.)

Officer—W. R. Jones.
Judges—Warren Davidson, Sam Jones, Lon Gann.
Clerks—Jeff Hixson, Mrs. F. O. Gann.
Registrars—Monroe Masterson, Mrs. Ethel Gann.
Assistant Registrar—Newton Smith.

Lookout Mountain.
(Incline Station.)

Officer—Will I. Stoner.
Judges—Frank S. Stoops, H. L. Harbin, Sr., A. T. Waters.
Clerks—C. B. Whaley, Gus Wood, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. L. D. Miller, Ed Hillman.
Assistant Registrar—Esther Rodgers.

Lupton City.
(Company Store.)

Officer—Jeff Boyd.
Judges—Luke Cooper, R. H. Garrett, L. H. Weatherford.
Clerks—H. O. Sebastian, Mrs. H. L. Swafford.
Registrars—Mrs. H. O. Sebastian, Walter Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Zola Ashley

Midvale Park.
(White Oak School.)

Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—J. C. Bralye, O. B. Steffy, T. H. McPhail.
Clerks—Mrs. H. J. Hixson, Frank Mosier.
Registrars—Mrs. A. X. Peffer, Mrs. Myrtle Jones.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.

Mowbray.
(Millsaps' Store.)

Officer—Adam Millsaps.
Judges—L. H. Hatfield, J. O. Hatfield, John P. Grant.
Clerks—Melvin Hatfield, Berta Grant.
Registrars—Ernest Smith, Mrs. Winifred R. Millsaps.

Red Bank.
(Pugh Building.)

Officer—E. M. Condra.
Judges—Joe Stephens, C. D. Livingston, J. F. Atchley.
Clerks—Mrs. L. C. Batey, A. E. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. R. P. Egan, R. C. Vandergriff.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mayme Hoppe.

Sale Creek.
(I. O. O. F. Hall.)

Officer—G. C. Eldridge.
Judges—W. M. Fleming, S. G. Hutchison, H. D. Aslinger.
Clerks—Miss Bertha Wall, Fred Rogers.
Registrars—Mrs. J. A. Coppinger, J. Burke Rivley.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Irene Stulce.

Signal Mountain.
(Hotel.)

Officer—Chas. B. Adams.
Judges—C. E. Byington, Mrs. Jay Goodman, Dave Walker.
Clerks—Mrs. Roy Dootson, Rrank Robbins.
Registrars—Burton Franklin, Mrs. John H Early.
Assistant Registrar—Franklin Harris.

Soddy.
(May's Store.)

Officer—B. P. Clift.
Judges—C. C. Cross, R. F. Skillern, Lon Smith.
Clerks—Jim Gann, Llewellyn Jones.
Registrars—E. R. Lovelady, Hannah Robbins.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. K. Davenport.

Sivley's.
(Sivley's Store.)

Officer—J. G. Sivley.
Judges—D. W. Brown, J. W. Outlaw, Rrank Rogers.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Mrs. Alvin Harris.
Registrars—Mrs. D. W. Brown, Arthur Vanderveriff.
Assistant Registrar—Harry Hobinson.

Wauhatchie.
(Richards' Bldg., Near Collins' Store.)

Officer—J. W. Cummings.
Judges—Joe Thompson, Sr., Earl Gladhill, R. J. Massey.
Clerks—Marie Fryar, A. W. Kelly.
Registrars—J. B. Collins, Robt. Tinker.
Assistant Registrar—Tom Hall

Woodland Station.
(Wilder's Store.)

Officer—W. H. Dyche.
Judges—A. J. Wilder, A. F. Cook, Will Reese.
Clerks—Mrs. Katie Coulson, Thos. H. Fine.
Registrars—Mrs. Ida L. Dyche, Clara Pendergrass.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Durham.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison.
(Wilson's Store.)

Officer—J. S. Beene.
Judges—J. G. Johnson, J. C. Parkerson, D. A. Goins.
Clerks—Mrs. Tennie Knauff, Mrs. Cecil Wilson.
Registrars—John Huckabee, Will Longley.
Assistant Registrar—W. C. Hill

Birchwood.
(White Building.)

Officer—John F. Hall.
Judges—J. H. Conner, Sam DeFriese, J. W. Bower.
Clerks—Will Dixon, W. C. Randolph.
Registrars—Walter Boydston, Ray Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Warner Jack Raines.

Howardville.
(Marshall's Store.)

Officer—W. A. Crutchfield.
Judges—J. A. Tankersley, A. L. Howard, J. A. Crum.
Clerks—Miss Fay Tankersley, Mrs. H. E. Smedley.
Registrars—Mrs. Ruth L. Tankersley, Sam Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankersley.

Maddox.
(Lowe's Store.)

Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—Fless Rodgers, G. A. Roark, A. L. Gaines.
Clerks—Avery A. Little, G. O. McDaniel.
Registrars—Mrs. Ada Little, Geo. Ramsey.
Assistant Registrar—Howard Foote.

New Union.
(Bacon's Residence.)

Officer—John Hale.
Judges—R. E. Stephenson, E. K. Brown, John Howard.
Clerks—J. M. Shelley, Leola Barger.
Registrars—W. J. Goodner, A. G. Smith.
Assistant Registrar—J. A. Goodner

Ooltewah.
(Old Courthouse.)

Officer—A. T. Rogers.
Judges—W. A. Varnell, L. H. Lylar, J. E. C. Hundley.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Knowlin, Jess Roy.
Registrars—Mabel Byrd, Ben Hale.
Assistant Registrar—Katharine Hamby.

Salem.
(Salem Church.)

Officer—Berry Roark.
Judges—G. O. Friddell, W. G. Roark, L. F. Berger.
Clerks—L. H. Roark, Mrs. Nell Watkins.
Registrars—J. W. B. Hixson, J. R Bower.
Assistant Registrar—Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill.
(Lee Bros. Store.)

Officer—H. H. Hughes.
Judges—W. H. Taliaferro, J. G. Blessengame, Matt Henry.
Clerks—George M. Taliaferro, Jesse Padgett.
Registrars—Frank Holder, John Hawn.
Assistant Registrar—T. J. Wrinkle.

White Oak.
(Westview School House.)

Officer—Joe Norris .
Judges—Tom Ryall, C. A. Ray, C. L. Tallent.
Clerks—Mrs. Thomas Ryall, C. W. Brewer.
Registrars—Mrs. Tom Boyd, Mrs. Henry Murphy.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John Ray.

Work.
(Malone's Store.)

Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—H. G. Moon, G. F. Friddell, W. A. Pendergrass.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Davis, John N. Malone.
Registrars—J. W. Park, G. F. Stmmps.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. E. Thatch.

HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION.

Peabody Howard, Chairman.
Gus Landis, Secretary.
Tom Crutchfield.

Political Planks Disappoint Labor, Council Reports

Atlantic City Meeting Declares for Nonpartisanship, Names Committee for Campaign Work in National Field.

Atlantic City, July 28.—Naming a nonpartisan political committee to have charge of labor's political work in coming campaign, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, refused, as forecast, to approve the platform or presidential candidates of either party, issued a score on platforms, and laid plans for intensive campaigns against certain bitterly hostile congressional candidates.

Green Heads Committee.

The nonpartisan political committee is: President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Martin F. Ryan, Matthew Woll and Thomas A. Rickert, the three latter being vice-presidents of the federation. This committee will, as an initial step, furnish political records to unions throughout the country.

President Green said:

"We have compared the platforms of both parties and compared them with our own recommendations. We are consequently disappointed, as neither covered our proposals as fully, completely and definitely as we had expected. The fact that a number of our proposals were not incorporated by either party was also a disappointment.

A statement issued by President Green for the council said that "the American Federation of Labor has found from experience that the best interests of its entire membership have been protected and conserved through a strict adherence to a nonpartisan political policy." It continued:

"The wisdom of such action is clearly apparent when it is considered that the American Federation of Labor is composed of men and women who entertain different political opinions. They are not required to become identified with or to support any political party when they become members of the American Federation of Labor."

The council, President Green said, "will wait with very great interest" the declarations of the presidential candidates, "reserving to ourselves a final decision regarding our future policy."

The Political Score Board

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting at Atlantic City, presented a condensed tabulation of labor demands and the action of the republican and democratic conventions. Here is the score as prepared by the executive council.

Labor's Demand.	Republican Platform.	Democratic Platform.
Modification of anti-trust law	Silent	Approved
Approval of plan to stabilize soft coal industry	Silent	Silent
Labor's right to organize	Approved	Silent
Freedom of speech and press	Approved	Silent
Five-day week	Both favor shorter workday	
High wages	Approved	Silent
Governmental construction program	Silent	Vague
Scientific study of unemployment	Silent	Silent
Study of technological unemployment	Silent	Silent
Vocational training and re-education	Silent	Silent
Continue immigration policy	Approved	Silent
Adequate unemployment relief	Vague	Vague
Inclusion of Puerto Rico in economic rehabilitation	Approved	Silent
Recommendation that states ratify child labor amendment	Vague	Vague
Strengthen labor department	Approved	Silent
Improve conditions of government employes	Silent	Silent
Liberalization of federal retirement act	Silent	Silent
Repeal Volstead act, permitting beer	Silent	Approved
Stimulate home building legislation	Approved	Silent
Graduated income, estate and inheritance taxes	Silent	Silent
Labor legislation	Approved	Silent
Adequate U. S. employment service	Approved	Silent
Employment of U. S. citizens in Panama canal operations	Silent	Approved

I WILL APPRECIATE YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

FRANK MOORE

Candidate for

Representative

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY—AUGUST 4

As a Representative in the Lower House in 1923, representing White County, I voted for and supported the program of Organized Labor.

FRED W. SPERRY

Candidate for the

Legislature

Tax Reduction and Governmental Economy

W. CORRY SMITH

Candidate for

State Legislature

Subject to Democratic Primary August 4

(Advertisement)

A vote for Walter M. Cameron for the Democratic Nomination for Congress, is a vote for a man whose legislative record stands 100% of fairness to organized labor. We have no fear but that his record in Congress will be equally as fair.

I Served in the Legislature of 1927

Under the Admnistration of Governor Peay

I respectfully ask your investigation of my record on matters of interest to the masses.

Sarah Ruth Frazier

For the Lower House

Will Appreciate Your Support

Sheriff Charlie Taylor Makes Final Appeal

To My Friends:

In making my final appeal to the members of organized labor and their friends, I ask simply to cite my record in office.

During my administration of the responsible office of Sheriff of Hamilton County, I have endeavored at all times to insure justice to the humblest citizen. I have placed the office on a higher plane, and a large number of deputies have been put on salaries, and the iniquitous practices of "night-hawking" and "fee-grabbing" thus eliminated so far as this office is concerned.

Recognizing the great necessity for economy in the administration of public affairs, I have operated this office at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers, but I have not lost and will not lose sight of the fact that all employes of the Sheriff's office are entitled to pay commensurate with their service.

I have always been proud of the generous support given me by Organized Labor and their friends, and have always endeavored to merit the confidence thus expressed.

Will appreciate your continued interest, and ask that my friends keep up the fight until the polls close next Thursday night.

Charlie Taylor

For Re-Election

Sheriff

Notice of Democratic Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Democratic Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Democratic Primary Election will be held in the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 4th, 1932, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Representative in Congress, State Senator, three Representatives, and electing four members of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The election laws require officers, judges and clerks appointed to hold an election to render such service, and the Primary Election board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper precincts for service on the day of the election. The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges and clerks for said primary election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—John D. Vogt.
Judges—W. F. Kriegner, Chas. Saffer, Joel McCutcheon.
Clerks—Miss Nellie Sloan, Mrs. E. M. Buchanan.

First Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—John Hallberg.
Judges—George W. Ring, Marcus Schwartz, Mrs. Maude H. Fox.
Clerks—Edward Abernathy, Mrs. W. E. Burns.

Second Ward.

Officer—E. F. Swick.
Judges—T. W. Bohannan, Mrs. W. J. Counts, Thompson Allen.
Clerks—Miss Amelia Gattis, J. G. Foster.

Third Ward.

Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—Sam Butler, Mrs. Sam Brock, R. F. Conner.
Clerks—Miss Pearl Contor, Miss Bertha Gordon.

Fourth Ward.

Officer—Paul Abernathy.
Judges—Con Robinson, Chas McLaurine, Hookie Schneider.
Clerks—Joe Cash, Young Abernathy.

Fifth Ward.

Officer—Neal Lynch.
Judges—R. A. Ford, J. H. Landis, Mrs. Eula Garmany.
Clerks—Mrs. Josephine Moore, Mrs. Kate Allen.

Sixth Ward.

Officer—L. G. Wilson.
Judges—Robert Fawkes, Philip Mandre, Mrs. Stella Warren.
Clerks—Miss Margaret Kelly, Miss Louise Long.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—J. Isham McGhee.
Judges—W. A. Meyer, Frank S. Darwin, Mrs. M. V. Holahan.
Clerks—Miss Ann B. Winn, Mrs. Jane Henderson Joyce.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—D. A. Landress.
Judges—T. L. Ogden, Mrs. C. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. Lula Henderson.
Clerks—Mrs. L. S. Daniel, John Blevins.

Eighth Ward.

Officer—J. D. Handley.
Judges—Chas. J. Krug, Mrs. G. W. Freeman, Grover Graham.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Lane, Mrs. Willie Ohlson.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—Hugh E. Fry.
Judges—J. M. Holloway, J. P. Culberson, Mrs. Leonora Rose.
Clerks—Mrs. Thereon Browne, Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—H. F. Lawrence.
Judges—V. E. De Georgis, J. L. Lankford, Miss Cora Perry.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. Alex Williams.

Tenth Ward.

Officer—Frank Cotter.
Judges—H. S. Killian, W. E. Harrell, Mrs. W. E. Hallmark.
Clerks—Mrs. J. M. Dobbs, Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—W. D. Espy.
Judges—N. B. Hargraves, Edd Jett, Carl Taylor.
Clerks—Mrs. J. E. Dorsey, Mrs. Clay E. Ivins.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—F. P. Kampschafer.
Judges—W. H. H. Scott, E. W. Eades, Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.
Clerks—Miss Bessie Kolb, Mrs. Lola Dudley.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—J. H. Bohannan.
Judges—Roy Payne, Mrs. G. Paul Cox, Harry T. Taylor.
Clerks—Mrs. Fama Rabun, Mrs. L. D. Farrar.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—R. E. Mosley.
Judges—W. A. Ware, Mrs. J. P. Taliaferro, Mrs. H. A. McGuffin.
Clerks—Mrs. Neil Willson, Mrs. Dewey Talley.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.

Officer—G. G. Crowe.
Judges—M. O. Ross, Mrs. Fred Elder, M. C. Timmons, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. C. L. Norris, Mrs. Clyde Carson.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.

Vote at Twelfth ward, Fifth precinct.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.

Officer—Mark K. Wilson.
Judges—J. B. Frazier, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Showalter, Clarence T. Jones.
Clerks—Mrs. Thos. M. Hilton, Mrs. Pearl Chivington.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—J. W. Meadows.
Judges—J. D. McAmis, F. H. Pool, Miss Lucie Smith.
Clerks—Miss Jewel High, Miss Ruth Caruthers.

Thirteenth Ward Second Precinct.

Officer—R. R. Free.
Judges—J. E. Dickson, Mrs. L. V. Abercrombie, C. H. Henderson.
Clerks—Miss Eunice Stephenson, Miss Mildred Hatfield.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.

Officer—W. P. Sutton.
Judges—E. E. McDaniel, A. A. Martin, Miss Viva Burke.
Clerks—Miss Vivian Murray, Mrs. Mamie McClain.

Fourteenth Ward.

Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—R. G. Brock, Mrs. R. C. Melton, T. M. Ellis.
Clerks—Mrs. S. F. Bretske, Miss Grace Bickers.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd).

Officer—C. H. Weigel.
Judges—C. M. Rodgers, Mrs. W. H. Norvell, Mrs. J. M. Usmiller.
Clerks—Kenneth Templeton, Mrs. Horace Taliaferro.

Sixteenth Ward.

Officer—Joe Dobbs.
Judges—G. D. Andrews, Ike Goldstein, Mrs. May H. Buford.
Clerks—Mrs. Gordon Gambill, Mrs. Paul Krug.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—Frank Conner.
Judges—G. M. Sherrill, John S. Wrinkle, Frank Pennell.
Clerks—Mrs. John E. Bacon, Miss Margaret Hillas.

Seventeenth Ward, 2nd Precinct.

Officer—David Knox.
Judges—James Keith, Ben Dugger, A. V. Harmon.
Clerks—Mrs. T. W. McDowell, Mrs. Fletcher.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.

Officer—James Sherrill.
Judges—A. M. Pursley, Mrs. C. G. Pullen, Lawrence Baker.
Clerks—Mrs. F. C. Schneider, Mrs. C. J. Alze.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—G. W. Lucas.
Judges—H. D. Malone, J. W. Hale, Mrs. J. R. C. Watson.
Clerks—Mrs. J. F. Lowry, Mrs. James Orrell.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—A. M. Rollins.
Judges—Earl Beardsley, O. H. Allgood, W. F. Ashburn.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Mrs. G. McIntyre.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.

Officer—J. R. May.
Judges—L. A. Green, H. C. Stewart, Mrs. O. T. Alexander.
Clerks—Mrs. P. J. Coyne, Mrs. C. A. May.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.

Officer—Kurte Ellison.
Judges—George Jackson, E. L. Grant, Raymond Dillard.
Clerks—Mrs. Bernice Benson, Mrs. Joe Selby.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Amnicola.

Officer—A. T. Denham.
Judges—L. G. Bankston, Tom Desha, Mrs. Ollie Fain.
Clerks—Mrs. J. D. Manis, Miss Wilma Denham.

Bartlebaugh.

Officer—James C. Conner.
Judges—W. C. Champion, Sr., D. W. Lamon, J. T. Cooper.
Clerks—Miss Avalyn Andersen, Miss Sara Roberson.

Chickamauga.

Officer—Benton White.
Judges—Mike Cusick, Mrs. F. M. Cornelison, Mrs. O. L. Blackwell.
Clerks—Mrs. W. D. Conner, Lee A. Kelly.

Eastdale.

Officer—T. J. McDowell.
Judges—Ben W. Heiskill, Mrs. J. J. Nicholas, Mrs. Sarah Elrod.
Clerks—Mrs. A. T. Morgan, Mrs. Kinzalow, Sr.

East Ridge.

Officer—Charles Schievelbud.
Judges—G. R. McDonald, Mike Lerch, Mrs. Clyde Boyd.
Clerks—Mrs. A. H. Citty, Miss Mattie Lee.

King's Point.

Officer—John Lightfoot.
Judges—T. P. Sivley, Homer Shirley, Mrs. J. M. Poe.
Clerks—Mrs. H. Moss, Mrs. E. W. Wyatt.

Tyner.

Officer—W. R. Moore.
Judges—Mrs. Mary Cooper, Mrs. M. H. Hundley, Mrs. G. G. Short.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. Holbert, Miss Margaret Roberson.

Worley.

Officer—C. C. Coffey.
Judges—M. P. Orr, H. C. Joiner, Mrs. Lula Julian.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Moorman, Mrs. Will Ledford.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bakewell.

Officer—Bob Gross.
Judges—Will Oyler, Oliver Asure, Floyd Davis.
Clerks—Mrs. Waldo Card, Miss Blanche Clift.

Daisy.

Officer—John Cox.
Judges—D. R. Lovelady, Earl Roberts, Mrs. Mae Blacker.
Clerks—Mrs. Detta Lowder, Mrs. Susie Glover.

Fairmount.

Officer—Frank Sorrell, Sr.
Judges—W. J. McCrary, John A. Brymer, Mrs. A. W. Freudenburg.
Clerks—Miss Harvey Smith, Mrs. Nettie H. Conner.

Falling Water.

Officer—W. A. Barker.
Judges—J. W. Smith, John W. Rogers, Henry Johnson.
Clerks—Mrs. Charlie Thatcher, Mrs. Fred Clarke.

Flat Top.

Vote at Mowbray or Daisy.

Gann's.

Officer—W. A. Watkins.
Judges—James Cox, Lawrence Dent, Tom M. Lee.
Clerks—Mrs. W. W. Hixson, Mrs. W. S. Hixson.

Gold Point.

Officer—David Hixson.
Judges—Lawrence Hunter, Sidney Allison, Mrs. Ellen Hixson.
Clerks—Raymond Roberson, Mrs. Irma Keith.

Grand View.

Officer—C. F. Rolston.
Judges—Mrs. Henry Edge, J. T. Whittenburg, W. A. Banks.
Clerks—Miss Hattie M. Hicks, Miss Ira L. Hicks.

Hixson.

Officer—Slater Brown.
Judges—Monroe Vandergriff, Walter Burkhart, Mrs. J. T. Jones.
Clerks—Miss Grace Rogers, Miss Blanche Gadd.

Jones' Store.

Officer—John Jones.
Judges—T. C. Masterson, Mrs. Geo. Hixson, Jim McGuire.
Clerks—Johnie Igou, Mrs. Newton Smith.

Lookout Mountain.

Officer—H. L. Harbin.
Judges—C. C. Brand, W. B. Swaney, Mrs. Hollis M. Caldwell.
Clerks—Mrs. L. D. Miller, Miss Alice Gibson.

Lupton City.

Officer—Matt Nation.
Judges—J. N. Cane, T. L. Wilkey, J. W. Sisk.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Williams, Miss Lena Burdette.

Midvale Park.

Officer—W. M. Cox.
Judges—A. K. Peffer, J. C. Sherman, Frank Martin.
Clerks—Mrs. Q. B. Steffie, Mrs. W. M. Cox.

Mowbray.

Officer—Wayne Headrick.
Judges—Lewis Johnson, Miller Hatfield.
Clerk—Lowt Hatfield.

Red Bank.

Officer—L. C. Batey.
Judges—William Crerar, W. E. Keels, Mrs. C. V. Hunt.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Walts, Mrs. H. W. Porter.

Sale Creek.

Officer—G. C. Jones.
Judges—R. O. Jones, Mrs. Mattie Downey, S. G. Hutcheson.
Clerks—Mrs. G. C. Eldridge, Mrs. Florence Coulter.

Signal Mountain.

Officer—Sam E. Behm.
Judges—H. H. Hamilton, J. Pope Dyer, Mrs. H. B. Lamb.
Clerks—Mrs. C. B. Adams, Mrs. T. W. Stanfield.

Sivley.

Officer—Jim Cooley.
Judges—Roy E. Brown, L. H. Sivley, Mrs. Zula Condra.
Clerks—Mrs. Maude Schmitts, Mrs. R. L. Morris.

Soddy.

Officer—C. D. McRee.
Judges—Matt Lovelady, Luther Denton, Mrs. Robert Armor.
Clerks—Mrs. Nannie Miles, Mrs. T. H. Newberry.

Wauhatchie.

Officer—Ed Boydston.
Judges—Sam E. Keef, Thomas Dover, J. E. Arrant.
Clerks—Miss Marie Jones, G. A. Manning.

Woodland Station.

Officer—T. J. Hammond.
Judges—N. T. Worley, Mrs. Mattie Davis, Frank Dillard.
Clerks—Mrs. Jennie Wilder, Mrs. P. G. Skelton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Apison.

Officer—A. W. Camp.
Judges—A. L. Rhinehart, Mrs. Lizzie Stephens, Mrs. A. K. Poe.
Clerks—J. C. Fisher, Mrs. Ora Fisher.

Birchwood.

Officer—Milton T. DeFriese.
Judges—Chas. A. Conner, John Jenkins, Charles Moore.
Clerks—Miss Beatrice Conner, Mrs. L. R. Standeffer.

Howardville.

Officer—J. C. Howell.
Judges—Andrew Davis, W. T. Harris, Mrs. J. A. Tankersley.
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. Howard, Sam Hankersley.

Maddox.

Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—J. D. Dill, Ben Cox, R. T. Wilson.
Clerks—Mrs. Bessie Cox, Mrs. C. W. Evitt.

New Union.

Officer—J. A. Goodner.
Judges—E. K. Brown, W. J. Goodner, Mrs. Nannie Edwards.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Goodner, Mrs. John Holt.

Ooltewah.

Officer—Jeff Davis.
Judges—J. H. Poe, Carl Smith, Mrs. W. O. Watts.
Clerks—Mrs. Pauline Poe, Mrs. Rose Watts.

Salem.

Officer—J. W. Roark.
Judges—John William Smith, Bryan Pierce, J. W. Talley.
Clerks—Thomas J. Roark, Marce Smith.

Snow Hill.

Officer—J. B. Hall.
Judges—John Moore, J. B. Shirley, Sam Blessingame.
Clerks—Miss Mae Taliaferro, Mrs. W. H. Taliaferro.

White Oak.

Officer—J. McKinney.
Judges—H. M. Julian, Ralph Bennet, Mrs. J. O. McSpadden.
Clerks—Mrs. F. S. Fiser, Mrs. Luther Hartman.

Work.

Officer—A. M. Hooper.
Judges—J. R. Rainy, John Burch, J. W. Haggard.
Clerks—T. W. Moon, Charlie McAmish.

This July 25th, 1932.
HAMILTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION BOARD.
John O'Brien, Chairman.
Mrs. Fred Eichorn, Secretary.
W. W. Hixson.
J. R. C. Watson.
Mrs. Sarah Ross Sherrill.

TWO BIG WAGE DISPUTES HALT AT CRITICAL POINT

Ladies' Garment Workers Postpone Walkout When Lehmen Arranges Conferences—Typos Ask New Discussions After Rejecting Publishers' Proposal.

New York City, July 28.—Two huge disputes of great magnitude have been postponed and may never materialize.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has withdrawn its strike order pending further negotiations arranged for by Lieut.-Gov. Lehman, who interceded just as all efforts for peace seemed futile. The union is battling against restoration of piece work rates and for limitation of contractors. The issue is held vital to the union and the 27,000 members who would be affected by a cessation of work.

After rejecting publishers' proposals, 593 to 10, Typographical Union No. 6 has asked for new conferences to deal with wage and other issues. A practical deadlock has existed since June 15, when the old contract expired. A meeting of the publishers' scale committee has been summoned to consider the union's request for new sessions.

BORER GETS HIS FREEDOM.

Freedom comes to the corn borer. Because of reduced appropriations U. S. department of agriculture lifted the quarantine effective July 15, leaving restrictions up to states.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
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Eugene Merriam
Candidate for
Legislature
Reduction of taxes.
Economy in govrnment.
Elimination of usless offices.
Stand squarely for and will support measures asked in labor questionnaire.
YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE WILL BE APPRECIATED

JOHN N.
WHEELOCK
for the
Legislature
To the Readers of The Labor World:
I have an earnest desire to serve the people of Hamilton County in the coming General Assembly, and in making my announcement I solicit your support.
I have been a resident of Hamilton County all my life, and have never before sought office. If elected, which the kind expressions of interested friends leads me to believe I will be, I pledge my word to give all those interested in legislation a full and fair hearing. In so doing, I shall seek advice and help from all sources.
As indicated in my reply to the questionnaire sent me by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, I am in full accord with the legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.
You may DEPEND UPON ME for a sympathetic interest in the problems of those who toil.
I will appreciate your active interest in my behalf from now until the polls close next Tuesday.
Thank you.
JOHN N. WHEELOCK.
Primary Aug. 4th

AMERICAN FEDERATION FIGHTS "GAG" ON FEDERAL WORKERS

Executive Council Says Civil Service Rule Forbids Expression of Political Opinion. Green Denounces Postmaster General's Stand.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 28.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made a strong protest against the attempt of the United States civil service commission and Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown to gag several hundred thousand government employes in the expression of their political opinions.

The protest grew out of the reaction of the civil service commission and the postmaster-general to the mailing of a circular letter by W. M. Collins, president of the Railway Mail association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., to members of the association in Minnesota, where members of the U. S. house of representatives are to be elected in November.

The letter contained the record of congressmen on the economy bill which took over $80,000,000 from the annual wages of government employes, and suggested that it would be "entirely proper" that "you should remember your friends on election day."

Although Mr. Collins is not a government employe, the civil service commission ruled that the letter violated the law and declared that "what an employe may not lawfully do he cannot employ agents or officers or choose other persons to do."

Postmaster-General Brown, under whose jurisdiction the members of the Railway Mail association come, concurred in the declaration of the commission.

In announcing the executive council's action, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said:

"The executive council holds that despite the announcement of the civil service commission, the officers of the federal organizations have the right to inform their members of the records of the candidates. The fact that these employes are in the government service does not deprive them of their political rights. Such rulings as these caused the repeal of the gag law in August, 1912, which had prevented government employes from communicating with each other regarding acts of congress affecting their interest.

"The civil service commission's ruling strikes at the very fundamentals of the organized labor movement which is based on the right of the workers to select representatives of their own choice who may transmit information to them from time to time on matters of interest to them jointly.

"The Executive Council will not permit without protest and opposition establishment of the principle embodied in this order or its operation against government employes.

"If government employes are penalized on the basis of the civil service ruling we will endeavor to follow two courses. We will call for a congressional investigation to determine if there has been a transgression, and if it is necessary to protect the rights of these employes we will initiate legislation in congress to that effect."

Referring to Postmaster-General Brown's statement based on the civil service ruling, Mr. Green said: "This warning of the postmaster-general is in sharp contrast with the recent activity of Assistant Postmaster-General Glover, who called upon all appointed postmasters to actively support the candidacy of President Hoover."

The executive council expressed the belief that the civil service commission's attempt to gag government employes would affect many thousand persons on the government pay roll, including letter carriers, postal clerks, railway mail clerks, and employes in public printing offices and navy yards. These employes are organized in such unions as the Railway Mail association, the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the National Association of Rural Letter Carriers.

It was also clear to the executive council that if the ruling of the civil service commission were allowed to stand, attempts would be made to apply the gag policy by state and city civil service bodies.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Why is "Big Six" Typographical union of New York so called?

A.—Because it is Union No. 6 of the International Typographical union and because it is also one of the largest of American unions. The name is thus descriptive.

* *

Q.—Did the late William J. Burns ever offer to furnish "inside" information about unions?

A.—It happens that he did, at least once. In 1920, when the A. F. of L. was about to open its convention in Montreal business men of that city reported they were being offered a book by canvassers purporting to represent Burns' agency and that this book, at $50 a copy, would reveal all that went on in the convention. Secretary Morrison reported this to the convention, explaining, of course, that all conventions were entirely open and that nobody needed to pay $50 for what he could learn free of charge.

* * *

Q.—Was there ever a threat of general strike of phone employes during the World war?

A.—Yes, and Postmaster-General Burleson issued an order that any employe who went out and stayed out twenty-four hours would be discharged by the government. This order he rescinded upon protest by the A. F. of L. This was in 1919. In 1920 the federation asked removal of Burleson from office.

* * *

Q.—Who has been delegate to A. F .of L. conventions the most times?

A.—Best information is that Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. secretary, holds the record. Are there other claims?

A Vote For
Lewis S. Pope
is a vote against machine politics in the state government.
Mr. Pope has a definite program for the relief of burdened tax payers. He is backed by the common people. The big interests and the politicians are supporting his opponents.
Vote for Pope in the Democratic Primary, Aug. 4

Notice of Republican Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Republican Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Republican Primary Election will be held in the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 4th, 1932, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Congressman, three Representatives and electing four members of the State Republican Executive Committee.

The election laws require officers, judges and clerks appointed to hold an election to render such service, and the Primary Election Board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper precincts for service on the day of the election. The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges and clerks for said primary election:

FIRST DISTRICT.

First Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Tom Hall.
Judges—Quincy Hodges, S. B. Vaughn, Mrs. F. E. Suggs.
Clerks—Virginia Gaston, Vesta Axley.

First Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—N. P. Bacon.
Judges—W. T. Gaston, Newton Hartman, Miss Mildred Tousley.
Clerks—Miss Helen Creveling, Mrs. Christine U. Wilson.

Second Ward.
Officer—Frank Peck.
Judges—C. H. Crowe, George McClure, A. C. Kelly.
Clerks—Margaret Guider, Mrs. A. C. Kelly.

Third Ward.
Officer—J. A. Moore.
Judges—Ernest Hamilton, Mrs. Oliver Samon, Susie Walker.
Clerks—Lillian Bonham, J. A. Bryant.

Fourth Ward.
Officer—James Irvine.
Judges—Delolah Myles, Etta Wolfe, Susie Matthews.
Clerks—Amanda Kelley, Annie Parham.

Fifth Ward.
Officer—C. R. Sively.
Judges—J. C. Bauerle, Lola Bobo, J. M. Sively.
Clerks—Seth W. Sims, Grace Brown.

Sixth Ward.
Officer—A. L. Dodson.
Judges—E. C. Shelton, Mrs. M. M. Buquo, Mrs. E. I. Antrim.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. Shelton, Mrs. A. V. Bates.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—C. H. Staples.
Judges—Mrs. O. J. Hubbuch, Charles Smith, Edith White.
Clerks—Mrs. A. K. Wood, Mrs. George W. Martin.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Will Smith.
Judges—Leon Toland, Ella McDonald, Fannie May Jackson.
Clerks—Bessie Brock, Gertrude Simmons.

Eighth Ward.
Officer—K. E. Blake.
Judges—Mrs. C. A. Blake, Mamie Dupree, Rosie B. Haines.
Clerks—Ethel Parks, Emma Jefferson.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Cyrus Brown.
Judges—Ed White, Mrs. Ada Lusk, B. D. Lowry, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. Cyrus Brown, Mrs. M. B. Parker.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—B. F. McGill.
Judges—J. F. Murphy, J. M. Petitt, J. E. Tribble.
Clerks—Mrs. Helen Bonnick, Miss Jean Petitt.

Tenth Ward.
Officer—A. E. Holland.
Judges—Lester Dodd, W. C. Welch, Earl Hutcheson.
Clerks—Miss Flora Welch, Olin Barry.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Jimmie Kellis.
Judges—O. D. Campbell, M. F. Peters, Mrs. J. F. Nipper.
Clerks—Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Mrs. Eugene Smith.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—W. B. Owens.
Judges—Joe Botsford, C. H. Springfield, F. J. Hose.
Clerks—Mrs. C. H. Springfield, Mrs. Joe Botsford.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Walter Foster.
Judges—Jim Kelly, Lewis Brown, Sam McClanahan.
Clerks—Mrs. H. Clark, Mrs. J. A. Spargo.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—G. D. Bare.
Judges—Fred Jones, I. A. Welch, W. L. Moore.
Clerks—Miss Jessie Barger, Mrs. C. E. Taylor.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—A. M. Croft.
Judges—Arch Sedman, Richard Austin, Ralph Dixon.
Clerks—Mrs. N. J. Moon, Miss Emma Porter.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.
Officer—Burnett Harrington.
Judges—T. R. Gaston, Mrs. M. F. Davis, John Williams.
Clerks—Agnes Soloman, Elizabeth Streete.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.
Officer—R. O. Raulston.
Judges—Mrs. M. F. Valentine, R. L. Ridge, Mrs. Sam Parry.
Clerks—Mrs. F. M. Dearing, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—A. L. McIntire.
Judges—Roy J. Stephens, Robert Farris, L. B. Brown.
Clerks—Mrs. D. R. Wright, Johnetta King.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—D. M. Tate.
Judges—Fred Adams, C. L. Wimpee, R. M. Duckett.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, Mrs. Joe Wheeler.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—Joe Lacewell.
Judges—M. R. Woodall, H. H. Cook, J. H. Potter.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Cochran, Mrs. Lucy Martin.

Fourteenth Ward.
Officer—P. H. Wood.
Judges—E. M. Shelton, Judson Buchanan, Mrs. P. H. Sweet.
Clerks—Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo, Mrs. W. G. Layson.

Fifteenth Ward.
Officer—Wm. M. Sachse.
Judges—Mrs. H. L. Walker, Ben H. Storie, Mark Keys.
Clerks—Mrs. B. P. Brien, Mrs. J. F. Walpup.

Sixteenth Ward.
Officer—John A. Patten.
Judges—M. E. White, Joe Brown, Mrs. M. E. White.
Clerks—Margaret Sanford, Mrs. Carl Gevers.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—L. H. Runyan.
Judges—L. D. Perry, R. S. Smith, Mrs. M. J. Askew.
Clerks—Mrs. Victor Johnson, Mrs. Effie Walsh.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—W. B. Lowry.
Judges—S. P. Smith, John Plank, W. A. Bunch.
Clerks—Mrs. Addie Neely, Mrs. Lula Frank.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—W. S. Pryor.
Judges—F. F. Blakely, W. C. Thompson, W. L. Wergin.
Clerks—Mrs. E. E. Faris, Mrs. W. L. Wergin.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—R. H. Brown.
Judges—Mrs. D. S. Tate, Mrs. A. C. Knox, Mrs. Horace Humphreys.
Clerks—Louise Humphreys, Mrs. O. L. Hayes.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Auburn Moore.
Judges—Ernest Miller, Adaline Hester, Bill Daniels.
Clerks—Virginia Moore, Penelope Allen.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Stanley Thompson.
Judges—John McGraw, L. H. Delaney, Dave Baker.
Clerks—Mrs. Lois Trotter, Clara Stringfield.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—J. P. Vanhay.
Judges—R. J. Harris, W. C. Dixon, J. F. Searcy.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Tallent, Mrs. J. F. Searcy.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Amnicola.
Officer—Cas Coffer.
Judges—Lowry Spivey, Mae Griffith, Sol Parks.
Clerks—Lucille Dawson, May Wallace.

King's Point.
Officer—Henry Millsaps.
Judges—Jim Nichols, Simon Poe, Walter Haney.
Clerks—Sam Bettis, John Sanders.

East Ridge.
Officer—Frank Merrill.
Judges—Milo Merrill, Elmer Duncan, Alfred Merrill.
Clerks—Mrs. J. P. Wolfe, Mrs. J. R. Duncan.

Worley.
Officer—Tom Grayham.
Judges—D. L. Owenby, J. P. Owenby, Ryall Knight.
Clerks—Martin Corbly, Clifford Walters.

Tyner.
Officer—G. C. Wilkerson.
Judges—M. R. Gibson, J. L. Shepherd, Miss Sadie Watson.
Clerks—Mrs. M. R. Gibson, Mrs. C. D. Clark.

Bartlebaugh.
Officer—Sam Gann.
Judges—G. W. Leamon, Arthur Wooten, Sam Miller.
Clerks—Jessie Mae Richey, Mrs. Emma Blissard.

Eastdale.
Officer—R. L. McElhaney.
Judges—F. P. DeFriese, T. R. Chase, Wm. Burnett.
Clerks—Mrs. N. J. Pardue, Mrs. T. C. Ledford.

Chickamauga.
Officer—H. R. Hedges.
Judges—L. H. Quarles, W. G. Strickland, Bill Riggs.
Clerks—Marie Henderson, Margie Strickland.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Red Bank.
Officer—G. M. Tuck.
Judges—J. Oliver Brown, Wes Shopbell, M. Harvey.

Midvale.
Officer—W. H. Martin.
Judges—L. E. Battle, E. S. Gill, W. T. Wood, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. W. H. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Brown.

Signal Mountain.
Officer—Dave Evans.
Judges—Davey Walker, Frank Thomas, Bessie K. Evans.
Clerks—Mrs. Virginia Early, Mrs. M. P. Foshee.

Fairmount.
Officer—W. H. Simmonds.
Judges—Vincent Vandergriff, Earl Brown, R. E. Woodhead.
Clerks—Mrs. Bertha Smith, Mrs. Ed Lusk.

Hixson.
Officer—B. F. Hamill.
Judges—W. D. Gothard, Geo. Ashley, F. M. Wilson.
Clerks—Miss Mary Phipps, Mrs. George Ashley.

Falling Water.
Officer—Joe Lewis.
Judges—Mrs. Winnie Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Venance.
Clerks—Forester Jackson, Alvin Lewis.

Bakewell.
Officer—L. A. Green.
Judges—Seth Gray, Paul Hughes, G. H. McGill.
Clerks—Mrs. E. W. Gray, Mrs. B. F. Green.

Grandview.
To be supplied.

Sively.
Officer—Wiley Rogers.
Judges—S. F. Frizzell, E. F. Morgan, Arthur Howard.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Price, Mrs. Roy Brown.

Woodlawn.
Officer—Warner Knox.
Judges—John Roberts, J. W. Haney, D. C. Hicks.
Clerks—Mrs. Adell Fine, W. H. Hudson.

Lookout Mountain.
Officer—Gus A. Wood, Jr.
Judges—Dyer Butterfield, Mrs. Ed Hillman, Jas. H. Anderson.
Clerks—Mrs. Alf Waters, Mrs. Richard Thatcher.

Wauhatchie.
Officer—R. E. Slone.
Judges—M. W. Brown, R. H. McCroskey, Mrs. R. E. Slone.
Clerks—Mrs. H. B. Massey, Mrs. A. W. Kelley.

Sale Creek.
Officer—J. C. Howard.
Judges—G. A. Roy, Fred Shipley, A. J. Coppinger.
Clerks—D. A. Crawley, Charley Gann.

Soddy.
Officer—Becky Gann.
Judges—Homer Daugherty, Matt Card, Claud Gann.
Clerks—Myrtle Grimsley, Francis McMillan.

Flat Top.
Officer—Gilbert McWilliams.
Judges—Osco Young, Newt Welch, Bill Ensley.
Clerks—Lontella Young, Frankie Welch.

Gann.
Officer—George Miller.
Judges—J. E. Higgins, H. S. Shannon, T. J. Lee.
Clerks—E. D. Creasman, Claud Harper.

Mowbray.
Officer—Adam Millsaps.
Judges—A. A. Grant, Jasper Millsaps, C. L. Sims.
Clerks—Sam Chancey, J. E. Graham.

Jones' Store.
Officer—W. A. Nelson.
Judges—W. T. Miller, Charlie James, Charlie Johnson.
Clerks—Walter Creasman, J. W. Nelson.

Gold Point.
Officer—John T. Raulston.
Judges—Joe Penny, Ernest Horn, Robert Raulston.
Clerks—Ethel Penny, Frank Penny.

Daisy.
Officer—Evans Tilley.
Judges—J. J. Nelson, S. J. Morton, D. L. Huffaker.
Clerks—Roy Millsaps, Wayne Springfield.

Lupton City.
To be supplied.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Birchwood.
Officer—L. A. Gamble.
Judges—N. W. Newell, Jesse Pendergrass, C. L. Bare.
Clerks—Mrs. Kate McCallie, Mrs. Andrew Lane.

Snow Hill.
Officer—Robert Lee.
Judges—J. O. Green, Frank Lewis, C. F. McDaniel.
Clerks—H. C. Haven, F. A. Davis.

Salem.
Officer—J. T. Dungan.
Judges—J. C. Boyd, L. H. Pendergrass, J. A. Dungan.
Clerks—Mrs. J. R. Bower, Mrs. R. C. Dungan.

White Oak.
Officer—John Everett.
Judges—Mrs. H. B. Knauff, Mrs. Will Miller.

Howardsville.
Officer—Floyd E. Marshall.
Judges—R. H. Bramblett, Jess Hunsucker, William Ware.
Clerks—J. R. Marshall, Eli Fitzgerald.

Apison.
Officer—John Ware.
Judges—Jess Davis, Cecil Wilson, J. G. Bell.
Clerks—Wheeler Riddle, Mrs. Claud Kanecaster.

Ooltewah.
Officer—Gus Hamby.
Judges—J. A. Hunter, John Sims, R. S. Monger.
Clerks—Clarence Hunley, J. F. Guille.

Work.
Officer—A. L. Moon.
Judges Mrs. A. L. Moon, J. F. Stump, W. G. Malone.
Clerks—Cecil C. Stulce, Mrs. Julia A. Stulce.

Maddox.
Officer—J. A. Ramsey.
Judges—W. J. Lackey, Champ Ramsey, S. T. Maddox.
Clerks—Bill McDonald, Bob Ramsey.

New Union.
Officer—L. A. Carter.
Judges—Harrison Everett, T. B. Smith, C. S. Lovell.
Clerks—Burk E. Bettis, R. W. Hysinger.

This July 25th, 1932.
HAMILTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION BOARD.
W. H. Geren, Chairman.
Mrs. De Forest Lowry, Secretary.
Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Jake Roark.
L. F. Blake.

THE LABOR WORLD
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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part IX

When Jesus had ended these sayings the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught as one having authority.

Matt. 7 28, 29

In the seventh chapter of Matthew's gospel we are told that "Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the Kingdom."

WM. L. MOSS

What was the general nature of this "gospel," or message, the Master was preaching on His walking tours, which at this time centered about the northern district of Palestine but which later were to extend the length and breadth of the land?

In the fewest words at my command, Jesus was teaching the people concerning duty, life, moral conduct, social relationship. Summed up briefly, He taught there is but one sure way to treat our fellowman, and that is to treat him as a human being because we are all human. "The universal blunder of the world," said Phillips Brooks, "is in thinking that there are certain persons put into the world to govern and certain others to obey." The curse of this blunder is that it helps destroy the spirit of love on earth. In other words, men strive to divide humanity into two distinct classes; Jesus would gather them all, not into one class, but into the same brotherhood of love and service.

The Master realized this brotherhood could not exist unless humility, unselfishness, sanity, optimism and a wholesome, alive interest in life were men's chief characteristics. Accordingly He went forth preaching a way of life and not a rule-of-thumb code of ethics.

The heart of His message was not that the transgressor is damned, but "blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Thus love, working in and through men, and not the continued threat of cruel punishment or the harsh pressure of iron laws, to move and guide all men if they are to be real and perfect men. Only love can make men pure in heart.

His summary of how our personalities were to appear to other men is, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." It is he alone who loves who can by his life and work glorify his heavenly Father, for only like can glorify like, and since God is love, only love glorifies the Father.

Monteagle, Tenn.
July 26, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

The North German Lloyd Steamship company plans to build a 1,020-foot, three deck pier at the foot of Canal street, New York, at a cost of $650,000.

Vigilante Mining association plans to ask the Reconstruction Finance corporation or some other government agency for a revolving fund of $30,000,000 to stimulate gold mining and production on a profit-sharing basis.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing company has received a $100,000 order from the Near East Development company for tractors and trailers. Similar equipment for Mississippi levee construction work has been bought from this company for the same amount.

The Louisville, Ky., plant of Puritan Cordage mills is employing twice as many men as in normal times. Three eight-hour shifts are working.

Bids were asked July 21 for general contract covering the erection of an 18-story capitol at Bismarck, N. D. This is a $2,000,000 project.

Sears, Roebuck's farm implement plant is working day and night and is behind in filling orders for certain units.

"Players Well Bestowed"

Hamlet said to Polonius, said he: "My lord, will you see the players well bestowed."

He meant that the players should be well cared for, adding, sagely, "after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you live."

The players are well bestowed. They may be worried, but while they hold their jobs they are right merrily well bestowed. Good beds and good provender and much else, withal.

The players of the House and of the Senate, betimes seeking to wend their way home to fresh engagements on the hustings, though they may wear wrinkles in their brows, are well enough bestowed pending the ides of November.

There was no Hamlet to say grand lines about them as they made their plans for the meetings with the home folks. But that is their affair.

* * * *

The main idea with most of the members—the players of Washington—is that they keep their jobs intact and that amid the ravages of the coming winter they and as many of their relatives as can be berthed on the pay roll, may be, like the players of that other day, right well bestowed.

If to most others they are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the time," they are, to themselves, just about the most serious business in the world.

* * * *

Ah, well, let us not begrudge them their keep, even if it is more generous than some of them have ever known. We, too, need our players.

We need, moreover, that serious and forthright service that even the drollest and dullest among them must sometimes perform, even unwittingly.

We do not malign our Congress of players. We defend them as a true representation of a great people, but a people who cannot spend all their time trying to be great or even in living up to the greatness that we know to be inherent and to rise to meet every emergency.

* * * *

There are times when our Congress reminds us of Kipling's "Boots," when the legislators go plodding with an awesome determination and persistence after some fine objective.

And times, dear Polonious, when they forget their measured tread and romp after nonsense and worse without any thought of discipline or decency.

But after all, these players are our very shadow, our very reflection, and we do ill and foolish to expect them to rise above the level of the sea out of which they swam to the safety of the great Port of Pay Rolls.

* * * *

Yea, gentlemen, yea, ladies, see that they are well bestowed, for some of them will never get back, save as lame ducks for a fleeting snuggle in the old nest.

Some of them will get right properly smacked in the beezer before the snows fall again to lay their blanket of purity over a stricken countryside.

And it is fitting that they should get this inglorious and inelegant sock, for many of them have played so fantastically that they well deserve the hook.

But by and large, it is our Congress, it as we make it and therefore, with all our determination for improvement, let us not mark too severly with post-term punishment the derelictions which any fairly good prophet could have foretold.

Industry Faces Its Test

Any true revival of prosperity and any lasting tenure of prosperity, once the revival comes, must depend upon conditions within industry and whoever forgets that fact forgets the main factor in the reckoning.

President Green, discussing relief at the executive council meeting in Atlantic City, said: "The government doesn't own industry."

Everybody knows the government doesn't own industry, but almost everybody is just now prone to forget the implications of the statement.

* * * *

The United States remains a nation based upon and committed to private ownership and control.

That happens to be the fact.

Aside from the utilities field government has little or nothing to say about industry.

The great bankers of Wall Street have a great deal more to say about industrial policies than Uncle Sam has to say about them.

* * * *

The point to this—and what President Green clearly had in mind—is that while there are certain things the government can do and must do, the main job of maintaining prosperity comes back to industry itself.

To that end and knowing the source of much of our present misery, labor demands that industry at once inaugurate the 30-hour week everywhere.

* * * *

All that the government can do will not fully restore nor long maintain any great degree of prosperity as long as industry allows the old maladjustments to remain untouched.

* * * *

The main maladjustments are and have been in relation to hours and wages.

Repeatedly it has been shown that wages were too low and that the drain-off in various forms of profit was too high.

No social order could long stand such a drain of its vital fluid.

Repeatedly it has been shown that workers are and have been working too many hours a week.

The situation is obvious—it needs no proof in figures.

* * * *

Future confidence in the system of private ownership will be largely determined by the ability and willingness of industry to bring about the drastic and sweeping readjustments now needed.

Failure of industry to fulfill the requirements will surely drive millions of men and women against their inclinations to demand further encroachment on business by government.

* * * *

The fact that any other social order now known would bring worse penalties and harsher conditions will make little difference to the millions who are denied any measure of justice under our own private ownership. They see their own plight and little else—and who can blame them.

It is clear that there must be a return to work or there will be a sweeping rush to attack industry through political action. There has been many a jump from the frying pan to the fire. Everyone knows how hot the frying pan is; few stop to think the fire may be hotter.

The path industry must pursue is clear. Where is leadership in industry that will force the pace and lead the way? Thus far it seems lacking, but it cannot long remain so in safety.

What Next!

In the strange mental condition called idioglossia, the victims talk special languages of their own, which no one else can understand.

This condition, writes Dr. E. E. Free in his Week's Science (New York), may explain the many stories of miraculous occasions on which people spoke in unknown tongues. Two varieties are described in a recent report by Mr. A. G. Morison, of the health department of the city of Bristol, England.

An old Indian went into a bank to borrow some money.

Banker—What can you put up for security; that is, how many ponies do you have?

Old Indian—Got 100 ponies.

Six months later the old Indian came in with a very large roll of bills and paid the note. As he turned to leave, the banker said:

Banker—We let you have money when you needed it, now why don't you deposit your extra money with us?

Old Indian (grunting)—All right. How many ponies you got?

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Violence has come in packages larger than usual in recent days. At a federal dam construction job at Marseilles, Ill., eighteen were injured and 128 jailed when union workmen sought to stand for their rights.

In Illinois mining districts there has been violence and there has been violence in Ohio.

The worse conditions become the more violence there will be and it requires no marvel of prophecy to make that statement.

* * *

At High Point, N. C., where much organizing work was done during the famous Danville textile strike, union workers determined that enough was enough and walked out protesting against another wage cut of 25 per cent.

Unionists and non-unionists alike walked out. They closed just about everything in sight, even, so it is reported, cutting power lines where other means failed.

Criminal acts cannot be condoned, but the militancy of the High Point workers is cheering.

* * *

Militancy in defense of trade unionism and trade union standards is something America can take in large doses for her welfare.

* * *

In all that was said about the war against depression one helpful factor was generally overlooked. The United States Employment Service, presided over by Trade Unionist John R. Alpine, extended to the camapign its franking privilege and the help of many members of its personnel. This was magnificent work and it counted heavily in bringing about the measure of success gained in the campaign.

* * *

There are signs of betterment. Farm prices are better. Farm journals are written in happier tone.

It may not seem to mean much to the jobless man, but the position of the American dollar in foreign exchange is better. Later that will make its helpful meaning clearer.

Most folks hesitate to cheer when they see cheerful signs, but in any event there are signs. If they are wrong it can't be helped. But we can at least hope they are right and that they mean what ordinarily they would mean.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

Owing to the fact that I have been forced by this infernal brand of weather we are having of late to drink so much water, my literary genius has become completely waterlogged and refuses to burn, but, thank the Lord! my sense of humor is still hitting on all six! Wherefore I cut the following clipping from last week's Literary Digest, and am sending it to you as a concrete example of our numerous labor problems. I couldn't do better in my own weekly (?) contributions, I'm sure!

H. F. B.

* * *

Timely additions to the English language come to us from the Philippines. A civil servant of Japanese extraction, the father of sixteen children, figures as the father, also, of new verbal combinations which bid fair to strike a popular note in an era when so many have been "dejobbed" and pine for "rejobulation."

These and other locutions unfolded by "Yours despairfully, Akono Subusu," in a letter to his chief, have made a hit in the official colony in Manila, and have spread to other English-speaking points in the Far East. There seems to be general agreement that "dejobbed" would be a useful word just now. Whether it will ever be sanctioned depends, of course, on the gods and Frank Vizetelly.

Here is Akono Subusu's letter, as quoted by a New York Herald Tribune correspondent under a Manila date line:

"Mr. F. Symonds,
"District Officer,
"Abcokuta:

"Kind sir, on opening this epistle you will beheld the work of a dejobbed person, and a very bewifed and much childrenised gentleman, who was violently dejobbed in a twinkling by your goodself. For heaven's sake, sir, consider this catastrophe as falling on your own head, and remind yourself on walking home at the moon's end to savage wife and sixteen voracious children with your pocket filled with nonexistent pennies and pity my horrible state. When being dejobbed and proceeding with a heart and intestines filled with misery in this den of doom, myself did greedily contemplate culpable homicide, but Him who protected Daniel (poet) safe through the lion's den will protect his servant in his home of evil. As to reason given by yourself esquire for my dejobment the incrimination was laziness.

"NO, SIR. It were possible that myself who has pitched sixteen infant children into this vale of tears can have a lazy atom in his mortal frame, and a sudden departure of eleven pounds has left me on the verge of the abyss of destitution and despair.

"I hope this vision of horror will enrich your dreams this night and good angel will meet and pulverize your heart of nether milestone so that you will awaken and with such alacrity as may be compatable with your personal safety, and will hasten to rejobulate your servant.

"So mote it be, Amen.
"Yours despairfully,
"AKONO SUBUSU."

"Note by District Officer:
"Gentle reader do not sob—
"Akono Subusu has been rejobbed."

Stray Shots.

The older a man grows the more he cares for comfort—and the less of it he obtains. . . One has to keep up if the upkeep is to be kept up. . . The best reason a girl can have for starting a diary is that she knows enough about men to fill a book. . . Home is where the grumbling is. . . The world may owe us a living, but like a lot of other debts it is at times rather hard to collect. . . Success is the privilege of doing what you want to do, when you want to, and as you want to. . . Most women do not know what they want until they discover what their husbands do not want. . . Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone. . . Love, sweet child, is the last word in a letter asking for money. . . Digging in a garden may improve one's philosophy more than the reading of books.

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8 O'clock, Courthouse Lawn

(If weather is unfavorable, speaking will take place inside Court House)

ONPARTISAN POLITICAL POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

ecutive Council of Federation Says Experience Confirms Wisdom of Such Action—Party Platforms and Records of Candidates Will Be Studied.

Atlantic City, July 28.—In its laration here announcing its de- rmination to adhere to the non- rtisan political policy of the Amer- n Federation of Labor in this ar's campaign for the election of president of the United States, entire membership of the house representatives and one-third of members of the senate, the ex- utive council of the federation ke the following formal state- nt relative to principles and pro- ure:

"The American Federation of La- has found from experience that the best interests of its entire membership have been protected and conserved through a strict adherence to a nonpartisan political policy.

"This procedure requires that the platforms of the political parties must be compared and the records of candidates for office must be carefully studied and scrutinized.

"When all such political information is made available the individual members of organized labor invariably support candidates for office who are known to be friendly and sympathetic toward the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor and who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the members and representatives of organized labor.

"After giving consideration to all these facts the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the membership of the American Federation of Labor should continue to adhere to its nonpartisan political party during the ensuing political campaign.

"All information regarding platforms, candidates and their records will be compiled by the nonpartisan political committee and submitted to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor so that they may exercise their political judgment in a way which will be to the individual and collective interest of all working men and women.

"In connection with this very important decision the executive council is taking into consideration the fact that the candidates of the two great political parties for the presidency of the United States will make important pronouncements upon questions of unemployment and labor in their speeches of acceptance.

"We firmly expect that each of them, in these addresses, will make declarations of great significance to labor.

"We anticipate that they will express their opinions regarding the serious economic condition which prevails throughout the nation and will amplify the declarations of the platforms of the political parties relating to labor and labor questions.

"We will await, with very great interest, the expression of each of the candidates, reserving to ourselves a final decision regarding our future policy during the remainder of the campaign.

"In conformity with this declaration and decision of the executive council, the nonpartisan political committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to communicate with national and international unions, state federations of labor, central bodies and directly chartered local unions, transmitting to them copies of the platforms of the two political parties and the records of the candidates for the presidency of the United States, together with a copy of this declaration.

"Furthermore, the records of candidates for the United States senate in the different states and candidates for the house of representatives shall be supplied for general distribution throughout the different states and congressional districts."

CHAS. H. BENNETT

for the

Lower House

To the Voters of Hamilton County:

I am sorry I shall not be able to see each one of you before the nominating election of August 4.

You may depend upon my putting in full force and time to carry into execution the following issues:

No more bond issues until tax rates are substantially reduced.

Rigid legislation against interstate truck operators, to protect railroads, their employes, fruit, truck growers and farmers. As the condition now stands, the railroads are being robbed of their business, causing thousands of men to be without work. The fruit and truck growers are being robbed of their markets, and are on the verge of bankruptcy. This great loss of business directly affects every business in our state, to the extent of millions of dollars lost annually. These truck operators spend with our merchants as little as possible, taking away as much as possible, while the highways over which they operate are being maintained by the taxpaying railroads and citizens. The railroad employes spend their money with our own merchants. The friut and truck growers likewise spend their money received from their sales with our merchants.

I will earnestly support any legislation that advantageously and directly affects our citizens.

Your vote and influence will be appreciated.

CHAS. H. BENNETT.

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Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of elections of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County election will be held in the various wards and precincts in said county on Thursday, August 4th, 1932, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, Tax Assessor, Trustee, two Constables from the First Civil District, one Constable from the Second Civil District, one Constable from the Third Civil District and one Constable from the Fourth Civil District.

Special attention is called to officers, judges, clerks and registrars that the law requires service and that the Election Commission will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper precinct for service. The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges, clerks, and registrars for said election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct.
(Courthouse.)

Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—Chas. B. Embrey, Mrs. Geo. W. Ring, William Crutchfield.
Clerks—J. C. Stickney, Mrs. John F. Crox.
Registrars—Miss Allie Hunt, Mrs. S. R. Hipps.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Kate Williams.

First Ward, Second Precinct.
(Courthouse.)

Officer—W. M. Nixon.
Judges—Robert Saye, Geo. D. Vogt, Jas. Watkins.
Clerks—E. J. Fisher, Mrs. Tom Davis.
Registrars—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Eichorn.

Second Ward.
(119 West Sixth Street.)

Officer—R. F. Sain.
Judges—Ernest Blair, E. H. Keller, E. M. Prigmore.
Clerks—Stella Frazier, Mrs. Carrie Alexander Kelly.
Registrars—Mrs. D. D. Allen, Miss Effie McCullough.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Frances Brennen.

Third Ward.
(Fire Hall.)

Officer—John P. McMahon.
Judges—Robert Bayless, H. Magrill, Carlyle Littleton.
Clerks—Henry Butler, Ella D. Hayden.
Registrar—Miss Sarah Gordon Lee Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Chas. Contor.

Fourth Ward.
(Normal School.)

Officer—Frank S. Shipp.
Judges—Benj. Cash, Luke Pogue, Morrow Chamberlain.
Clerks—H. A. Winer, E. C. Frazier.
Registrars—Joe Lowery, Mrs. W. M. Warren.
Assistant Registrar—Joseph Cash.

Fifth Ward.
(Stoner's Garage.)

Officer—Lyttleton H. Richardson.
Judges—Joe Pogue, C. A. Baker, John Bauerle.
Clerks—J. P. Nolan, G. D. Kelly.
Registrars—Miss Annie Nolan, Miss Mary Sively.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Edith Worthy.

Sixth Ward.
(City Hall.)

Officer—T. S. Wilcox, Jr.
Judges—M. J. Robinson, Thos. P. McMahon, Sam J. McAllester.
Clerks—John H. Ross, A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Mrs. Lila Kelly, John Childress.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. J. Crowe.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.
(708 McCallie Avenue.)

Officer—J. P. Winn.
Judges—L. W. Hope, Roy E. McKenzie, O. J. Hubbuch.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Dyche, Mrs. Geo. W. Martin.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf Handman, Mrs. Geo. Gresham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Amanda Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.
(Park Place School.)

Officer—Mrs. Chas. Whitcomb.
Judges—Frank Huffaker, E. R. Sanoff, Elmer Rule.
Clerks—Mrs. D. A. Landress, Joseph W. Lusk.
Registrars—Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Mrs. Elmer Rule.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. T. Grubbs.

Eighth Ward.
(2614 Broad Street.)

Officer—F. L. Dorsey.
Judges—C. R. Wallace, Milton Cox, A. B. Adams.
Clerks—Miss Birtine Wallace, Dewey Leonard.
Registrars—Miss Margaret Gillespie, Mrs. Edith Rush.
Assistant Registrar—T. W. Dorsey.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.
(Little's Grocery.)

Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—S. G. Simmons, J. Early Smith, Geo. E. Barksdale.
Clerks—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Paul Curtis.
Registrars—Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.
(Highland Park School.)

Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges—George Bender, George Lankford, G. O. Crouch.
Clerks—Mrs. Arch Underwood, Mrs. Harriett M. Marshall.
Registrars—Mrs. T. M. Marett, Mrs. J. M. Pettit.
Assistant Registrar—J. L. Fox.

Tenth Ward.
(Fire Hall.)

Officer—A. M. Gifford.
Judges—Mary Holmes, J. C. Osborne, Andy Kelly.
Clerks—Mrs. Leonia Potter, G. W. Sutton.
Registrars—Mrs. V. H. Gingerman, Mrs. Mildred Ritchie.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. W. Fletcher.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.
(2521 Main Street.)

Officer—J. H. Campbell.
Judges—Clay E. Ivins, Mrs. Horace Fritts, Mrs. Eugene Smith.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Thos. J. Littleton.
Registrars—Luman Compton, W. B. Vaught.
Assistant Registrar—Ed Espy.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.
(Junior High School Building.)

Officer—A. E. Merriam.
Judges—A. L. Alsobrook, A. L. Murray, W. A. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. Elisabeth Merriam, J. A. Sharpe.
Registrars—R. C. O'Rear, Mrs. Mueller.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ewell Jones.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.
(Walton Building.)

Officer—G. T. Woodward.
Judges—John Burns, Mrs. J. W. Bender, Charlie Engers.
Clerks—Coleman Brown, Frank Copeland.
Registrars—Mrs. W. S. Biles, Mrs. Hayden Bell.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Margaret Wilson.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
(3017 Dodson Avenue.)

Officer—James P. Taliaferro.
Judges—D. H. Talley, John Cordell, John Lane.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. Moseley, Addie Darger.
Registrars—Mrs. Jas. Eldridge, J. C. McGrew.
Assistant Registrar—Floyd Royal.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.
(P. L. Cate's Store.)

Officer—Gus Buffett.
Judges—Chas. W. Heard, W. M. Reed, Charlie Neely.
Clerks—C. L. Norris, Bill Jones.
Registrars—Mrs. A. C. Carson, Richard Austin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. B. Ross.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.
(1701 East Third Street.)

Officer—John O'Rear.
Judges—S. C. Lawson, W. B. Adcock, Clarence Steward.
Clerks—Chas. Royal, W. J. Clark.
Registrars—Mrs. Nettie James, Hattie Gaston.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Eldridge.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.
(Clarence Jones' Garage.)

Officer—Charles Ziegler.
Judges—Fred Bitler, Mrs. F. O. Smith, M. F. Valentine.
Clerks—Mrs. E. B. Seasy, C. F. Reckard.
Registrars—Mrs. Chas. Ziegler, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.
(Caruthers' Sotre.)

Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—Y. W. Rackley, J. A. Garrett, A. M. Meadows.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, Mrs. Anna B. Meier.
Registrars—Alma Breaker, Mrs. W. A. Meadows.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. R. Peper.

Thirteenth Ward Second Precinct.
(Street Building.)

Officer—C. N. Pursley.
Judges—W. B. Smith, J. W. Steele, Neil Bolen.
Clerks—W. B. Cummings, Mary Lou Prigmore.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Garfield Akin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. H. Simpson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
(4723 Rossville Boulevard.)

Officer—V. Clack.
Judges—F. F. Standiford, J. E. McClain, Lee McCall.
Clerks—Miss Viva Burks, Mrs. R. E. Flegal.
Registrars—Mrs. Chas. W. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Clara Roberts.

Fourteenth Ward.
(Fire Hall.)

Officer—T. Rudd Loder.
Judges—W. A. Wilkerson, S. Bretske, L. V. Luckadoo.
Clerks—Mrs. Harold Smartt, Mrs. H. C. McCall.
Registrars—Miss Jane Dillard, Miss Billie Bennett.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Woodall Johnson.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd).
(117 Brainerd Road.)

Officer—Chas. H. Weigel.
Judges—Mrs. Chas. Weigel, Robert Davis, Boyd Dixon.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Fox, Mrs. Virginia L. Champion.
Registrars—Mrs. J. Walter Gillespie, Mrs. Georgia Caruthers.

Sixteenth Ward.
(C. R. Buford's Residence, 1418 Hixson Road.)

Officer—E. R. Betterton.
Judges—W. G. Oehmig, Jr., C. R. Buford, E. M. Wight.
Clerks—Lewis Goldstine, E. E. Coolidge.
Registrars—Mrs. Joe Dobbs, Miss Mary Manker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. D. Henry.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.
(205 Frazier Avenue.)

Officer—Jno. Allen.
Judges—Joe Hunter, Dr. J. C. Eldridge, Ted Englehardt.
Clerks—Mrs. Tom Schneider, H. W. Longley.
Registrars—Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Sarah Bess Sherrill.

Seventeenth Ward, 2nd Precinct.
(Lawson's Electric Shop.)

Officer—Hansen Schoolfield.
Judges—Lester Shirley, T. W. McDowell, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, Mrs. D. L. Kennedy.
Registrars—Mrs. Frank Dagger, Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Bennett.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.
(Riverview Service Station.)

Officer—S. R. Roddy.
Judges—J. M. McDonald, Sam White, M. F. Finston.
Clerks—C. E. Becker, Mrs. Gannaway.
Registrars—Mrs. K. G. Whitaker, Mrs. Wergin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ed Green.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.
(Schoolhouse.)

Officer—Frank Netherly.
Judges—James Orrell, E. M. Billingsley, Clarence Slaughter.
Clerks—Miss Margaret Orrell, Burnard Spencer.
Registrars—Mrs. Georgia A. Byers, Mrs. O. L. Hayes.
Assistant Registrar—Daniel Shirley.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
(Prater Building.)

Officer—C. E. Zahnd.
Judges—Wm. Millsaps, Atlee Hudson, Harry Briggs.
Clerks—Mrs. L. S. Greenwood, Tom Turner.
Registrars—Mrs. Bert Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. J. Richey.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
(Gymnasium Building.)

Officer—J. M. Bauml.
Judges—H. M. Camp, R. T. Jones, G. Morgan.
Clerks—Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Mrs. N. G. Keown.
Registrars—Mrs. E. C. McCormick, A. H. Baker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. A. Green.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
(918 West Thirty-third Street.)

Officer—J. T. Cappley.
Judges—Chas. S. Hall, James A. Zoin, J. V. Searcy.
Clerks—Mrs. Hulda P. Knight, Rebecca Friedman.
Registrars—Mrs. Catherine Leonard, Doroothy Roderick.
Assistant Registrar—James F. Cunningham.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola.
(Mission House.)

Officer—Carl Royal.
Judges—Lewis Scraff, Joe Delsell, Bob Griffith.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Delsell, May Griffith.
Registrars—Mrs. Caroll Rogers, Mrs. Pauline Stowe.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Willma Carden.

Bartlebaugh.
(Champion's Store.)

Officer—Fullus Roberson.
Judges—Walter Lamon, Tom Shirley, Fred Holder.
Clerks—Tate Wilson, Frank Frants.
Registrars—Mrs. Alta Hawkins, Mrs. Mary Leamon.
Assistant Registrar—Raymond Varnell.

Chickamauga.
(Depot.)

Officer—W. N. Bishop.
Judges—Mrs. Clifford Friar, R. H. Fitzgerald, J. J. Taylor.
Clerks—Mrs. Pearl Netherland, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. D. B. Vance, Mrs. D. Bishop.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Minnie Hawley.

Eastdale.
(Old School House.)

Officer—S. N. Varnell.
Judges—Jack Bratton, William Blevins, E. McElhaney.
Clerks—Mary K. Morgan, Mrs. W. A. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. Rolla Pyke, Mrs. Effie Genung.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mae W. Banks.

East Ridge.
(Town Hall.)

Officer—Claude B. Bowling.
Judges—W. W. Lee, Ira Hudlow, Chas. Miller.
Clerks—Mrs. W. J. Sizemore, D. C. Wiley.
Registrars—Mrs. Dan Jones, Sr., Mrs. J. P. Wolf.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. M. Schmidt.

King's Point.
(Potter's Mill.)

Officer—J. M. Poe.
Judges—John M. Webb, D. H. Potter, Bill Rogers.
Clerks—E. W. Wyatt, W. R. Roy.
Registrars—Lee Lightfoot, C. M. Stoner.
Assistant Registrar—Chas. Standifer.

Tyner.
(Hundley's Store.)

Officer—R. E. Holbert.
Judges—G. E. Moore, C. S. Roberson, J. J. Pinkston.
Clerks—Mrs. R. W. Browning, Wallace Gibson.
Registrars—W. B. Stevens, Tom Smalling.
Assistant Registrar—W. R. Smith.

Worley.
(East Brainerd School.)

Officer—Samuel Julian.
Judges—J. T. Davidson, W. T. Worley, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—Mrs. R. H. Dalley, Mrs. Dennis Corbley.
Registrars—T. S. Dudley, Mrs. H. C. Joiner.
Assistant Registrar—L. B. Redman.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell.
(Sims' Station.)

Officer—James A. Varner.
Judges—T. L. Varner, J. J. Lee, W. N. Magill.
Clerks—Joe Hutchison, A. B. Smith.
Registrars—Lewis Varner, Mrs. B. W. Gray.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Thyna Downey.

Daisy.
(T. A. Alexander Store Bldg.)

Officer—G. W. Lovelady.
Judges—Andy West, Earl Cox, Tom Alexander.
Clerks—Mrs. John Cox, Ora Smith.
Registrars—Mrs. James Laramore, Roy Worley.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. P. M. Lovelady.

Fairmount.
(Old Academy.)

Officer—Thomas C. Conner.
Judges—A. R. Hatfield, William Shannon, R. A. Kell.
Clerks—Miss Emily Weatherford, M. K. Hollister.
Registrars—Mrs. Dorothy Boyd, Mrs. Cyrus Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Della Camp.

Falling Water.
(Selcer's Store.)

Officer—A. S. Moody.
Judges—R. E. Pitts, J. L. Barker, W. P. Gann.
Clerks—Melton Pitts, Albert Johnson.
Registrars—Carl Smith, Mrs. McKinley Settles.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. H. Barker.

Flat Top.
(Postoffice.)

Officer—Luther Young.
Judges—R. B. Hughes, Murphy Green, Oscar young.
Clerks—Minnie Welch, Mary Young.
Registrars—J. F. Young, Rosa Hughes.
Assistant Registrar—A. J. Bowman.

Gann's.
(Community House.)

Officer—Creed Jackson.
Judges—Elbert Holcomb, M. J. Higgins, Alfred Shannon.
Clerks—Mrs. E. W. Dent, Mrs. Claude Harper.
Registrars—Mrs. U. S. Rhodes, Mrs. Ruth Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Tom Cox.

Gold Point.
(Robinson's Store.)

Officer—James Roberson.
Judges—Raleigh Hunter, Bill Bearden, Dan Selvidge.
Clerks—Noel Hixson, N. W. Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. Janie Penney, Miss Ethel Penney.
Assistant Registrar—Flora Gray.

Grand View.
(Mrs. Banks' Residence.)

Officer—Mrs. Marion Perkins.
Judges—Charles Hicks, A. L. Shelton, Silas Williams.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Banks, Sam R. Henderson.
Registrars—Henry Edge, Penelope Allen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Nellie Rolston.

Hixson.
(Hixson's Store.)

Officer—J. N. Thomas.
Judges—Jim Burkhart, D. P. Potts, D. R. Hamil.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Messick, Ralph Swingle.
Registrars—Mrs. F. T. Lewis, Mrs. Claude Delaney.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Grace Rogers.

Jones' Store.
(Jones' Store.)

Officer—W. R. Jones.
Judges—Warren Davidson, Sam Jones, Lon Gann.
Clerks—Jeff Hixson, Mrs. F. O. Gann.
Registrars—Monroe Masterson, Mrs. Ethel Gann.
Assistant Registrar—Newton Smith.

Lookout Mountain.
(Incline Station.)

Officer—Will I. Stoner.
Judges—Frank S. Stoops, H. L. Harbin, Sr., A. T. Waters.
Clerks—C. B. Whaley, Gus Wood, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. L. D. Miller, Ed Hillman.
Assistant Registrar—Esther Rodgers.

Lupton City.
(Company Store.)

Officer—Jeff Boyd.
Judges—Luke Cooper, R. H. Garrett, L. H. Weatherford.
Clerks—H. O. Sebastian, Mrs. H. L. Swafford.
Registrars—Mrs. H. O. Sebastian, Walter Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Zola Ashley.

Midvale Park.
(White Oak School.)

Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—J. C. Braiye, O. B. Steffy, T. H. McPhail.
Clerks—Mrs. H. J. Hixson, Frank Mosier.
Registrars—Mrs. A. X. Feffer, Mrs. Myrtle Jones.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.

Mowbray.
(Millsaps' Store.)

Officer—Adam Millsaps.
Judges—L. H. Hatfield, J. O. Hatfield, John P. Grant.
Clerks—Melvin Hatfield, Berta Grant.
Registrars—Ernest Smith, Mrs. Winifred R. Millsaps.

Red Bank.
(Pugh Building.)

Officer—E. M. Condra.
Judges—Joe Stephens, C. D. Livingston, J. F. Atchley.
Clerks—Mrs. L. C. Batey, A. E. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. R. P. Egan, R. C. Vandergriff.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mayme Hoppe.

Sale Creek.
(I. O. O. F. Hall.)

Officer—G. C. Eldridge.
Judges—W. M. Fleming, S. G. Hutchison, H. D. Aslinger.
Clerks—Miss Bertha Wall, Fred Rogers.
Registrars—Mrs. J. A. Coppinger, J. Burke Rivley.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Irene Stalee.

Signal Mountain.
(Hotel.)

Officer—Chas. B. Adams.
Judges—C. E. Byington, Mrs. Jay Goodman, Dave Walker.
Clerks—Mrs. Roy Dootson, Frank Robbins.
Registrars—Burton Franklin, Mrs. John H. Early.
Assistant Registrar—Franklin Harris.

Soddy.
(May's Store.)

Officer—B. P. Clift.
Judges—C. C. Cross, R. F. Skillern, Lon Smith.
Clerks—Jim Gann, Llewellyn Jones.
Registrars—E. R. Lovelady, Hannah Roberts.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. R. Davenport.

Sivley's.
(Sivley's Store.)

Officer—J. G. Sivley.
Judges—D. W. Brown, J. W. Outlaw, Frank Rogers.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Mrs. Alvin Harris.
Registrars—Mrs. D. W. Brown, Arthur Vandergriff.
Assistant Registrar—Harry Hobinson.

Wauhatchie.
(Richards' Bldg., Near Collins' Store.)

Officer—J. W. Cummings.
Judges—Joe Thompson, Sr., Earl Gladhill, R. J. Massey.
Clerks—Marie Fryar, A. W. Kelly.
Registrars—J. B. Collins, Robt. Tinker.
Assistant Registrar—Tom Hall.

Woodland Station.
(Wilder's Store.)

Officer—W. H. Dyche.
Judges—A. J. Wilder, A. F. Cook, Will Reese.
Clerks—Mrs. Katie Coulson, Thos. H. Fine.
Registrars—Mrs. Ida L. Dyche, Clara Pendergrass.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Durham.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison.
(Wilson's Store.)

Officer—J. S. Beene.
Judges—J. G. Johnson, J. C. Parkerson, D. A. Goins.
Clerks—Mrs. Tennie Knauff, Mrs. Cecil Wilson.
Registrars—John Huckabee, Will Longley.
Assistant Registrar—W. C. Hill.

Birchwood.
(White Building.)

Officer—John F. Hall.
Judges—J. H. Conner, Sam DeFriese, J. W. Bower.
Clerks—Will Dixon, W. C. Randolph.
Registrars—Walter Boydston, Ray Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Warner Jack Raines.

Howardville.
(Marshall's Store.)

Officer—W. A. Crutchfield.
Judges—J. A. Tankersley, A. L. Howard, J. A. Crum.
Clerks—Miss Fay Tankersley, Mrs. H. E. Smedley.
Registrars—Mrs. Ruth L. Tankersley, Sam Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankersley

Maddox.
(Lowe's Store.)

Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—Pless Rodgers, G. A. Roark, A. L. Gains.
Clerks—Avery A. Little, G. O. McDaniel.
Registrars—Mrs. Ada Little, Geo. Ramsey.
Assistant Registrar—Howard Foote.

New Union.
(Bacon's Residence.)

Officer—John Holt.
Judges—R. E. Stephenson, E. K. Brown, John Howard.
Clerks—J. M. Shelley, Leola Barger.
Registrars—W. J. Goodner, A. G. Smith.
Assistant Registrar—J. A. Goodner.

Ooltewah.
(Old Courthouse.)

Officer—A. T. Rogers.
Judges—W. A. Varnell, L. H. Lyiar, J. E. C. Hundley.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Knowlin, Jess Roy.
Registrars—Mabel Byrd, Ben Hale.
Assistant Registrar—Katharine Hamby.

Salem.
(Salem Church.)

Officer—Berry Roark.
Judges—G. O. Friddell, W. G. Roark, L. F. Berger.
Clerks—L. H. Roark, Mrs. Nell Watkins.
Registrars—J. W. E. Hivson, J. R. Bower.
Assistant Registrar—Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill.
(Lee Bros. Store.)

Officer—H. H. Hughes.
Judges—W. H. Taliaferro, J. G. Blessengame, Matt Henry.
Clerks—George M. Taliaferro, Jesse Padgett.
Registrars—Frank Holder, John Hawn.
Assistant Registrar—T. J. Wrinkle.

White Oak.
(Westview School House.)

Officer—Joe Norris.
Judges—Tom Ryall, C. A. Ray, C. L. Tallent.
Clerks—Mrs. Thomas Ryall, C. W. Brewer.
Registrars—Mrs. Tom Boyd, Mrs. Henry Murphy.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John Ray.

Work.
(Malone's Store.)

Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—H. G. Moon, G. F. Friddell, W. A. Pendergrass.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Davis, John N. Malone.
Registrars—J. W. Park, G. F. Stmmps.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. B. Thatch.

HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION.

Peabody Howard, Chairman.
Gus Landis, Secretary.
Tom Crutchfield.

Political Planks Disappoint Labor, Council Reports

Atlantic City Meeting Declares for Nonpartisanship, Names Committee for Campaign Work in National Field.

Atlantic City, July 26.—Naming a nonpartisan political committee to have charge of labor's political work in coming campaign, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, refused, as forecast, to approve the platform or presidential candidates of either party, issued a score on platforms, and laid plans for intensive campaigns against certain bitterly hostile congressional candidates.

Green Heads Committee.

The nonpartisan political committee is: President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Martin F. Ryan, Matthew Woll and Thomas A. Rickert, the three latter being vice-presidents of the federation. This committee will, as an initial step, furnish political records to unions throughout the country.

President Green said:

"We have compared the platforms of both parties and compared them with our own recommendations. We are extraordinarily disappointed, as neither covered our proposals as fully, completely and definitely as we had expected. The fact that a number of our proposals were not incorporated by either party was also a disappointment.

A statement issued by President Green for the council said that "the American Federation of Labor has found from experience that the best interests of its entire membership have been protected and conserved through a strict adherence to a non-partisan political policy." It continued:

"The wisdom of such action is clearly apparent when it is considered that the American Federation of Labor is composed of men and women who entertain different political opinions. They are not required to become identified with or to support any political party when they become members of the American Federation of Labor."

The council, President Green said, "will wait with very great interest" the declarations of the presidential candidates, "reserving to ourselves a final decision regarding our future policy."

The Political Score Board

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting at Atlantic City, presented a condensed tabulation of labor demands and the action of the republican and democratic conventions. Here is the score as prepared by the executive council:

Labor's Demand.	Republican Platform.	Democratic Platform.
Modification of anti-trust law	Silent	Approved
Approval of plan to stabilize soft coal industry	Silent	Silent
Labor's right to organize	Approved	Silent
Freedom of speech and press	Approved	Silent
Five-day week	Both favor shorter workday	
High wages	Approved	Silent
Governmental construction program	Silent	Vague
Scientific study of unemployment	Silent	Silent
Study of technological unemployment	Silent	Silent
Vocational training and re-education	Silent	Silent
Continue immigration policy	Approved	Silent
Adequate unemployment relief	Vague	Vague
Inclusion of Puerto Rico in economic rehabilitation	Approved	Silent
Recommendation that states ratify child labor amendment	Vague	Vague
Strengthen labor department	Approved	Silent
Improve conditions of government employes	Silent	Silent
Liberalization of federal retirement act	Silent	Silent
Repeal Volstead act, permitting beer	Silent	Approved
Stimulate home building legislation	Approved	Silent
Graduated income, estate and inheritance taxes	Silent	Silent
Labor legislation	Approved	Silent
Adequate U. S. employment service	Approved	Silent
Employment of U. S. citizens in Panama canal operations	Silent	Approved

I WILL APPRECIATE YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

FRANK MOORE

Candidate for

Representative

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY—AUGUST 4

As a Representative in the Lower House in 1923, representing White County, I voted for and supported the program of Organized Labor.

FRED W. SPERRY

Candidate for the

Legislature

Tax Reduction and Governmental Economy

W. CORRY SMITH

Candidate for

State Legislature

Subject to Democratic Primary August 4

(Advertisement)

A vote for Walter M. Cameron for the Democratic Nomination for Congress, is a vote for a man whose legislative record stands 100% of fairness to organized labor. We have no fear but that his record in Congress will be equally as fair.

I Served in the Legislature of 1927

Under the Admnistration of Governor Peay

I respectfully ask your investigation of my record on matters of interest to the masses.

Sarah Ruth Frazier

For the Lower House

Will Appreciate Your Support

Sheriff Charlie Taylor Makes Final Appeal

To My Friends:

In making my final appeal to the members of organized labor and their friends, I ask simply to cite my record in office.

During my administration of the responsible office of Sheriff of Hamilton County, I have endeavored at all times to insure justice to the humblest citizen. I have placed the office on a higher plane, and a large number of deputies have been put on salaries, and the iniquitous practices of "night-hawking" and "fee-grabbing" thus eliminated so far as this office is concerned.

Recognizing the great necessity for economy in the administration of public affairs, I have operated this office at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers, but I have not lost and will not lose sight of the fact that all employes of the Sheriff's office are entitled to pay commensurate with their service.

I have always been proud of the generous support given me by Organized Labor and their friends, and have always endeavored to merit the confidence thus expressed.

Will appreciate your continued interest, and ask that my friends keep up the fight until the polls close next Thursday night.

Charlie Taylor

For Re-Election

Sheriff

Notice of Democratic Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Democratic Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Democratic Primary Election will be held in the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 4th, 1932, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Representative in Congress, State Senator, three Representatives, and electing four members of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The election laws require officers, judges and clerks appointed to hold an election to render such service, and the Primary Election board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper precincts for service on the day of the election. The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges and clerks for said primary election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—John D. Vogt.
Judges—W. F. Kriegner, Chas. Saffer, Joel McCutcheon.
Clerks—Miss Nellie Sloan, Mrs. E. M. Buchanan.

First Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—John Hallberg.
Judges—George W. Ring, Marcus Schwartz, Mrs. Maude H. Fox.
Clerks—Edward Abernathy, Mrs. W. E. Burns.

Second Ward.
Officer—E. F. Swick.
Judges—T. W. Bohannan, Mrs. W. J. Counts, Thompson Allen.
Clerks—Miss Amelia Gattis, J. G. Foster.

Third Ward.
Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—Sam Butler, Mrs. Sam Brock, R. F. Conner.
Clerks—Miss Pearl Contor, Miss Bertha Gordon.

Fourth Ward.
Officer—Paul Abernathy.
Judges—Con Robinson, Chas McLaurine, Hookie Schneider.
Clerks—Joe Cash, Young Abernathy.

Fifth Ward.
Officer—Neal Lynch.
Judges—R. A. Ford, J. H. Landis, Mrs. Eula Garmany.
Clerks—Mrs. Josephine Moore, Mrs. Kate Allen.

Sixth Ward.
Officer—L. G. Wilson.
Judges—Robert Fawkes, Philip Mandre, Mrs. Stella Warren.
Clerks—Miss Margaret Kelly, Miss Louise Long.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—J. Isham McGhee.
Judges—W. A. Meyer, Frank S. Darwin, Mrs. M. V. Holahan.
Clerks—Miss Ann B. Winn, Mrs. Jane Henderson Joyce.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—D. A. Landress.
Judges—T. L. Ogden, Mrs. C. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. Lula Henderson.
Clerks—Mrs. L. S. Daniel, John Blevins.

Eighth Ward.
Officer—J. D. Handley.
Judges—Chas. J. Krug, Mrs. G. W. Freeman, Grover Graham.
Clerks—Miss Walter Lane, Mrs. Willie Oldsen.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Hugh E. Fry.
Judges—J. M. Holloway, J. P. Culberson, Miss Leonora Rose.
Clerks—Mrs. Thereon Browne, Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—H. F. Lawrence.
Judges—V. E. De Georgis, J. L. Lankford, Miss Cora Perry.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. Alex Williams.

Tenth Ward.
Officer—Frank Cotter.
Judges—H. S. Killian, W. E. Harrell, Mrs. W. E. Hallmark.
Clerks—Mrs. J. M. Dobbs, Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—W. D. Espy.
Judges—N. B. Hargraves, Edd Jett, Carl Taylor.
Clerks—Mrs. J. E. Dorsey, Mrs. Clay E. Ivins.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—F. P. Kampschafer.
Judges—W. H. H. Scott, E. W. Eades, Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.
Clerks—Miss Bessie Kolb, Mrs. Lela Dudley.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—J. H. Bohannan.
Judges—Roy Payne, Mrs. G. Paul Crox, Harry T. Taylor.
Clerks—Mrs. Fama Rabun, Mrs. L. D. Farrar.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—R. E. Mosley.
Judges—W. A. Ware, Mrs. J. P. Taliaferro, Mrs. H. A. McGuffin.
Clerks—Mrs. Nell Willson, Mrs. Dewey Talley.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—G. G. Crowe.
Judges—M. O. Ross, Mrs. Fred Elder, M. C. Timmons, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. C. L. Norris, Mrs. Clyde Carson.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.
Vote at Twelfth ward, Fifth precinct.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.
Officer—Mark K. Wilson.
Judges—J. B. Frazier, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Showalter, Clarence T. Jones.
Clerks—Mrs. Thos. M. Hilton, Mrs. Pearl Chivington.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—J. W. Meadows.
Judges—J. D. McAmis, F. H. Pool, Miss Lucie Smith.
Clerks—Miss Jewel High, Miss Ruth Caruthers.

Thirteenth Ward Second Precinct.
Officer—R. R. Free.
Judges—J. E. Dickson, Mrs. L. V. Abercrombie, C. H. Henderson.
Clerks—Miss Eunice Stephenson, Miss Mildred Hatfield.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—W. P. Sutton.
Judges—E. E. McDaniel, A. A. Martin, Miss Viva Burke.
Clerks—Miss Vivian Murray, Mrs. Mamie McClain.

Fourteenth Ward.
Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—R. G. Brock, Mrs. R. C. Melton, T. M. Ellis.
Clerks—Mrs. S. F. Bretske, Miss Grace Bickers.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd).
Officer—C. H. Weizel.
Judges—C. M. Rodgers, Mrs. W. H. Norvell, Mrs. J. M. Usmiller.
Clerks—Kenneth Templeton, Mrs. Horace Taliaferro.

Sixteenth Ward.
Officer—Joe Dobbs.
Judges—G. D. Andrews, Ike Goldstein, Mrs. May H. Buford.
Clerks—Mrs. Gordon Gambill, Mrs. Paul Krug.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Frank Conner.
Judges—G. M. Sherrill, John S. Wrinkle, Frank Pennell.
Clerks—Mrs. John E. Bacon, Miss Margaret Hillas.

Seventeenth Ward, 2nd Precinct.
Officer—David Knox.
Judges—James Keith, Ben Dugger, A. V. Harmon.
Clerks—Mrs. T. W. McDowell, Mrs. Fletcher.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—James Sherrill.
Judges—A. M. Pursley, Mrs. C. G. Pullen, Lawrence Baker.
Clerks—Mrs. F. C. Schneider, Mrs. C. J. Alge.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—G. W. Lucas.
Judges—H. D. Malone, J. W. Hale, Mrs. J. R. C. Watson.
Clerks—Mrs. J. F. Lowry, Mrs. James Orrell.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—A. M. Rollins.
Judges—Earl Beardsley, O. H. Allgood, W. F. Ashburn.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Mrs. G. McIntyre.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—J. R. May.
Judges—L. A. Green, H. C. Stewart, Mrs. O. T. Alexander.
Clerks—Mrs. P. J. Coyne, Mrs. C. A. May.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Kurte Ellison.
Judges—George Jackson, E. L. Grant, Raymond Dillard.
Clerks—Mrs. Bernice Benson, Mrs. Joe Selby.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Amnicola.
Officer—A. T. Denham.
Judges—L. G. Bankston, Tom Desha, Mrs. Ollie Fain.
Clerks—Mrs. J. D. Manis, Miss Wilma Denham.

Bartlebaugh.
Officer—James C. Conner.
Judges—W. C. Champion, Sr., D. W. Lamon, J. T. Cooper.
Clerks—Miss Avalyn Anderson, Miss Sara Roberson.

Chickamauga.
Officer—Benton White.
Judges—Mike Cusick, Mrs. F. M. Cornellison, Mrs. O. L. Blackwell.
Clerks—Mrs. W. D. Conner, Lee A. Kelly.

Eastdale.
Officer—T. J. McDowell.
Judges—Ben W. Helskill, Mrs. J. J. Nicholas, Mrs. Sarah Elrod.
Clerks—Mrs. A. T. Morgan, Mrs. Kinsalow, Sr.

East Ridge.
Officer—Charles Schievelhud.
Judges—G. R. McDonald, Mike Lerch, Mrs. Clyde Boyd.
Clerks—Mrs. A. H. Citty, Miss Mattie Lee.

King's Point.
Officer—John Lightfoot.
Judges—T. F. Sivley, Homer Shirley, Mrs. J. M. Poe.
Clerks—Mrs. H. Moss, Mrs. E. W. Wyatt.

Tyner.
Officer—W. R. Moore.
Judges—Mrs. Mary Cooper, Mrs. M. H. Hundley, Mrs. G. G. Short.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. Holbert, Miss Margaret Roberson.

Worley.
Officer—C. C. Coffey.
Judges—M. P. Orr, H. C. Joiner, Mrs. Lula Julian.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Moorman, Mrs. Will Ledford.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bakewell.
Officer—Bob Gross.
Judges—Will Oyler, Oliver Asure, Floyd Davis.
Clerks—Mrs. Waldo Card, Miss Blanche Clift.

Daisy.
Officer—John Cox.
Judges—D. R. Lovelady, Earl Roberts, Mrs. Mae Blacker.
Clerks—Mrs. Detta Lowder, Mrs. Susie Glover.

Fairmount.
Officer—Frank Sorrell, Sr.
Judges—W. J. McCrary, John A. Brymer, Mrs. A. W. Freudenburg.
Clerks—Miss Harvey Smith, Mrs. Nettie H. Conner.

Falling Water.
Officer—W. A. Barker.
Judges—J. W. Smith, John W. Rogers, Henry Johnson.
Clerks—Mrs. Charlie Thatcher, Mrs. Fred Clarke.

Flat Top.
Vote at Mowbray or Daisy.

Gann's.
Officer—W. A. Watkins.
Judges—James Cox, Lawrence Dent, Tom M. Lee.
Clerks—Mrs. W. W. Hixson, Mrs. W. S. Hixson.

Gold Point.
Officer—David Hixson.
Judges—Lawrence Hunter, Sidney Allison, Mrs. Ellen Hixson.
Clerks—Raymond Roberson, Mrs. Irma Keith.

Grand View.
Officer—C. F. Rolston.
Judges—Mrs. Henry Edge, J. T. Whittenburg, W. A. Banks.
Clerks—Miss Hattie M. Hicks, Miss Ira L. Hicks.

Hixson.
Officer—Slater Brown.
Judges—Monroe Vandergriff, Walter Burkhart, Mrs. J. T. Jones.
Clerks—Miss Grace Rogers, Miss Blanche Gadd.

Jones' Store.
Officer—John Jones.
Judges—T. C. Masterson, Mrs. Geo. Hixson, Jim McGuire.
Clerks—Johnie Igou, Mrs. Newton Smith.

Lookout Mountain.
Officer—H. L. Harbin.
Judges—C. C. Brand, W. B. Swaney, Mrs. Hollis M. Caldwell.
Clerks—Mrs. L. D. Miller, Miss Alice Gibson.

Lupton City.
Officer—Matt Nation.
Judges—J. M. Cane, T. L. Wilkey, J. W. Sisk.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Williams, Miss Lena Burdette.

Midvale Park.
Officer—W. M. Cox.
Judges—A. X. Peffer, J. C. Sherman, Frank Martin.
Clerks—Mrs. Q. B. Steffie, Mrs. W. M. Cox.

Mowbray.
Officer—Wayne Headrick.
Judges—Lewis Johnson, Miller Hatfield.
Clerk—Lewt Hatfield.

Red Bank.
Officer—L. C. Batey.
Judges—William Crerar, W. E. Keels, Mrs. C. V. Hunt.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Walts, Mrs. H. W. Porter.

Sale Creek.
Officer—G. C. Jones.
Judges—R. O. Jones, Mrs. Mattie Downey, S. G. Hutcheson.
Clerks—Mrs. G. C. Eldridge, Mrs. Florence Coulter.

Signal Mountain.
Officer—Sam E. Behm.
Judges—H. H. Hamilton, J. Pope Dyer, Mrs. H. B. Lamb.
Clerks—Mrs. C. B. Adams, Mrs. T. W. Stanfield.

Sivley.
Officer—Jim Cooley.
Judges—Roy E. Brown, L. H. Sivley, Mrs. Zula Condra.
Clerks—Mrs. Maude Schmitts, Mrs. R. L. Morris.

Soddy.
Officer—C. D. McRee.
Judges—Matt Lovelady, Luther Denton, Mrs. Robert Armor.
Clerks—Mrs. Nannie Miles, Mrs. T. H. Newberry.

Wauhatchie.
Officer—Ed Boydston.
Judges—Sam E. Keef, Thomas Dover, J. E. Arrant.
Clerks—Miss Marie Jones, G. A. Manning.

Woodland Station.
Officer—T. J. Hammond.
Judges—N. T. Worley, Mrs. Mattie Davis, Frank Dillard.
Clerks—Mrs. Jennie Wilder, Mrs. P. G. Skelton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Apison.
Officer—A. W. Camp.
Judges—A. L. Rhinehart, Mrs. Lizzie Stephens, Mrs. A. K. Poe.
Clerks—J. C. Fisher, Mrs. Ora Fisher.

Birchwood.
Officer—Milton T. DeFriese.
Judges—Chas. A. Conner, John Jenkins, Charles Moore.
Clerks—Miss Beatrice Conner, Mrs. L. R. Standeffer.

Howardville.
Officer—J. C. Howell.
Judges—Andrew Davis, W. T. Harris, Mrs. J. A. Tankersley.
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. Howard, Sam Hankersley.

Maddox.
Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—J. D. Dill, Ben Cross, R. T. Wilson.
Clerks—Mrs. Bessie Crox, Mrs. C. W. Evitt.

New Union.
Officer—J. A. Goodner.
Judges—E. K. Brown, W. J. Goodner, Mrs. Nannie Edwards.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Goodner, Mrs. John Holt.

Ooltewah.
Officer—Jeff Davis.
Judges—J. H. Poe, Carl Smith, Mrs. W. O. Watts.
Clerks—Mrs. Pauline Poe, Mrs. Rose Watts.

Salem.
Officer—J. W. Roark.
Judges—John William Smith, Bryan Pierce, J. W. Talley.
Clerks—Thomas J. Roark, Mayce Smith.

Snow Hill.
Officer—J. B. Hall.
Judges—John Moore, J. B. Shirley, Sam Blessingame.
Clerks—Miss Mae Taliaferro, Mrs. W. H. Taliaferro.

White Oak.
Officer—J. McKinney.
Judges—H. M. Julian, Ralph Bennett, Mrs. J. O. McSpadden.
Clerks—Mrs. F. B. Fiser, Mrs. Luther Hartman.

Work.
Officer—A. M. Hooper.
Judges—J. R. Rainy, John Burch, J. W. Haggard.
Clerks—T. W. Moon, Charlie McAmis.

This July 25th, 1932.

HAMILTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION BOARD.

John O'Brien, Chairman.
Mrs. Fred Eichern, Secretary.
W. W. Hixson.
J. R. C. Watson.
Mrs. Sarah Bess Sherrill.

TWO BIG WAGE DISPUTES HALT AT CRITICAL POINT

Ladies' Garment Workers Postpone Walkout When Lehmen Arranges Conferences—Typos Ask New Discussions After Rejecting Publishers' Proposal.

New York City, July 28.—Two huge disputes of great magnitude have been postponed and may never materialise.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has withdrawn its strike order pending further negotiations arranged for by Lieut.-Gov. Lehman, who interceded just as all efforts for peace seemed futile. The union is battling against restoration of piece work rates and for limitation of contractors. The issue is held vital to the union and the 27,000 members who would be affected by a cessation of work.

After rejecting publishers' proposals, 593 to 10, Typographical Union No. 6 has asked for new conferences to deal with wage and other issues. A practical deadlock has existed since June 15, when the old contract expired. A meeting of the publishers' scale committee has been summoned to consider the union's request for new sessions.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
E. A. PARK — J. H. JARVIS
E. L. BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
C. W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. H. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

BORER GETS HIS FREEDOM.

Freedom comes to the corn borer. Because of reduced appropriations U. S. department of agriculture lifted the quarantine effective July 15, leaving restrictions up to states.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

AMERICAN FEDERATION FIGHTS "GAG" ON FEDERAL WORKERS

Executive Council Says Civil Service Rule Forbids Expression of Political Opinion. Green Denounces Postmaster General's Stand.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 28.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made a strong protest against the attempt of the United States civil service commission and Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown to gag several hundred thousand government employes in the expression of their political opinions.

The protest grew out of the reaction of the civil service commission and the postmaster-general to the mailing of a circular letter by W. M. Collins, president of the Railway Mail association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., to members of the association in Minnesota, where members of the U. S. house of representatives are to be elected in November.

The letter contained the record of congressmen on the economy bill which took over $80,000,000 from the annual wages of government employes, and suggested that it would be "entirely proper" that "you should remember your friends on election day."

Although Mr. Collins is not a government employe, the civil service commission ruled that the letter violated the law and declared that "what an employe may not lawfully do he cannot employ agents or officers or choose other persons to do."

Postmaster-General Brown, under whose jurisdiction the members of the Railway Mail association come, concurred in the declaration of the commission.

In announcing the executive council's action, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said:

"The executive council holds that despite the announcement of the civil service commission, the officers of the federal organizations have the right to inform their members of the records of the candidates. The fact that these employes are in the government service does not deprive them of their political rights. Such rulings as these caused the repeal of the gag law in August, 1912, which had prevented government employes from communicating with each other regarding acts of congress affecting their interest.

"The civil service commission's ruling strikes at the very fundamentals of the organized labor movement which is based on the right of the workers to select representatives of their own choice who may transmit information to them from time to time on matters of interest to them jointly.

"The Executive Council will not permit without protest and opposition establishment of the principle embodied in this order or its operation against government employes.

"If government employes are penalized on the basis of the civil service ruling we will endeavor to follow two courses. We will call for a congressional investigation to determine if there has been a transgression, and if it is necessary to protect the rights of these employes we will initiate legislation in congress to that effect."

Referring to Postmaster-General Brown's statement based on the civil service ruling, Mr. Green said: "This warning of the postmaster-general is in sharp contrast with the recent activity of Assistant Postmaster-General Glover, who called upon all appointed postmasters to actively support the candidacy of President Hoover."

The executive council expressed the belief that the civil service commission's attempt to gag government employes would affect many thousand persons on the government pay roll, including letter carriers, postal clerks, railway mail clerks, and employes in public printing offices and navy yards. These employes are organized in such unions as the Railway Mail association, the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the National Association of Rural Letter Carriers.

It was also clear to the executive council that if the ruling of the civil service commission were allowed to stand, attempts would be made to apply the gag policy by state and city civil service bodies.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Why is "Big Six" Typographical union of New York so called?

A.—Because it is Union No. 6 of the International Typographical union and because it is also one of the largest of American unions. The name is thus descriptive.

* *

Q.—Did the late William J. Burns ever offer to furnish "inside" information about unions?

A.—It happens that he did, at least once. In 1920, when the A. F. of L. was about to open its convention in Montreal business men of that city reported they were being offered a book by canvassers purporting to represent Burns' agency and that this book, at $50 a copy, would reveal all that went on in the convention. Secretary Morrison reported this to the convention, explaining, of course, that all conventions were entirely open and that nobody needed to pay $50 for what he could learn free of charge.

* * *

Q.—Was there ever a threat of general strike of phone employes during the World war?

A.—Yes, and Postmaster-General Burleson issued an order that any employe who went out and stayed out twenty-four hours would be discharged by the government. This order he rescinded upon protest by the A. F. of L. This was in 1919. In 1920 the federation asked removal of Burleson from office.

* * *

Q.—Who has been delegate to A. F .of L. conventions the most times?

A.—Best information is that Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. secretary, holds the record. Are there other claims?

A Vote For

Lewis S. Pope

is a vote against machine politics in the state government.

Mr. Pope has a definite program for the relief of burdened tax payers. He is backed by the common people. The big interests and the politicians are supporting his opponents.

Vote for Pope in the Democratic Primary, Aug. 4

Eugene Merriam

Candidate for

Legislature

Reduction of taxes.
Economy in govrnment.
Elimination of usless offices.

Stand squarely for and will support measures asked in labor questionnaire.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE WILL BE APPRECIATED

JOHN N.
WHEELOCK
for the
Legislature

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I have an earnest desire to serve the people of Hamilton County in the coming General Assembly, and in making my announcement I solicit your support.

I have been a resident of Hamilton County all my life, and have never before sought office. If elected, which the kind expressions of interested friends leads me to believe I will be, I pledge my word to give all those interested in legislation a full and fair hearing. In so doing, I shall seek advice and help from all sources.

As indicated in my reply to the questionnaire sent me by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, I am in full accord with the legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

You may DEPEND UPON ME for a sympathetic interest in the problems of those who toil.

I will appreciate your active interest in my behalf from now until the polls close next Tuesday.

Thank you.

JOHN N. WHEELOCK.

Primary Aug. 4th

Notice of Republican Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Republican Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Republican Primary Election will be held in the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 4th, 1932, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Congressman, three Representatives and electing four members of the State Republican Executive Committee.

The election laws require officers, judges and clerks appointed to hold an election to render such service, and the Primary Election Board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper precincts for service on the day of the election. The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges and clerks for said primary election:

FIRST DISTRICT.

First Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Tom Hall.
Judges—Quincy Hodges, S. B. Vaughn, Mrs. F. E. Suggs.
Clerks—Virginia Gaston, Vesta Axley.

First Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—N. P. Bacon.
Judges—W. T. Gaston, Newton Hartman, Miss Mildred Tousley.
Clerks—Miss Helen Creveling, Mrs. Christine U. Wilson.

Second Ward.
Officer—Frank Peck.
Judges—C. H. Crowe, George McClure, A. C. Kelly.
Clerks—Margaret Guider, Mrs. A. C. Kelly.

Third Ward.
Officer—J. A. Moore.
Judges—Ernest Hamilton, Mrs. Oliver Samon, Susie Walker.
Clerks—Lillian Bonham, J. A. Bryant.

Fourth Ward.
Officer—James Irvine.
Judges—Delolah Myles, Etta Wolfe, Susie Matthews.
Clerks—Amanda Kelley, Annie Parham.

Fifth Ward.
Officer—C. R. Sively.
Judges—J. C. Bauerle, Lola Bobo, J. M. Sively.
Clerks—Seth W. Sims, Grace Brown.

Sixth Ward.
Officer—A. L. Dodson.
Judges—E. C. Shelton, Mrs. M. M. Buquo, Mrs. R. I. Antrim.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. Shelton, Mrs. A. V. Bates.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—C. H. Staples.
Judges—Mrs. O. J. Hubbuch, Charles Smith, Edith White.
Clerks—Mrs. A. K. Wood, Mrs. George W. Martin.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Will Smith.
Judges—Leon Toland, Ella McDonald, Fannie May Jackson.
Clerks—Bessie Brock, Gertrude Simmons.

Eighth Ward.
Officer—K. E. Blake.
Judges—Mrs. C. A. Blake, Mamie Dupree, Rosie B. Haines.
Clerks—Ethel Parks, Emma Jefferson.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Cyrus Brown.
Judges—Ed White, Mrs. Ada Lusk, B. D. Lowry, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. Cyrus Brown, Mrs. M. B. Parker.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—B. F. McGill.
Judges—J. F. Murphy, J. M. Petitt, J. E. Tribble.
Clerks—Mrs. Helen Rennick, Miss Jean Petitt.

Tenth Ward.
Officer—A. E. Holland.
Judges—Lester Dodd, W. C. Welch, Earl Hutcheson.
Clerks—Miss Flora Welch, Olin Barry.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Jimmie Kellis.
Judges—O. D. Campbell, M. F. Peters, Mrs. J. F. Nipper.
Clerks—Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Mrs. Eugene Smith.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—W. B. Owens.
Judges—Joe Botsford, C. H. Springfield, F. J. Hoge.
Clerks—Mrs. C. H. Springfield, Mrs. Joe Botsford.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Walter Foster.
Judges—Jim Kelly, Lewis Brown, Sam McClanahan.
Clerks—Mrs. H. Clark, Mrs. J. A. Sparzo.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—G. D. Bare.
Judges—Fred Jones, I. A. Welch, W. L. Moore.
Clerks—Miss Jessie Barger, Mrs. C. Z. Taylor.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—A. M. Croft.
Judges—Arch Sedman, Richard Austin, Ralph Dixon.
Clerks—Mrs. N. J. Moon, Miss Emma Porter.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.
Officer—Burnett Harrington.
Judges—T. R. Gaston, Mrs. M. F. Davis, John Williams.
Clerks—Agnes Soloman, Elizabeth Streete.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.
Officer—R. O. Raulston.
Judges—Mrs. M. F. Valentine, R. L. Ridge, Mrs. Sam Parry.
Clerks—Mrs. F. M. Dearing, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—A. L. McIntire.
Judges—Roy J. Stephens, Robert Farris, L. B. Brown.
Clerks—Mrs. D. R. Wright, Johnetta King.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—D. M. Tate.
Judges—Fred Adams, C. L. Wimpee, R. M. Duckett.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, Mrs. Joe Wheeler.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—Joe Lacewell.
Judges—M. R. Woodall, H. H. Cook, J. H. Potter.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Cochran, Mrs. Lucy Martin.

Fourteenth Ward.
Officer—P. H. Wood.
Judges—E. M. Shelton, Judson Buchanan, Mrs. P. H. Sweet.
Clerks—Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo, Mrs. W. G. Layson.

Fifteenth Ward.
Officer—Wm. M. Sachse.
Judges—Mrs. H. L. Walker, Ben H. Storie, Mark Keys.
Clerks—Mrs. B. P. Brien, Mrs. J. F. Walpup.

Sixteenth Ward.
Officer—John A. Patten.
Judges—M. E. White, Joe Brown, Mrs. M. E. White.
Clerks—Margaret Sanford, Mrs. Carl Gevers.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—L. H. Runyan.
Judges—L. D. Perry, R. S. Smith, Mrs. M. J. Askew.
Clerks—Mrs. Victor Johnson, Mrs. Effie Walsh.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—W. B. Lowry.
Judges—S. P. Smith, John Plank, W. A. Bunch.
Clerks—Mrs. Addie Neely, Mrs. Lula Frank.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—W. S. Pryor.
Judges—F. F. Blakely, W. C. Thompson, W. L. Wergin.
Clerks—Mrs. E. E. Faris, Mrs. W. L. Wergin.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—R. H. Brown.
Judges—Mrs. D. S. Tate, Mrs. A. C. Knox, Mrs. Horace Humphreys.
Clerks—Louise Humphreys, Mrs. O. L. Hayes.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Auburn Moore.
Judges—Ernest Miller, Adaline Hester, Bill Daniels.
Clerks—Virginia Moore, Penelope Allen.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Stanley Thompson.
Judges—John McGraw, L. H. Delaney, Dave Baker.
Clerks—Mrs. Lois Trotter, Clara Stringfield.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—J. P. Vanhay.
Judges—R. J. Harris, W. C. Dixon, J. F. Searcy.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Tallent, Mrs. J. F. Searcy.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Amnicola.
Officer—Cas Coffer.
Judges—Lowry Spivey, Mae Griffith, Sol Parks.
Clerks—Lucille Dawson, May Wallace.

King's Point.
Officer—Henry Millsaps.
Judges—Jim Nichols, Simon Poe, Walter Haney.
Clerks—Sam Bettis, John Sanders.

East Ridge.
Officer—Frank Merrill.
Judges—Milo Merrill, Elmer Duncan, Alfred Merrill.
Clerks—Mrs. J. P. Wolfe, Mrs. J. R. Duncan.

Worley.
Officer—Tom Grayham.
Judges—D. L. Owenby, J. P. Owenby, Ryall Knight.
Clerks—Martin Corbly, Clifford Walters.

Tyner.
Officer—G. C. Wilkerson.
Judges—M. R. Gibson, J. L. Shepherd, Miss Sadie Watson.
Clerks—Mrs. M. R. Gibson, Mrs. C. D. Clark.

Bartlebaugh.
Officer—Sam Gann.
Judges—G. W. Leamon, Arthur Wooten, Sam Miller.
Clerks—Jessie Mae Richey, Mrs. Emma Blissard.

Eastdale.
Officer—R. L. McElhaney.
Judges—F. P. DeFriese, T. R. Chase, Wm. Burnett.
Clerks—Mrs. N. J. Pardue, Mrs. T. C. Ledford.

Chickamauga.
Officer—H. R. Hedges.
Judges—L. H. Quarles, W. G. Strickland, Bill Riggs.
Clerks—Marie Henderson, Margie Strickland.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Red Bank.
Officer—G. M. Tuck.
Judges—J. Oliver Brown, Wes Shopbell, M. Harvey.

Midvale.
Officer—W. H. Martin.
Judges—L. E. Battle, E. S. Gill, W. T. Wood, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. W. H. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Brown.

Signal Mountain.
Officer—Dave Evans.
Judges—Davey Walker, Frank Thomas, Bessie K. Evans.
Clerks—Mrs. Virginia Early, Mrs. M. P. Foshee.

Fairmount.
Officer—W. H. Simmonds.
Judges—Vincent Vandergriff, Earl Brown, R. E. Woodhead.
Clerks—Mrs. Bertha Smith, Mrs. Ed Lusk.

Hixson.
Officer—B. F. Hamill.
Judges—W. D. Gothard, Geo. Ashley, F. M. Wilson.
Clerks—Miss Mary Phipps, Mrs. George Ashley.

Falling Water.
Officer—Joe Lewis.
Judges—Mrs. Winnie Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Venance.
Clerks—Forester Jackson, Alvin Lewis.

Bakewell.
Officer—L. A. Green.
Judges—Seth Gray, Paul Hughes, G. H. McGill.
Clerks—Mrs. E. W. Gray, Mrs. R. F. Green.

Grandview.
To be supplied.

Sively.
Officer—Wiley Rogers.
Judges—S. F. Frissell, E. F. Morgan, Arthur Howard.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Price, Mrs. Roy Brown.

Woodlawn.
Officer—Warner Knox.
Judges—John Roberts, J. W. Haney, D. C. Hicks.
Clerks—Mrs. Adell Fine, W. H. Hudson.

Lookout Mountain.
Officer—Gus A. Wood, Jr.
Judges—Dyer Butterfield, Mrs. Ed Hillman, Jas. H. Anderson.
Clerks—Mrs. Alf Waters, Mrs. Richard Thatcher.

Wauhatchie.
Officer—R. E. Slone.
Judges—M. W. Brown, R. H. McCroskey, Mrs. R. E. Slone.
Clerks—Mrs. H. B. Massey, Mrs. A. W. Kelley.

Sale Creek.
Officer—J. C. Howard.
Judges—G. A. Roy, Fred Shipley, A. J. Coppinger.
Clerks—D. A. Crawley, Charley Gann.

Soddy.
Officer—Becky Gann.
Judges—Homer Daugherty, Matt Card, Claud Gann.
Clerks—Myrtle Grimsley, Francis McMillan.

Flat Top.
Officer—Gilbert McWilliams.
Judges—Osco Young, Newt Welch, Bill Ensley.
Clerks—Lontella Young, Frankie Welch.

Gann.
Officer—George Miller.
Judges—J. E. Higgins, H. S. Shannon, T. J. Lee.
Clerks—R. D. Creasman, Claud Harper.

Mowbray.
Officer—Adam Millsaps.
Judges—A. A. Grant, Jasper Millsaps, C. L. Sims.
Clerks—Sam Chancey, J. E. Graham.

Jones' Store.
Officer—W. A. Nelson.
Judges—W. T. Miller, Charlie James, Charlie Johnson.
Clerks—Walter Creasman, J. W. Nelson.

Gold Point.
Officer—John T. Raulston.
Judges—Joe Penny, Ernest Horn, Robert Raulston.
Clerks—Ethel Penny, Frank Penny.

Daisy.
Officer—Evans Tilley.
Judges—J. J. Nelson, S. J. Morton, D. L. Huffaker.
Clerks—Roy Millsaps, Wayne Springfield.

Lupton City.
To be supplied.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Birchwood.
Officer—L. A. Gamble.
Judges—N. W. Newell, Jesse Pendergrass, C. L. Bare.
Clerks—Mrs. Kate McCallie, Mrs. Andrew Lane.

Snow Hill.
Officer—Robert Lee.
Judges—J. O. Green, Frank Lewis, C. F. McDaniel.
Clerks—H. C. Haven, F. A. Davis.

Salem.
Officer—J. T. Dungan.
Judges—J. C. Boyd, L. H. Pendergrass, J. A. Dungan.
Clerks—Mrs. J. R. Bower, Mrs. R. C. Dungan.

White Oak.
Officer—John Everett.
Judges—Mrs. H. B. Knauff, Mrs. Will Miller.

Howardsville.
Officer—Floyd E. Marshall.
Judges—R. H. Bramblett, Jess Hunsucker, William Ware.
Clerks—J. R. Marshall, Eli Fitzgerald.

Apison.
Officer—John Ware.
Judges—Jess Davis, Cecil Wilson, J. G. Bell.
Clerks—Wheeler Riddle, Mrs. Claud Kanesster.

Ooltewah.
Officer—Gus Hamby.
Judges—J. A. Hunter, John Sims, R. S. Monger.
Clerks—Clarence Hunley, J. F. Guille.

Work.
Officer—A. L. Moon.
Judges—Mrs. A. L. Moon, J. F. Stump, W. G. Malone.
Clerks—Cecil C. Stulce, Mrs. Julia A. Stulce.

Maddox.
Officer—J. A. Ramsey.
Judges—W. J. Lackey, Champ Ramsey, S. T. Maddox.
Clerks—Bill McDonald, Bob Ramsey.

New Union.
Officer—L. A. Carter.
Judges—Harrison Everett, T. B. Smith, C. S. Lovell.
Clerks—Burk E. Bettis, R. W. Hysinger.

This July 25th, 1932.
HAMILTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION BOARD.
W. H. Geren, Chairman.
Mrs. De Forest Lowry, Secretary.
Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Jake Roark.
L. F. Blake.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47099
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Esther Seeley vs. M. A. Seeley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that M. A. Seeley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of May, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. H. Seymour, Atty 7-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47125
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jean F. Sweetland vs. James Sweetland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Sweetland is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk
Trotter & Barger, Attys 8-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47128
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Beatrice Dorsey Whitley vs. Luther Whitley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Luther Whitley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This [illegible] day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on June 25th, 1929, N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi conveyed to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as Trustee, the real estate hereinafter described to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book D, volume 24, page 321 et seq., and is now referred to and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust and the holder of the said indebtedness has made demand on the Trustee to foreclose said deed of trust by advertisement and sale, in pursuance of its terms and provisions for payment of the said secured indebtedness;

NOW THEREFORE, the said Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga as Trustee as aforesaid will,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932,

in front of the County House door in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and within the legal hours of sale offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the real estate described in and conveyed by said deed of trust, situated in the County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lying and being in the Seventh District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The Southwest part of Lot No. 2, Tiller & Quinn's Subdivision of the Cline Farm, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, page 27 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast line of the County Road, said point being located 74 feet southwestwardly from the corner between Lots 2 and 3 said point being also the southwest corner of the property conveyed by N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi to Samuel R. Rogers and wife, Ethel S. Rogers, by deed dated May 4, 1929, thence southwestwardly along the southeast line of said County Road 75.5 feet, more or less, to the corner between Lots 1 and 2 of said subdivision; thence southeastwardly along the line between said Lots Nos. 1 and 2 to the south line of said subdivision; thence eastwardly along the south line of said subdivision to another corner of the property conveyed to Samuel R. Rogers and wife Ethel S. Rogers, by deed aforesaid above mentioned, thence northwestwardly along the southwest line of said Rogers property and parallel with the line between Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made for payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust; and the title to the property is believed to be good, but the undersigned will sell as Trustee only.

This July 21st, 1932.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.
8-12 By F. L. Underwood, Vice-President.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Finance Acceptance Company of Chattanooga, Inc., vs. Grace Hamby and B. T. Hamby
Before M. L. Mulkey, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff and are non-residents of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an order of attachment has been issued on certain property. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 609 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Tuesday, August 16, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This July 20, 1932.
M. L. MULKEY,
8-12 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Roy D. Thompson, dated November 26th, 1930, and recorded in Book M, Volume 25, page 424 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the three notes due respectively April, May and June, 1932, each note in the principal sum of ten dollars, secured by said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days; and the owner and legal holder of said notes having demanded and requested foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of indebtedness, which originally consisted of twenty notes, only three or four of which having been paid, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, will on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

within lawful hours, at the West door of the Court House, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale, and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of homestead, dower and redemption, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots No. 1 and 2, in Block No. 95, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being the same real estate conveyed to said Roy D. Thompson and wife by Theodore L. Montague, Trustee, as shown by the record of said deed of trust.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except as to $450.00 held by said Montague, Trustee, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of July, 1932.
8-12 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47185
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Laura O. Simmons vs. Arthur V. Simmons

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Arthur V. Simmons is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of July, 1932
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk
W. MORGAN, D. C.
V. M. Zachary, Atty. 8-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47195
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Katie Florence Hughley vs. William Thomas Hughley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Thomas Hughley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This [illegible] day of July, 1932.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Snodgrass & Carrick, Attys. 8-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mattye Wilson Heggie and husband, George W. Heggie, and Fred W. Wilson and wife, Elizabeth Green Wilson, dated March 27th, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 14 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned thereunto having been made in the payment of said indebtedness the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land described as beginning on the North side of Vine Street two hundred ten (210) feet Eastwardly from the center of Douglas Street, thence Eastwardly along the North line of Vine Street fifty (50) feet, thence Northwardly at right angles parallel with Douglas Street one hundred forty-five (145) feet to the South line of an alley; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley fifty (50) feet, thence Southwardly parallel with Douglas Street one hundred forty-five (145) feet to the point of beginning, and being the same property conveyed by Robert N. Gillespie to Lou E. Wilson, by deed warranty dated Feb. 8, 1887, and registered Feb. 12, 1887, Z-2-698.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 28th day of July, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
8-19 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

RELIEF FUNDS FALL.

Money spent for needy persons in 125 cities fell from $28,204,908 in March to $23,649,269 in April, following a continuous rise since September.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WHERE WOMEN WORK.

Census figures show that gain in employment of women is in fields they have long occupied. It was heaviest from 1920 to 1930 in domestic and personal service, professional service and trade. In 1930, 10,752,116 women were gainfully employed, one-third in domestic and personal service. Gain in the ten years was 1,000,000.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

FOR CHILDREN—and grown-ups who prefer a liquid—get the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught: 25c and 50c.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT

DAVIL HANLY

Chattanooga was honored last Thursday and Friday by a visit from two distinguished Tennesseans, in the persons of W. C. Birthright and David Hanly, pictured above. The former is now secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, while the latter is legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Birthright and Mr. Hanly attended a session of the directors of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in North Carolina, Mr. Birthright being a member of the board.

MORE ABOUT
HANLY COMPARES

(Continued from First Page)

wide prohibition law was passed over his veto.

While he was governor two of his political friends, Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son, killed Senator E. W. Carmack. They were convicted in the criminal court of Davidson county. The supreme court affirmed the sentence of Col. Cooper and reversed the decision as to his son. Gov. Patterson pardoned Col. Cooper at the penitentiary gate.

Gov. Patterson has the active support of the Horton machine.

The other candidate is Lewis S. Pope. He was in charge of the penal institutions of this state under five governors. He was discharged from the office of commissioner of institutions by Gov. Horton in 1928. He was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor that year and received 27,000 votes, which was responsible for the defeat of Mr. McAlister and the election of Gov. Horton.

Mr. Pope was a defender of the convict cantract system. He boasted that the system under which the convicts are worked in the penal institutions of Tennessee was the best system ever devised. Under this system all the products of the prisoners are sold on the open market in unfair competition with the products of free labor employed in manufacturing plants.

The American Federation of Labor actively supported the Cooper-Hawes bill which was enacted into law after it was signed by President Coolidge. While this bill was pending in congress Mr. Pope went to Washington and made an argument against the measure before a congressional committee.

The lash was used as a method of punishment during Mr. Pope's control of the penal institutions, and is still used.

All indications point to the nomination of Mr. McAlister on Thursday. When he is inaugurated governor next January there will be a general housecleaning on Capitol Hill in Nashville.

MORE ABOUT
QUESTIONNAIRE

(Continued from First Page)

16, not knowing what salaries are being paid, I cannot say. My idea is that all government employes should be paid on the basis of the purchasing power of the American dollar. No. 17, the life of my own business is dependent upon accomplishing such regulations and taxation. Automobile owners and the railroads are both entitled to a square deal and must have it. No. 18, I do not know. I am not informed. If it would mean any economy in administration, I would favor its elimination. No. 19, most positively. No. 20, I do. No. 21, most emphatically.

W. Corry Smith

No. 1, I am in favor of any reasonable amendment, but do not understand how the commission form works. Nos. 2 and 3, yes. No. 4, I favor a reduction in work hours for both men and women. No. 5, yes. No. 6, my position on this would depend upon economic conditions. No. 7, I favor legislation along the lines recently enacted by congress. No. 8, yes. No. 9, no; not until some law is passed that will take the place of it. No. 10, this is a controversial question, and would listen to any reasonable solution. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, yes. No. 18, question rather vague. I am open for conviction. Nos. 19 and 20, yes. No. 21, yes; and also county employes.

James A. Schoolfield

No. 1, yes. No. 2, yes. No. 3, yes, and get the money that is used in Question No. 18. No. 4, yes. No. 5, yes, in normal times. No. 6, yes. No. 7, yes, very much. No. 8, yes. No. 9, yes; this is the most unjust law that was ever passed by our state. No. 10, I do, because I am in the place to know about this. No. 11, I favor anything that will help labor. Yes to the question. No. 12, yes. No. 13, yes, very much. No. 14, yes. No. 15, yes. No. 16, yes, I do. No. 17, yes, very much. No. 18, yes, and use this money to take care of question No. 3. No. 19, yes. No. 20, yes. No. 21, yes, and to apply to firemen and policemen and school teachers.

Fred W. Sperry

Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, yes. No. 7, involves the fundamentals of justice and right of not only labor in its varied branches, but every activity of the nation. Therefore I am in favor of any necessary legislation, that labor may come into its rights and just consideration as nature and nature's God proposed should be accorded them, and sponsor legislation to this end. Nos. 8 to 14, inclusive, yes. No. 15, would say that I sponsor and will approve of any labor plank of my party not inimical to the interest and welfare of labor. Laws in controvention involve home and morals thereof. These dethroned or impaired means for our state and nation disaster. No. 16, I do not, nor any other craft of artisans. Such procedure spells disaster to the gardener, the farmer, merchant, etc. No. 17, I do, and would like to state my reasons, but let my affirmation suffice. No. 18 has been a question of much concern to me. Our constitution provides all citizens shall have a right to vote. Our present system cuts many out of this privilege. If said law prevails, the law should be amended so that registration books should be opened ten days prior to and remain open on election day, giving to every citizen ample opportunity to qualify. Thousands of citizens inadvertently overlook registration until election day. Preferentially, I think we should eliminate the registration law. Nos. 19 to 21, inclusive, yes.

J. N. Wheelock
"Yes" to all questions.

Crowley Manager Of Auditorium

Neil J. Crowley, president of the Intertype Composing company, was this week named managing director of the Memorial auditorium, vice Stanley Addis, resigned. The appointment takes effect Aug. 1. Mr. Crowley has been chairman of the auditorium board of directors for the past two years, and has taken a keen interest in the upbuilding of the city institution. He will devote several hours each day to the affairs of the big showhouse and civic center.

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

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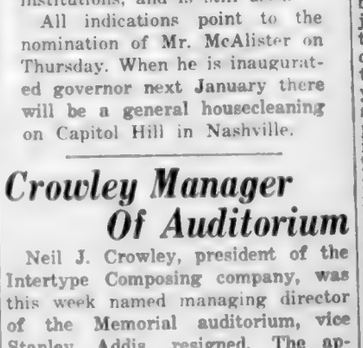

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By the Dynamo Twins, Dyche and Crosby

(By W. B. Dyche.)

Worley—Why did you call the girl grapefruit just now?

Bill Irvin—Why, I hugged her and now just look at this eye.

* * *

Tucker—Don't worry, Old Dame Fortune will come your way some day.

Krug—I hope so, for her daughter, Miss Fortune, has about ruined me now.

* * *

J. C. Fournier—We must get rid of Radicalism, socialism, bolshevism, communism and anarchism.

C. A. Frost—And while we are at it, why not throw in rheumatism?

* * *

Jesse Clark—Where is the capital of the United States?

J. G. Stancel—All over the world.

* * *

E. E. Crosby—A chiropractor is a guy who gets paid for what an ordinary guy would get slapped for.

* * *

Fred Adamson and some of the boys from down on Eleventh street were guilty of a hanging Monday. They hung a sign down on Market street. Fred had on the straw hat as usual and it took one hand to look after that hat. Don't get it mashed, Fred.

* * *

G. F. Mitchell, over at 13 East Seventh street, has installed some new devices in his barber shop. He can serve you from 1 cent to $1.00 now and it is a good place and every paper published in town is represented, so if you want the news just get there before Jack Frost or E. E. Crosby. Remember, service from 1 cent to $1.00.

(By E. E. Crosby.)

Plumber—I'm glad to see you out. Heard you had an accident; how bad were you hurt?

Electrician—Well, I don't know yet. I haven't received my insurance check.

* * *

Ed Carroll and I. Patton are now rewinding small motors and generators of all kinds at 502 Broad street. Once in a while they have a few spare minutes to visit and would be glad to see any of the boys.

* * *

Don' fail to attend the political meetings next week, Monday, Aug. 1, at courthouse lawn; Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Chattanooga Trades and Labor council hall.

* * *

Brothers, have you noticed the new paint job on the Labor hall? Painters, 226, donated the labor.

* * *

Executive board, Local 175, will meet Saturday, July 30, at 1 o'clock. All members requested to be present.

* * *

The membership of 175 is prepared to vote 100 per cent. That's a record for any other local to shoot at.

* * *

Some one has suggested C. A. Frost be sure and set his alarm clock on Wednesday mornings.

GOSSIP FROM SOUTHERN SHOPS

By Tom F. Hall

William Bernhart has converted a small portion of his one-acre farm into a fish pond, said to be one of the finest in the Turkey Foot district. The dimensions of this pond are one cubit wide, half fathom long and supposed to be bottomless. It is well stocked with all kinds of foreign fish, etc. P. S. These premises are posted, which means keep out, especially Bill Shelton et al.

* * *

D. L. Kennedy is sojourning on the third shift again, so there will not be any more lawsuits in 1450 for the present, on account of chief counsel for the wrong side working nights.

* * *

James Luther Jones, of the Railroad Electricians, and family are spending the week-end in New Orleans.

* * *

H. R. Burger, railroad machinist, is back at work after being off several months from illness.

* * *

Al, Clyde, Mike, et al, got home on time last pay day (?).

* * *

James (Shorty) Anderson, boilermaker, contemplates spending next Sunday in Birmingham by all means, as he has some very big business that has to be attended to on that date, which is July 31.

LABOR DAY PLANS MOVE

New Features Constantly Being Added for Workers' Greatest Celebration.

Plans for the greatest celebration of Labor Day ever attempted by Chattanooga trades unionists were reported this week as "moving nicely." A meeting of all chairmen of subcommittees was held last Sunday morning, and in every instance satisfactory progress was said to have been made.

Perhaps never before in history has there been such enthusiasm in a project of this character, and such general desire for co-operation. As the program-makers meet and plan stellar features of entertainment for the day, the public generally is rallying to the support of the workers, and it is believed that when features now being planned are assured and the public is informed of their nature, an even greater interest will be manifested.

Added to the monster barbecue, some of the features now in the process of developing are a bathing beauty contest to select "Miss Chattanooga," an "old fiddlers contest" and a great display of fireworks in the evening. The ever-popular field contests for men, women and children of all ages is being arranged for.

Senator Kenneth McKellar has tentatively accepted the invitation to be present and deliver an address.

It is announced that the general committee will hold a short meeting Tuesday night at 7 o'clock sharp, prior to the political meeting at Central Labor hall.

Grant Co. Has Bright New Sign

A bright new sign, 3x50 feet, has just been placed across the front of the W. T. Grant company, on Market street, at a cost of $300. Chattanooga Sign Works, 7½ East Seventh street, operated by S. L. Englander, did the job. Mr. Englander is, course, a member of Local 226.

It is reported that the Brushville baseball team lost the game with the Pea Ridge Bearcats last Saturday because their star pitcher ripped his pants and had to go out of the game. A case where a stitch in time would have saved the nine.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. home should be without it. Q Safe. Sure.

Ready Cas
For your taxes, improvements your home, or for other obligatio Loans made on most reasona terms and paid back by the w or month.
Citizens Savings & Lo Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bl Opposite Central Market

Charter Member Local 140, Stage Employes

W. H. "BILL"
BROWN
Candidate for
CONSTABLE
THIRD CIVIL DISTRICT

Twenty-five Years' Active Service in Organized Labor

A TRIED AND TRUE FRIEND

Hal H. Clements
For the Republican Nomination
for
Governor

Indorsed gy the Nonpartisan Political Com mittee of the Tennessee Federation of La bor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 5, 1932 — Number 15

BARBERS GAIN MEMBERSHIP IN DARK DAYS

Rolls Increase in Spite of Depression.

BELIEVED RECORD TOPS ALL OTHERS

Quiet Campaign Brings Fine Results for Militant Organization.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5.—Two months after the inauguration of the new organization policy of the Journeymen Barbers' union, (based on a winter ending campaign), a survey discloses the fact that the organization has made an actual net gain in membership, despite the depression and the continuous onslaught against organized labor over the country through wage cuts and various other anti-union devices.

As far as can be ascertained, the Journeymen Barbers' union is the only organization of workers in the country that is making an actual increase in membership during these dark days.

James C. Shanessy, general president, in a statement to the labor press of America, said his union had started the campaign with 100 per cent organization as its goal.

"The campaign started by the barbers' union is not of the spectacular kind," President Shanessy said in his statement. "We realize what a job we have cut out for ourselves, but intend to keep at it until it is finished. We must walk before we can run, but progress can be made even at walking, and none if we stand still.

"A survey by Secretary-Treasurer C. C. Birthwright shows that two months after we opened our campaign our membership rolls carry an actual net increase over every conceivable sort of handicap. While this increase is not enormous, yet it is an actual gain and not a loss, for which we are appreciative. As far as I am able to ascertain no other international union is duplicating that record at this particular time.

"I believe now is the time to organize. The wage earners of America never have stood more in need of the protection of trade unionism than they do now. The attempts to scuttle wage structures and lengthen hours of labor is a flank attack on the organized workers and should be resisted to the limit. It is a warning that we must be better organized.

"Realizing this, the journeymen barbers decided to take the offensive instead of being put on the defensive. Our membership is wholly enlisted for the great continuous campaign. It is a permanent part of our organization policy.

"I am glad to note that the American Federation of Teachers has engaged in a general organizing campaign to stop pay slashes and disorganization of the teaching profession. The teachers of the country have been badly dealt with. Where can you find a public servant greater than the school teacher? The mentor who trains our boys and girls for the leadership of tomorrow. The teachers deserve the greatest consideration from the public, occupying as they do the most important place in our social scheme.

"The employing world has gone mad in its obsession that wage cuts bring prosperity. No greater fallacy ever existed. Even the president of the United States, after urging employers not to cut wages, has gone out to deflate governmental employes, none of whom are any better paid than they should be. The richest government in the world should not be niggardly toward its employes, it should set the example for consideration of its workers.

"States, counties and cities are making the wage slash 'remedy' to fight. Judges on the bench and other responsible officers of government are being reduced in salaries or are being threatened with reductions. One Illinois city actually put its offices on the auction block and sold them to the lowest 'bidders' regardless of qualifications. This orgy of wage cutting should be stopped. It cannot bring any good to the workers, and surely no good to the business men and merchants. A servant of the people is worthy of his hire. Much of the wage slashing and talk of 'economies' is purely political bunk put out for election purposes, and is entirely selfish. The public should not be fooled by it. It is up to organized labor to fight against these inroads into the earnings of the workers.

"Our union has enlisted in this war for its duration. We will co-operate with all organized labor in the endeavor to get justice for the workers. Our own campaign shows that results will follow the right effort. Organization is what counts. Even with the comparatively small numerical strength of organized labor wonders have been accomplished. What could we do if fully organized?

New York Unions Record Progress In Wage Battle

Stage Hands Nearer Agreement, Printers Accept Arbitration of Increase Proposals, Garment Workers Ratify.

New York City, Aug. 4.—A week of vital development for three important unions has just closed with brighter skies.

Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, stage hands, moved nearer a wage agreement, apparently holding the line against a proposed 33 1/3 reduction proposed by the League of New York Theaters.

The union also opened the door to Sunday performances, but these can begin only after agreement between the stage hands and Actors' Equity.

Typographical Union No. 6 has agreed to wage arbitration with the publishers. A board of five, two chosen by each side and a fifth by these four, will hear the publishers' plea for a reduction and the union's demand for an increase.

6-Hour Day Left Out.

The publishers refused to arbitrate the union's six-hour day demand, but agreed that any publisher might operate on a six-hour basis, using the rate of pay determined by the arbitration board.

President Charles P. Howard, of the I. T. U., acted as spokesman for the local committee in the meeting with the publishers.

Deadlock existed for some weeks, the last meeting having been June 20.

The union wage increase proposal which is to be arbitrated is as follows:

For day work, $1.60 per hour—$60 for five days totaling 37½ hours.

For night work, $1.67 per hour—$62.30 for five nights totaling 37½ hours.

For third shifts, $1.86 per hour—$65 for five days totaling 35 hours.

The agreement provides that if the arbitration board of two publishers and two printers cannot agree within thirteen days on a chairman, the choice shall be made by Harvey J. Kelly, labor representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Howard. Four days after the chairman is chosen arguments will begin before the board.

Ratify Garment Contract.

The third important development was ratification by a meeting of 1,000 shop chairmen of cloak makers' unions of the agreement entered into between the union officers and the three organizations of employers in the industry, through the instrumentality of Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. David Dubinsky, I. L. G. U. W. president, and Isidore Nagler, general chairman of the joint board, were the speakers.

COAL STRIKE BRINGS SOLDIERS; MEETINGS, PARADES BANNED

Brussels, Belgium.—The government sent a large contingent of soldiers to the coal-mining area around Charleroi because of the serious nature of the miners' strike, which is spreading to other trades. The unrest is accentuated because of growing unemployment.

Thirty strikers and one hundred policemen were injured in clashes in the coal region. Women who hurled stones led battalions in upon the police.

The strike was precipitated by a wage dispute. As soon as the coal strike was well under way it was extended to industrial areas, stopping furnaces, gas and cement plants and electricity and gas works. Transport was halted, and some of the more militant strikers made threats of a march on Brussels.

In an attempt to stop the strike the authorities prohibited processions and meetings in the affected area under penalty of ten years' imprisonment for the participants.

The Voice Of The People

Tennesseans went to the polls Thursday and expressed their preference for their favorite candidates in a large number of major political contests, chief of which, of course, was the gubernatorial race. The democrats, it appears at this writing, have nominated Hon. Hill McAlister, while the republicans chose Hon. John E. McCall, Memphis attorney and leader in American Legion circles. Warm support of ex-service men was perhaps the greatest factor in Mr. McCall's defeat of Hal Clements, Knoxville attorney, whose candidacy was given considerable strength by a splendid record in the state legislature.

One of the most surprising results of the democratic state primary was the utter collapse of the Patterson campaign and the thorough repudiation of the Horton-Lea-Caldwell state machine, the Patterson forces apparently switching at the last hour to the cause of Lewis S. Pope and making it possible for the former commissioner of institutions to run a close race against Mr. McAlister, who had the indorsement of the non-partisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Had Mr. Pope's public record been such as to bring the labor support to his cause, he would undoubtedly have been the nominee.

In the Third district congressional race labor took no formal issue, both Congressman McReynolds and Judge W. M. Cameron having public records favorable to the masses. The ex-service men's vote here also was probably a big factor in Mr. McReynolds' decisive victory, Mr. Cameron having early in the race declared against payment of the soldiers' bonus, which had the hearty support of the incumbent.

State Senator J. Mitt Payne, who served in the last session of the general assembly with outstanding ability, was nominated for re-election without opposition in either party.

The democratic legislative ticket is headed by Esquire Ed Robinson, whose progressive, businesslike activities as a member of the county court were responsible for his leading the field of ten candidates. Mr. W. Corry Smith, who ran second, is a young lawyer making his first plunge into the political whirl. Mr. Smith is personally popular, and a host of warm friends predict for him a successful career in politics. At this writing third place on the democratic ticket is in doubt between Mr. Frank Moore, also a young lawyer, and Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier, who represented Hamilton county in the legislature of 1927.

The republican legislative ticket, nominated without opposition, consists of Charles H. Bennett, Henry L. Barger and J. C. Choate.

Labor Department Is on 5-Day Week On Doak's Orders

First Government Division to Abolish Saturday Work—Action Follows A. F. of L. Policy and Is Called Good Example.

Washington, Aug. 4.—For the first time in history a government department under a cabinet member goes on the five-day week.

Effective for the balance of the fiscal year the United States labor department will operate five days a week. Observers expect the practice will later be made permanent, if corrective legislation can be had adjusting vacations and certain other matters.

The action of Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak in ordering the five-day week into effect is in line with the position taken by the American Federation of Labor.

Official Order Tells Employes of Plan

Secretary Doak has declared the example of his department would be a good one for all industry to follow. Announcing the change to the five-day week, Secretary Doak said:

"Having in mind the appropriations made available for the present fiscal year, the nature of the work of the department, and all other factors, the departmental staff after a most careful and painstaking survey reached the unanimous conclusion that the department of labor best could meet the reduction of the salaries of the employes required by congress through decreasing the hours of service one additional one-half day each week."

JOBLESS VICTIMIZED BY FAKE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The St. Petersburg Advocate condemned what it called a "hoax" to victimize the unemployed here.

According to the Advocate, Charles N. Raphun, head of the city employment service, announced through the press that he had an order for sixty mechanics. Over 500 jobless workers massed in front of the office to apply for the work. They were referred to the promoter of a race track project. The jobs offered by the promoter consisted of selling race track stock for $1 a share, of which the seller kept 50 cents.

The race track promoter refused to employ union labor, and is alleged to have told the job applicants that when a large amount of the stock had been unloaded on the community they would be given construction work, their wages to be half in cash and half in stock of the company.

29 WOMEN WORKERS ENROLLED AT BARNARD SUMMER SCHOOL

New York.—Miiss Ernestine L. Friedman, director of the Barnard Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, announced that thirty-nine working girls, representing ten major industries, had been enrolled in the school.

Central Labor Hall In Bright New Garb

Local Union Members Point the Way for Market Street Merchants.

Central Labor hall, at 829½ Market street, is now one of the most attractive buildings, outside and inside, on the "main stem," having received during the past few days a brand-new dress consisting of painting, decorating and lettering. The local trades unionists' home stands out among the surrounding buildings, most of which have not known the touch of a craftsman's brush in many years. Above the third-floor windows, entirely across the front, appear the words "Central Labor Hall," and between the third and second stories "Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and Affiliated Local Unions." Above the entrance way a neat and attractive sign announces to all comers that this is the "Central Labor Hall," and the stairways have been correspondingly brightened.

Paint for the entire job, which consumed fourteen gallons, was contributed by the Gilman Paint company, with the following members of Local 226 donating their services to the cause: Roy Bowen, Carl Evans, George Harrison, G. S. Witt, Dave Jones and C. F. Weidner.

Material and labor for the lettering was a contribution of M. H. Ortwein and H. C. Bradfield, of the Ortwein Sign company, both, of course, members of Local 226.

The entire "job" is a credit to organized labor and to the craftsmen whose fine spirit moved them to give their time and defy an unusual hazard due to what is declared to be a rather uncertain cornice from which scaffolds were suspended.

COAL STABILIZATION BILL ENDORSED BY AFL COUNCIL

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Davis-Kelly bill for the stabilization of the coal industry, which failed of enactment at the recent session of congress, would be kept in the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor and another attempt made to obtain its passage at the December session of congress, declared William Green, president of the federation, at the summer session of the federation's executive council here.

The principal features of the Davis-Kelly bill are:

The creation of a federal bituminous coal commission, all the expense of which shall be borne by the coal industry.

The requirements that coal mining corporations doing an interstate business shall obtain a federal license.

The provision that licensed corporations may join a selling pool or joint selling agency for the marketing of their product.

The stipulation that employes of coal mines shall have the right of collective bargaining, the right to organize, and the right of assemblage.

13,000,000 Jobless Predicted by Green

AFL Executive Council Regrets Failure of Congress to Enact Adequate Relief Measures—Food Riots Visioned.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 28.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor expressed its keen disappointment because of the failure of congress to enact what labor considered adequate measures to relieve unemployment as well as a constructive agricultural relief bill.

Speaking for the council, William Green, president of the federation, expressed the opinion that the unemployment situation is becoming "increasingly menacing," and that unemployment is growing. He said the federation's experts estimated that there would be 13,000,000 jobless the coming winter as compared with 11,000,000 at present. Last winter the number of jobless was estimated at 7,000,000.

He was certain that the relief demands this winter would be so great as to swamp the resources of local relief agencies.

"Many people who contributed to community chests last winter are now looking for help themselves," he added.

"I do not want to be an alarmist," Mr. Green asserted, "but there are evidences of serious social unrest due to the unemployment situation. The bonus army is an army of unemployed.

"Those who are flocking to Washington are idle men unable to get work. That is a menacing situation because of the possibility of rioting.

"While I do not think there is any danger that constituted authority will be overthrown, the situation is disturbing. Food riots may lead to social disorder."

Charles Edwin Moss Dies at Monteagle

Charles Edwin, 11-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Moss, died Sunday at noon at the home of Mrs. Moss' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Smith, at Monteagle.

Mr. and Mrs. Moss reside at Nashville, where Mr. Moss is a linotype operator on the Nashville Tennessean. The child became ill some weeks ago, and on the advice of physicians was taken to Monteagle. The change, however, proved fruitless, and the little one passed away a few days later.

Funeral services were held Monday morning from the Church of the Holy Comforter on the campus of DuBose Memorial school at Monteagle, Dean Richards and the Rev. E. H. Merriam conducting, and the remains were laid to rest in the family plot at Monteagle cemetery.

The Labor World speaks for a host of local friends in extending to Mr. and Mrs. Moss heartfelt sympathy and condolences in their hour of sorrow.

Unorganized Quit Over Wide Area, Fighting Pay Cut

Scores of Plants Forced Into Idleness in Spontaneous Uprising—Great R. J. Reynolds Plant Puts on Extra Guards.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

High Point, N. C., July 28.—Labor in the giant industries of Piedmont North Carolina may be cheap, as the writers of the nation have long heralded, but it is no longer contented. Two years of frequent reductions in its meager wages have precipitated a rebellion of labor that has stopped the wheels of hundreds of factories in the heart of the industrial Piedmont and is causing sober thought in the executive chambers of the national government.

And the revolt, apparently leaderless and unorganized, is spreading.

The demonstration, which has brought perhaps 50,000 men and women out of the factories where they have been wont to toil long hours for slim pay, has been remarkably free from disorder. The workers themselves have exhibited a good-natured spirit, but they mean business about not going back and about keeping the plants shut until orders for new pay cuts are rescinded.

State Watches Closely.

In the meantime, on the fringe of the scene of revolt stand the minions of law and order and government ready to take a hand should the city authorities send the word.

Extra deputies have been sworn in by sheriffs. An air of suspense pervades official circles.

The protest against wage cuts started among several hundred hosiery workers. The boarders led the walk-out. Many of them are members of the United Textile Workers of America. Tuesday morning found the furniture plants joining the walk-out. Groups of workers entered other industrial concerns during the day and cut off the power so that every plant in High Point is idle.

Whole Region Affected.

The revolt quickly spread to Thomasville, Lexington and Kernersville, where many furniture and woodwork plants are located. Numbers of plants in smaller places all through this section have since joined the walkout. It is regarded as probable that the big industries at Burlington, Greensboro, Durham and Winston-Salem will be involved, as drastic wage cuts have been made in practically all of them within recent weeks. Versions of the stretch-out have been inaugurated in a number of textile mills at Greensboro, Burlington and Durham during recent weeks.

Reynolds Plant Guarded.

At Winston-Salem extensive precautions have been taken by officials of the giant R. J. Reynolds tobacco factories to prevent a walkout of their workers. That the concern expects trouble is indicated by the large number of extra guards on duty.

Communists do not figure in the uprising, which is unparalleled in North Carolina's industrial history, except in the imaginative minds of industrial captains and law enforcement officers. Some of them are becoming greatly alarmed over the part the dreaded "reds" are playing in the general strike against wages that will not support "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" even on modest proportions.

The men and women who toil have revolted against wage cuts, and when 50,000 in one locality take that stand something is bound to happen.

Veteran Unionist Goes to Reward

Robert E. Lee, veteran member of Local 226, Painters, and of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, passed away last Sunday at a local hospital, following a long illness. During his active years Mr. Lee took a deep interest in union affairs, and was loyal to the cause of labor, giving freely of his time and talents in the work of his organizations. Besides the widow, two daughters survive, Misses Ruth and Virginia.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from Woodlawn Baptist church, Rev. W. T. McMahan conducting. Pallbearers were Emmett Fultz, C. F. Weidner, George Durham, A. X. Peffer, E. T. Hinds and J. B. Mahoney.

The Labor World joins other friends in extending sincere condolences to the bereaved relatives.

PRE-SET WAGES, 30-HOUR WEEK ON ROAD WORK

Regulations Issued for Federal Employment.

USE OF CONVICT LABOR TO BE BARRED

Millions of Dollars Will Be Expended Under Emergency Relief Act.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Provisions to to provide the greatest possible amount of employment for local resident workers, a provision barring use of convict labor, a provision for the 30-hour week and a stipulation for pre-determination of wages are contained in instructions just issued by the bureau of public roads to all district engineers who will have charge of federal road work in which millions of dollars will be expended under the emergency relief act. In this connection it is recalled that a bill for pre-determination of wages on federal work generally was vetoed by President Hoover after having been passed by the last session of congress.

The new regulations are of vital importance to every state and set up an entirely new basis of employment relations in road work.

Working of Ruling Outlined.

In a memorandum to district engineers the bureau outlined just how the new regulations will affect the specifications for the work as to the selection of labor, insurance of the maximum development of labor, and other factors.

The memorandum and the amendment to the road construction regulations follow in part:

Rules on Selection of Labor.

District engineers shall examine all advertisements for bids, proposals and contracts submitted for projects under the terms of this act to see that suitable "Special Provisions" have been included as outlined in this memorandum.

1.—Selection of Labor.

Special provisions must be inserted in the contracts designed to insure that the maximum distribution of employment be obtained, that employment be furnished to persons most in need of it, and that preference in employment be given, when they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.

Such special provisions must call for the selection of unskilled labor by the contractor from lists furnished by special agencies, where such agencies are available. Such provision must, however, permit the contractor to obtain needed employes elsewhere when such agencies fail to function and to terminate the services of employes deemed by him to be inefficient or unsatisfactory.

Out-of-State Skilled Labor.

The use of clauses designed to forbid the employment of skilled labor not residents of the state in which the work is being done will not be approved.

The use of clauses designed to limit the employment of unskilled labor to residents of the state will be approved, provided such clauses permit the employment of labor not resident in the state, when a sufficient number of satisfactory laborers, residents of the state, is not found to be available.

Where the term "county employment committee" is used herein, other terms may be substituted to indicate other agencies such as state or federal employment bureaus, the Red Cross or other relief organizations, as may be designated by the state.

The following types of special provisions will be required:

The contractor shall employ labor, as far as it is available, from lists furnished by the county employment committee, giving preference in selection from such lists, where qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.

The contractor shall inform the county employment committee of his needs for labor and request a list of names from which he may select his requirements. Should the committee fail o supply such liss within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such request, the contractor shall be free

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI

JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE

Part X

Religion is a mirror in which is reflected the prevailing social condition.
—Bebel

Jesus was a popular teacher, not the expounder of a scientific teaching. It is the unaffected occasionalism of His teaching, its detached and fragmentary form and the fact that

WM. L. MOSS

He taught without posing as if the future were belonging to Him that gives to His teaching a significance that must not be overlooked in a study of what constitutes His teaching material.

With hardly any effort I could list here repeated instances taken from the four gospels showing that, contrary to the impression advocates of "a large and infinite Christology broad enough to embrace religionally all peoples and finally absorbing all other faiths" seek to establish in people's minds, Jesus did not habitually crave and seek contact with the surging and ever-changing crowd. Nor, when thrown in contact with great crowds of people, was His head ever turned by the presence of mere numbers who gathered to hear Him. His oft-repeated "O ye of little faith" has little if any connection with the acceptance of His announcement of the immediacy of the Kingdom. The words are the form into which the reaction in His keen and discerning mind vocally shaped itself when He realized a vast majority of the great numbers of people who came to hear Him teach, audiences which sometimes numbered as many as four and five thousand souls at a time, came either with the hopes of being fed or came out of sheer curiosity to see the young and popular "rab" from the northern province of Galilee.

In spite of the fact that he was constantly being thronged, Jesus serenely went about the task of fulfilling His mission and was entirely unaffected by the seeming sincere adulation of the multitudes of people who gathered from time to time to hear His voice. Were our present goal different I might point out the tragic elements which interwove themselves into His ministry as it dramatically progressed to its vicarious consummation and which were embodied solely and only in the apparent attachment of the people for the popular Preacher of the Galilean hill country. But we cannot, at least now, turn our attention in that direction.

The only fact that interests us just at this time is that Jesus was primarily thinking of the individual and dealt with men and women as such. Yet in no single instance on record did Jesus seek "clinical material" on which to demonstrate the occurrence of certain predetermined spiritual reactions to a system of teaching He had invented. In giving Himself and the benefits of His inherent powers to individuals with complete disinterestedness as to what the world about Him was thinking, Jesus' life and words reflected the "prevailing social condition" of His day and time. The common people, as they are today, were being deprived of the full enjoyment of life, and individuals, as a consequence, were wrongly interpreting what ought to be their attitude towards one another, for the fight was then, as now, to appropriate the high places for oneself.

What Next!

Glass pipe will now be used in food and chemical plants. A large obstacle to its use was lack of a heat-proof and air-proof joint that could be taken down and put up by non-specialist mechanics without breaking. Such a joint has been devised.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Starvation Relief for Labor

Reports charging almost unbelievable victimization of jobless workers and their families by private and public charity groups are becoming more and more frequent and deserve the serious attention of labor organizations. An illustration of this victimization in Baltimore, Md., is given by Henry F. Broening, editor of the Baltimore Federationist.

The mayor of Baltimore appointed a committee to devise a work program for the jobless. The committee fixed the depressing wage rate of 30 cents an hour. Applications for relief are investigated by the Family Welfare association. Mr. Broening throws the following spotlight on a sample case that reached the Baltimore Federation of Labor:

> "An electrician, with a wife and four small children, as a result of long unemployment was compelled to apply to the Family Welfare association for assistance. He was sent to a job and given three days' work a week at a wage of $2.40 a day.
>
> "After a few weeks elapsed the charity organization discovered that he had an automobile. He was sent for and told that unless he disposed of the machine he could not secure this employment any longer.
>
> "The machine in question was a 1928 Chevrolet. It was appraised by a dealer and valued at $40. The dealer refused to buy the car at any figure, and the welfare officials had no purchaser for the car. Notwithstanding all this, the Family Welfare association insisted that he must dispose of the car or get no relief."

From the poignant description of this case by the editor of the Baltimore Federationist it would seem that the policy of the Family Welfare association is that unemployed workers and their dependents are to be denied relief unless they sell or give away every bit of property they have acquired by their own hand work and become veritable paupers in the most complete sense of the term.

This conception of unemployment relief is utterly devoid of that keen sense of humanitarianism which should be the animating spirit of organizations consecrated to the administration of charity.

Undoubtedly the Baltimore idea of absolute pauperization as the test of eligibility for participation in relief funds is also the controlling force in other cities.

This test should be thoroughly challenged by organized labor throughout the United States. City central bodies will perform a meritorious work in the public interest by investigating the administration of relief funds in every community. They should insist that unemployed workers and their families shall not be compelled to sacrifice every element of self-respect in order to secure the necessaries of life in a country that is really surfeited with all the good things that human beings require.

Hoover's Relief Measure

From the standpoint of measuring up to the needs of our more than ten million totally unemployed persons, the federal relief measure approved by the president is disappointing.

The measure authorizes the expenditure of $2,122,000 allocated as follows:

Available for loans to states and municipalities for relief of the unemployed, $300,000,000.

Loans to public corporations to finance self-liquidating projects, $1,500,000,000.

For advances to states under the federal-aid highway, $120,000,000.

For roads and trails in the national parks and forests, $16,000,000.

For public buildings and waterway improvements when the condition of the federal treasury permits, $186,224,000.

To finance these projects the measure increases the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance corporation from $2,000,000,000 to $3,800,000,000.

The $192,000,000 authorized for federal construction projects will be planned and executed so leisurely as to make no tangible inroads on the unemployed army.

The $120,000,000 for advances to states for highway construction, if entirely used up, will provide temporary employment for a few thousand.

The authorization of $1,500,000,000 to finance self-liquidating projects, even if it is all taken by public construction corporations, is undeterminable from the viewpoint of jobs. The engineering and other details connected with such projects are accompanied with so many tedious delays that employment afforded by them will necessarily be remote.

For immediate relief to the unemployed there remain the $300,000,000 to be loaned to states and municipalities. Considering the constantly increasing distress in all parts of the country, this sum is little more than a gesture. On the basis of ten million jobless, it would give each of them $30. Already Pennsylvania has asked for a loan of $45,000,000. Long before winter comes the entire $300,000,000 should be allocated and spent. Then the only alternative to permitting millions to hunger and starve will be a special session of congress.

Solving Unemployment by Miracle

Rev. Allen Clay Lambert, pastor of St. Thomas' Lutheran Church in the Bronx, is reported in the New York Times as having referred to unemployment as "the hell of the American" in a sermon on the relationship of Christianity to the present economic crisis in which over ten million adults are denied the right to work for a living for themselves and their families.

In considering the causes of unemployment, Dr. Lambert included lack of standards and uniformity, excessive seasonal production, speculation, bad credits, bad advertising, and a lot of other abstractions usually found in academic dissertations on this subject. Finally he reached labor-displacing machinery.

> "Another cause of unemployment," he said, "is the fact that machines are replacing men. In steel blast furnaces seven men do the work of sixty while the pig iron is being cast, and two men replace one hundred and twenty-six in loading it."

He offered no remedy, and reached the helpless conclusion that "a miracle seems to be the only way out."

Dr. Lambert is mistaken. It requires no miracle, no intervention of divine powers, to settle unemployment.

Our business concerns are controlled by those who own them or their representatives. Those who own and control these concerns also own and control work opportunities.

Over a long period of years these owners and controllers have hired inventors to develop machines with which, as Dr. Lambert truly says, seven men do the work of sixty and two the work of one hundred and twenty-six.

During this period, these owners and controllers compelled the smaller number of employes with machines to work practically the same number of hours per week as the larger number of employes worked without machines. The surplus workers resulting from this numbskull policy were discharged and make up very largely the present army of ten million jobless.

The only effective way to abolish unemployment is to reduce the length of the work week and work day to whatever extent may be necessary to put all the ten million jobless to work. Those who own and control industry have the power to do this, and they are the only group possessing this power.

The only effective way to prevent unemployment in the future is to progressively reduce the length of the work week and work day so as to keep all employes at work. Those who own and control industry also have the power to do this, and they are the only group possessing such power.

This action requires no miracle. It requires nothing but a number of executive orders from the officials of our corporations.

Once the principle of the shorter work week and work day is established by our big corporations, economic sanctions of various sorts may be used to bring recalcitrant employers into line.

No, Dr. Lambert. Miracles are not required to settle the unemployment problem. It can be done, and should be done, by application of heroic doses of everyday commonsense to our system of production and distribution by those who are in executive control.

Sees Light on Wages and Hours

Senator Giovanni Agnelli, head of the huge Fiat car and airplane factories in Turin, Italy, has become a convert to the American Federation of Labor policy that the length of the work week and work day should be reduced in accordance with the output of labor with machinery, and that wages should be increased to provide adequate buying power for the products of mass production. A press dispatch quotes Senator Agnelli as saying:

> "I think no crisis in history has been so far-reaching as the present one. It has stricken the entire world.
>
> "What should be the exact means of solving this problem? Reduce working hours and increase wages proportionately.
>
> "It is known that any economic crisis lies in the lack of balance between production and consumption—that is, between production and purchasing power.
>
> "It is not hard to see that purchasing power has greatly declined throughout the world.
>
> "So far, technical progress—that is, machinery and rationalization—has been directed with the object of producing the maximum in the shortest possible time and with the minimum of labor, regardless of the resultant unemployment.
>
> "The formula should be revised thus: Produce the maximum in minimum time, and shorten the working schedule for each man without reducing the number of workers.
>
> "This move to reduce hours and increase wages should have international action behind it."

The international action suggested by Senator Agnelli should not be hard to realize when there is a unity of opinion among European employers as to the necessity of establishing shorter hours.

For years business men in European countries have established both national and international cartels to control the output of various commodities in order to maintain what they called reasonable prices. Similar cartels could be established to secure the shorter work week and work day.

We would suggest that Senator Agnelli start such a movement. So far, fascist Italy is known in the family of nations for the inauguration of measures for the benefit of labor. If Senator Agnelli should take the lead in a successful European hours reduction policy he might add a bit of creditable lustre to the tarnished picture which Italy under the dictator of Mussolini presents to the world.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

It would surprise most trade unionists to be told the name of the international banking house behind one of the American railroads most talked of for fairness to labor.

Be that as it may, the proposal, O. K.'d by the I. C. C., to create four big rail systems out of hundreds of roads, grouping them around four leaders, raises cain among railroaders.

Rail unions are fighting hard to protect the interests of workers. Nothing in the consolidation plan as it stands safeguards the workers. There will be plenty of fireworks before the consolidation becomes effective, if ever.

How comes it that representatives of management and investors can toss great enterprises around, looking only to savings of money, looking not at all to safeguarding human beings?

Every possible operating economy would be splendid, if the wage-earners got a proper share of the benefit.

* * *

Pass from railroads to steel. U. S. Steel pays its preferred dividend. The preferred stockholders are preferred, all right.

The workers? Oh, they had their wages cut and thousands have been let out.

Carl Sandburg, poet, sings a folk song about the boll weevil. Each last line is "I'll have a home." The weevil gets his home, though he eats up all the poor cotton worker's product and finally nests right in his shirt. All boll weevils are not in the cotton fields, it seems. Some own preferred stock.

* * *

Twenty thousand men are re-employed in New England, several thousand in other sections. Associated Press, systematically hunting re-employment stories, finds these evidences of renewed work.

Meanwhile statistical authorities, like the American Federation of Labor, report untmployment is still growing. Chances all are that returning prosperity will affect business and financial interests long before it gets to the wage-earners in really large numbers.

However, there will be some immediate gain in employment from the beginning of the movement back to prosperity, which may have already begun.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where will the A. F. of L. hold its next convention?
A.—Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * *

Q.—When was the International Federation of Trade Unions reorganized after the World war?
A.—The reorganization meeting was held in July, 1919. The A. F. of L., in convention in June, voted to send two delegates.

* * *

Q.—Has congress ever sought to outlaw picketing?
A.—It has and in 1922 the A. F. of L. convention commended the executive council for defeating an anti-picketing bill.

* * *

Q.—What is today's volume of unemployment?
A.—There are no statistics for "today," but the best available estimate, based on last accurate figures and on the trend, puts today's probable total at about 11,000,000.

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AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

World shipbuilding, at the end of the second quarter, was at the lowest point in half a century, commerce department reports show.

Labor department reports twenty-eight strikes and thirty-four controversies pending at week end. Three controversies were on postoffice buildings. Six adjustments were reported.

In the first six months of the year 808 banks suspended operations. July has shown a dropping off in suspensions. In same period last year 687 suspended.

Sugar beet area on world basis is larger this year than last by 5.6 per cent.

Nebraska has announced a $5,000,000 road building program, with federal aid.

Congressman Johnson, Washington, announces he will offer legislation to tighten immigration laws and provide for easier deportation of reds.

Finland is trying 102 fascists for attempting to overthrow the government. The police report on the case covers 300 pages and 900 persons were interrogated during preparation.

Walter Duranty, regarded as warmly pro-soviet, long the New York Times Moscow correspondent, recently held a long conference with Gov. Roosevelt, discussing the soviet situation.

So far stupidity has not been made a crime. Whenever it is, a lot of us will spend some of our time in jail.

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MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. H. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

A local boy says girls like to have a pretty face but they also enjoy seeing a good neck.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Polite Book Agent—Have you a Charles Dickens in your home?

Lady of the House—No.

Book Agent—Or a Robert Louis Stevenson? Or a Eugene Field?

Lady—No, no, we haven't, and what's more, we don't run a boarding house. If you're looking for those people, you might ask across the street.

* * *

He whispered sweet nothings into her ear,
As they sat all secluded, these two;
And he murmured, "I feel like I've known you for years;"
And she answered, "You certainly do."

H. F. B.

* * *

Gladys—But doesn't your husband have any hobby?

Mamie—Oh, yes; he's always trying to comb his hair over the bald spot.

* * *

Customer—I hear that my son has owed you for a suit for three years.

Tailor—And have you come in to pay the bill?

Customer—No. I want a suit myself.

* * *

Caller—Madam, I am taking data for the new political directory. What party does your husband belong to?

The Madam—Take a good, long look, mister—I'm the party.

* * *

Customer—What's wrong with these eggs?

Waitress—Don't ask me, I only laid the table.

* * *

Athletic Secretary—Young lady, before joining our gym class you must give us some information. What is your weight?

Modern Maid—120 pounds.

A. S.—Heighth?

M. M.—Five feet.

A. S.—Waist?

M. M.—28 inches.

A. S.—Neck?

M. M.—Yes.

* * *

The difference, children, between our foreign and domestic relations is that our politicians insist on keeping the domestic relations on the government pay roll.

* * *

A girl may love you from the bottom of her heart, but there's always room for some other guy at the top.

* * *

Sunday School Teacher—William, can you tell me what we must do before we can expect forgiveness of sin?

William—Yes, sir. We must sin.

* * *

The average man who attends the movies cannot understand why the husbands of the actresses should desire to be divorced from them.

* * *

Dumb—Funny how Fred is so lucky at cards and then loses his winnings at the race tracks.

Notsodumb—Not so funny! They won't let him shuffle the horses.

* * *

Wife—The couple next door seem to be very devoted. He kisses her every time they meet. Why don't you do that?

Husband—I don't know her well enough yet.

* * *

An angry telephone patron who was charged extra for a Knoxville call, roared:

"Outrageous! Why in my home city of Chicago one can talk to h—ll and back for ten cents."

The telephone operator chirped: "Well, that's inside the city limits."

* * *

Wife—Oh, I'm so sleepy. Is everything shut up for the night, dear?

That depends on you. Everything else is.

* * *

"My idea of a cheapskate is a guy who'd reverse the charges on a long distance call to the poorhouse," said Awful Oswald, the Brushville pest, as he picked up another cigarette stub and asked for a light.

* * *

Convalescent—Thanks very much for the brandy peaches. Although the doctor wouldn't let me eat the peaches, I enjoyed the spirit in which they were sent.

* * *

Many people have found out that the only way to end divorce is to marry the second wife first. . . Before letting your conscience be your guide, it is a good idea to be sure you have one.

* * *

Movie Director—Can you act?

Applicant—Act! Why on the stage last week I died so naturally my life insurance agent, who was in the audience, fainted.

* * *

Medical Examiner—And what did your grandfather die of?

Patient—I don't remember, but I am sure it was nothing serious.

* * *

Too many young couples come to look upon marriage as an endurance contest.

* * *

Joan (watching visitor from Chicago)—I think it's awfully clever the way he can roll that cigar from one corner of his mouth to the other.

Horace—H'm! I expect they have to learn to do that, seeing they're holding both hands above their heads half the time.

* * *

Professor—Will you please stop exchanging notes in the back of the room?

Student—Them ain't notes. Them's dollar bills. We're shootin' craps.

Professor—Oh, pardon me.

* * *

The boy who has never had to wear a pair of heavy boots all winter doesn't know the real joy of going barefoot in the summer.

* * *

Plumber (to his wife)—Doncha believe them cartoonists, honey. I ain't never found no lady in no bath tub.

* * *

Clara—Your husband has a new suit.

Edith—No, he hasn't.

Clara—Well, something's different.

Edith—It's a new husband.

* * *

The inconsistency of some people is made manifest when they put bird baths and bird boxes in their yards to attract the birds and then equip their small sons with B. B. guns.

* * *

It was in front of the art institute on Michigan avenue in Chicago during the recent democratic national convention, where two large stone lions stand guard on each side of the steps.

Democrat (to newsboy) — How often, my lad, do they feed those two big lions?

News Boy (quickly) — Whenever they roar, sir.

* * *

And They Were.

"Something must be done," said the li'l woman as she smelled the biscuits burning in the oven.

* * *

Caller—Are you sure that the office manager has gone for the day?

Office Boy—Sure, you don't see anybody working, do you?

* * *

What a difference a comma does make!

Woman is pretty, generally speaking.

Woman is pretty generally speaking.

Oh, yeah!

* * *

Accused—How could I commit forgery when I can't write my own name?

Judge—You are not accused of writing your own name.

May automobile output was 33 per cent higher than April and was the largest production since last July. Parts manufacturers are increasing their pay rolls.

Labor Party Ticket In Pennsylvania Field

Secretary Announces Complete Slate Will Be Filed—Chief Fight to Be on Legislators Who Voted for 'Economy Bill.'

Harrisburg, Pa., July 28.—The labor party of Pennsylvania will go into the general elections in this state with a complete slate of candidates backed by organized labor, according to an announcement issued here today by the executive board of the labor party through its secretary, Charles Oyler. According to present indications, the efforts of the labor party will be largely centered on the election of candidates for the general assembly of Pennsylvania, who will be run in opposition to members of the legislature who voted for the so-called "economy" bill now before the state senate. Secretary Oyler states that the labor party candidates will be announced before the last date for filing the names on the labor slate, which is about seven weeks off.

"Nothing less than outright political war to the death is possible for labor in Pennsylvania, in the opinion of the labor party executive board, as a result of the action of a majority of the members of the legislature this week," the statement by Oyler said.

The Pennsylvania federation of labor has prepared a program which would provide the funds for relief and public works program.

RADIO DIVISION DIES

By presidential proclamation the commerce department's radio division has been disbanded. Some employes face loss of jobs.

MOST for your MONEY
in a good laxative

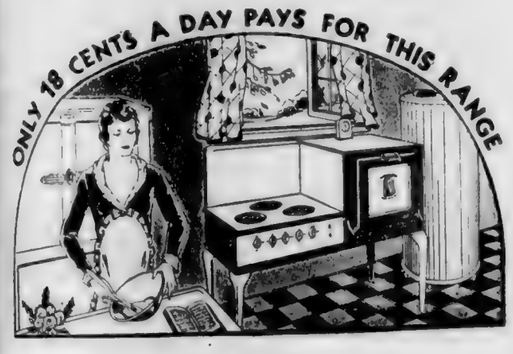
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles

25 or more doses of
Thedford's Black-Draught
in a 25-cent package

For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Electricity is one of the cheapest items in the average family budget. For instance, for less than 5c or the price of a soft drink, for current consumed, an electric fan in your home will bring you refreshing comfort all night long.



A Plan so Easy That Everyone Can Have a Modern *Electric Range*

Come in today and let us show you how payments can be so conveniently arranged that you need not wait another day.

Hundreds are enjoying their Electric Ranges while still paying under this unusual plan of just a few cents a day.

You need not wait for "a better day." Come in today and start enjoying the Cleanliness, Coolness, Convenience and Economy of a Modern Electric Range.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
A COMPLETE DISPLAY AT ALL OUR STORES

Go to your
Union
Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Steve Mounters International Union
Union Label of Steve Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKER
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Union Label of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1.
Cuspers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A.
314
UNION MADE
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
ULWIU
UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
METAL POLISHERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Upholsterers International Union
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
UNION LABEL
1892
Bookbinders' Union Label
UNION MADE
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
UNION MADE
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
B U C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
UNION MADE
Machinists' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
UNION MADE
Paper Makers' Union Labels
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A
UNION OPERATOR
MEMBER OF
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
L.U.
Local Typographical Union Label
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
MADE OF TOWN OR CITY
Local Printers' Union Label
TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
UNION MADE
1893
Women and White Help Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Union Label of Electrical Workers
No. A 1225
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
SEPT. 1880
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
J. W. Perkins, President, CMIU of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
Label of Stogie Makers
L. P. of L. Label
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
8944230
AUTHORITY OF
GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47126
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Joan F. Sweetland vs. James Sweetland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Sweetland is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barger, Attys. 8-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47128
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Beatrice Dorsey Whitley vs. Luther Whitley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Luther Whitley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 13th day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on June 25th, 1929, N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi conveyed to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as Trustee, the real estate hereinafter described to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein mentioned; which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book D, volume 24, page 621 et seq. and is here referred to; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust and the holder of the said indebtedness has made demand on the Trustee to foreclose said deed of trust by advertisement and sale, in pursuance of its terms and provisions for payment of the said secured indebtedness;

NOW THEREFORE, the said Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, as Trustee as aforesaid will, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932,

in front of the Court House door in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and within the legal hours of sale offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the real estate described in and conveyed by said deed of trust, which is described as follows:

Lying and being in the Second District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"The Southwest part of Lot No. 2, Tolley & Quirk's Subdivision of the Cline Farm, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 27 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast line of the County Road, said point being located 74 feet southwestwardly from the corner between Lots 2 and 3, said point being also the southwest corner of the property conveyed by N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi to Samuel R. Rogers and wife, Ethel S. Rogers, by deed dated May 4, 1931; thence southwestwardly along the southeast line of said County Road 72 feet, more or less, to the corner between Lots 1 and 2 of said subdivision; thence southeastwardly along the line between said Lots No. 1 and 2 of said subdivision, parallel with the line of said subdivision, thence southwestwardly along the south line of said property conveyed by N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi to Samuel R. Rogers and wife, Ethel S. Rogers by deed warranty above mentioned, thence northwestwardly along the southwest line of said Rogers property and parallel with the line between Lots 2 and 3 in said subdivision to the point of beginning."

Said sale will be made for payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust; and the title to the property is believed to be good, but the undersigned will sell as Trustee only.

This July 21st, 1932.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.
8-12 By F. L. Underwood, Vice-President.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Finance Acceptance Company of Chattanooga, Inc., vs. Grace Hamby and B. T. Hamby
Before M. L. Mulkey, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents or the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been issued on said property, it is the place ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four weeks, commanding said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 636 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Tuesday, August 1st, at 10 o'clock A.M. and make defense to said attachment, and if not taken for confessed and judgment rendered with ex parte.

M. L. MULKEY.
8-12 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Berda Thompson and husband, A. M. Thompson, dated February, [illegible] and recorded in Book R, Volume 25, page [illegible] in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on [illegible] to secure the payment of certain notes [illegible] and default having been made in the payment of said notes due respectively [illegible] and subsequent notes [illegible] said notes being one on or before May [illegible] 1932, and one each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid, the interest on said Deed of Trust and said default having continued for more than thirty days and the owner and legal holder of said notes having demanded and requested foreclosure of said Deed of Trust to satisfy the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, which originally consisted of said [illegible] notes and only a few of said notes having been paid, I, S. S. Koons, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

within lawful hours, at the West door of the Court House, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The north 50 feet of the east half of Lot No. 4, in Sharp and Olney's Addition, as per plat of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee in Plat Book No. 1, page 49; said lot hereby conveyed fronting 50 feet on the West line of Sharp Avenue, in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and extending westwardly, at a slightly oblique angle, of uniform width, half way to Rean Avenue. It is the same real estate conveyed by Dessie Edgman and husband, L. R. Edgman, to I. B. Koons, April 13, 1927, recorded in Book T, Vol. 21, page 172 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except taxes for 1930, but sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 15th day of July, 1932.
8-12 S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Roy D. Thompson and wife, Mary J. Thompson, dated November 26th, 1930, and recorded in Book M, Volume 25, page 424 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the three notes due respectively April, May and June, 1932, each note in the principal sum of ten dollars, secured by said Deed of Trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days; and the owner and legal holder of said notes having demanded and requested foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of indebtedness, which originally consisted of twenty notes, only three or four of which having been paid, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, will on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

within lawful hours, at the West door of the Court House, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale, and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of homestead, dower and redemption, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots No. 1 and 2, in Block No. 95, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being the same real estate conveyed to said Roy D. Thompson and wife by Theodore L. Montague, Trustee, as shown by the record of said deed of trust.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except as to $450.00 held by said Montague, Trustee, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of July, 1932.
8-12 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

MORE ABOUT SET WAGES

(Continued from First Page)

to employ any available labor, provided, however, that, when qualified, ex-service men with dependents, or other labor living in the county, adjacent counties, or in the state, shall be given preference in employment in the order named.

The contractor may employ such men as are necessary for the supervision of the construction and for the operation of power equipment requiring skilled operators without regard to such lists.

Any laborer found to be incompetent may be discharged, but it will be required that replacement be made from lists furnished by the county employment committee, when such lists are available.

The contractor may be released from the requirement of obtaining labor from local labor lists upon satisfactory evidence of unfair or discriminatory practices in the establishment of the local labor lists.

Rules on Wages and Hours.

II.—Wages, Hours of Employment and Conditions of Employment:

Provisions must be made in the proposal fixing the minimum wages which contractors must pay to both skilled labor and unskilled labor.

Such rates must also be stated in the invitation for bids.

The minimum wages for both skilled and unskilled labor shall be fixed at an hourly rate. In fixing such minimum wages, a minimum may be fixed for each of the various classes of skilled labor, or a single minimum may be fixed to cover all classes of skilled labor. The term, "skilled labor" as used herein, shall be taken to embrace all employes other than unskilled labor, and other than those in executive, administrative and supervisory positions hereinafter defined.

These minimum wages shall be fixed by the state authority, subject to concurrence by the district engineer, but shall not exceed the prevailing wage ordinarily existing for such labor in the locality. The district engineer of the bureau so far as possible will check any wage so fixed by the state for reasonable conformity with wages paid on other federal-aid projects in the vicinity, and base his approval or disapproval of the rate thereon.

SHORTER HOURS CONSIDERED.

Cleveland.—The possibility of congressional action to secure a reduction of work for all employes was considered at a conference of Dr. Howard W. Blake and Isidor Teitelbaum, of New York, the latter representing the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The group considered a plan to reduce the hours of work on a national basis as an emergency measure to adjust machine power and man power to meet present economic requirements.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47185
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Laura O. Simmons vs. Arthur V. Simmons

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Arthur V. Simmons is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of July, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
V. M. Zachary, Atty. 8-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47195
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Katie Florence Hughley vs. William Thomas Hughley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Thomas Hughley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of July, 1932.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA. D. C.
Snodgrass & Carrick, Attys. 8-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mattye Wilson Heggie and husband, George W. Heggie, and Fred W. Wilson and wife, Elizabeth Green Wilson, dated March 27th, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 149 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land described as beginning on the North side of Vine Street two hundred ten (210) feet Eastwardly from the center of Douglas Street; thence Eastwardly along the North line of Vine Street fifty (50) feet; thence Northwardly at right angles parallel with Douglas Street one hundred forty-five (145) feet to the South line of an alley; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley fifty (50) feet; thence Southwardly parallel with Douglas Street one hundred forty-five (145) feet to the point of beginning, and being the same property conveyed by Robert N. Gillespie to Lou E. Wilson, by deed warranty dated Feb. 8, 1887, and registered Feb. 12, 1887, Z-2-698.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 28th day of July, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
8-19 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Boy Scout Uniforms Made by Union Labor

Sweet-Orr & Co. Employing Members of United Garment Workers of America, Get Big Five-Year Contract.

New York, July 28.—James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and Stanley A. Sweet, president of Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., concluded a contract under which Sweet-Orr & Co. will manufacture uniforms, equipment and accessories for the Boy Scouts of America. Members of the United Garment Workers of America will be employed exclusively in making the goods called for by the contract, which involves an annual business of about $1,500,000. The articles will carry the label of the Garment Workers' union.

Sweet-Orr Distributors, Inc., has been formed as a subsidiary wholly owned by Sweet-Orr & Co., to handle all Boy Scout materials.

Five factories will be devoted to making Boy Scout uniforms and equipment, located in Newburg and Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pottstown, Pa., and Joliet, Ill. Workers will have an opportunity to increase their earnings and in a short time additional workers will be put on.

Service will be rendered from three big distributing depots for Boy Scouts products located at Newburgh, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal. Each of these three shipping points will serve the nearest of about 2,500 retail dealers on uniforms and accessories, who in turn will cater to 900,000 Boy Scouts and uniformed adults of 600 councils. Sweet-Orr salesmen will act as contact men and will aid in various service capacities.

The Boy Scout uniforms, previous to the signing of the five-year contract with the Sweet-Orr firm, were manufactured under nonunion conditions.

Stanley A. Sweet, president of Sweet-Orr & Co., thanked William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his associates in the A. F. of L., the railroad brotherhoods, and the union label trades department of the A. F. of L. for their loyal support in the promotion of the sale of garments bearing the union label and stated that he was mighty proud to be able to equip the hundreds of thousands of sons of its members with Boy Scout uniforms bearing the union label of the United Garment Workers of America.

He further stated that one of the benefits to be derived by the Boy Scouts is an approximately one-third reduction in prices on uniforms.

Sweet-Orr & Co. have had contractual relations with the United Garment Workers for forty-one years.

AFL COUNCIL OPPOSES SEA SAFETY TREATY

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution urging President Hoover and the U. S. senate to refrain from ratifying the proposed treaty on safety of life at sea pending in the senate committee on foreign relations.

The council held the effect of such ratification "will be to surrender the rights of congress to enact laws to determine the conditions under which vessels, foreign as well as American, are to be permitted to operate out of American ports and will also have the effect of nullifying certain vital sections of the seamen's act and of the inspection laws."

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat—to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Work Hours Reduced Despite Depression

Average Week in 1842 Was 83 Hours — Half-Century Sees Cut of Nearly 50 Per Cent.

Washington, July 28.—Economic history shows that although the United States has been forced to stand up under ten major financial panics and depressions in the last ninety-two years, wage-earners have been successful in steadily increasing wage scales and reducing hours of labor in the same period.

The 44-hour week that was in operation generally in 1929 represents a reduction of nearly one-half in the length of the wage-earner's workday. In 1840, the average working week was 81 hours and in 1842 it was 83 hours. To the workman of 1932 this may seem almost incredible. A history of wages and hours of labor from colonial days compiled by the U. S. department of labor shows that common laborers in Massachusetts worked these hours. Some grandfathers of wage-earners of today can remember working more than 70 hours weekly.

In 1851 the work-week was reduced generally throughout the United States to 63 hours. Hours of labor remained above 60 hours weekly until 1893, when the record drops to 59 hours. The 55-hour week began to appear soon after 1900, but it was not until 1907 that the hours were reduced still further to 48 hours.

Green Urges Federal Loans for Schools

A. F. of L. President Says Educational Budget Cuts Are Depriving Children of Education.

Atlantic City, N. J.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared the executive council of the federation at its summer session here was giving special attention to educational budgets because of the drastic curtailment of educational activities in many communities. He pointed out that if economy programs that called for the discharge of teachers continued, it would mean the breaking down of the morale of the teaching staffs.

He deplored the failure of some cities to pay teachers for months at a time, and in this connection advocated loans by the reconstruction finance corporation to cities whose boards of education had been unable to raise funds for teachers' salaries. In some cases, he continued, a loan from the government is the only thing that will prevent schools from closing.

"Every child should have an equal opportunity to education," Mr. Green said. "The American Federation of Labor always has fought for the upbuilding of the public school system, as it is the cornerstone of democracy."

AFL WANTS RED CROSS RELIEF GARMENTS MADE BY FREEMEN

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, authorized William Green, president of the federation, to confer with John Barton Payne, director of the American Red Cross, relative to plans of that organization to make garments out of the 500,000 bales of cotton purchased by the government in its price stabilization program and donated to the Red Cross to relieve destitute families.

"The executive council," Mr. Green said, "was a bit apprehensive that perhaps the cotton might be fabricated into garments in prisons or mills where wages are low and working conditions bad. This would affect union garment workers who have standard wages.

"I was directed by the executive council to see Mr. Payne and government officials to discuss their plans for the manufacture of garments from cotton purchased for the needy and to prevent them from carrying out their policy, if such a policy is contemplated, of having the goods made in prisons or under sweatshop conditions."

MIAMI PRESSMEN ESTABLISH NEW UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Miami, Fla.—At its July meeting the Miami Local No. 207 of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union authorized the payment of $4 per week to each unemployed single member and $6 per week to each married member. In addition to this benefit all pressmen employed in newspaper plants give at least one day's work a week to some unemployed member.

8-HOUR DAY FOR WORKERS IN PLACE OF WAGE CUT

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville city commission reduced the length of the work day for employes of the highways and utilities departments to eight hours in lieu of wage reductions.

In view of the fact that the Jacksonville city code makes illegal the employment of any workers more than eight hours in one day, except in emergencies, organized labor wonders why this action was not taken before.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By the Dynamo Twins, Dyche and Crosby

Vance Tallent says a man's best friend is the dog, but in times like these we are dern glad to be on intimate terms with some pigs and chickens.

* * *

"Vacations don't bother me," said Bill Williams. "My wife decides where I shall go and my money when."

* * *

Frank Krug wants to know what animal carried the most into the ark. My answer is the elephant, because he carried his trunk.

* * *

Perry Howard wants to know why is the letter "K" like a pig's tail. Crosby says because they are both at the end of pork. Now isn't that just like those two boys, always thinking about something to eat?

* * *

Judge asked Fred Simons "would you like a lawyer?"

Fred: "No, sir. I don't want no lawyer, but I certainly could use a couple of good witnesses." (Now, isn't that just like the little sugar sack?)

* * *

E. E. Trundle has been down in Florida and as usual he found a picture man with a string of fish for you to hold while he takes your picture (you know what I mean). So he had his picture taken with the string of fish and says that one of the fish was six inches long and weighed 26 pounds. Boys, we all thought that Ira Patten could tell a big one, but Trundle sure does get the prize this time.

* * *

Doggone, had you noticed that we had another double page in our paper last issue? That's coming along fine. Now let's keep it there. If towns not as big as our town can have eight pages, it does look like we can hold six pages.

* * *

We ain't got no money to brag about, but we hope everybody is having as big a time as we are this summer. We've been to one Fourth of July picnic and two all-day singings. Protracted meetin' is just about ready to start, and we reckon we'll have dinner on the grounds once or maybe twice durin' that. Watermelons is gettin' plentiful and we expect maybe we can get two or three of our neighbors to give watermelon cuttings before long. Yes, sir, we are aimin' to have a big time this summer and we hope every last one of you has just as much fun as we do. Without no money to spend, we don't have to worry about how to spend it, so there ain't nothin' left for us to do but have a good time. Here's hopin' you are as well off as we are.

H. F. B., please take notice.

* * *

We find that Brother Worley had plenty to eat this past week, as he had two restaurant jobs. Make good of it, Worley, as there is no telling when you will get another week like this one.

* * *

Have not been able to locate Mark Strawn lately. Was just thinking it about time he was coming in and give the bright lights a shine again.

* * *

When a fly is batted on the ball field, every player within reach gets after it. Suppose each player said, "That's not my job." Alibis and buck passing never won any game.

* * *

Alexander Pope never wrote a more beautiful verse than these lines in his Universal Prayer:

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the faults I see,
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

ELECTRICAL UNION BEATS WAGE SLASH

Trenton, N. J.—Electrical Workers' Union 269 has just signed a new wage scale at a straight wage of $12 a day. Employers four months ago demanded a reduction to $11.20, but the union refused, stuck to its guns and won. Business Agent Rupert A. Jahns announced the victory.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.
Furnace Nut . . . . $4.
Honest Weight — Prompt
CITY COAL C
718 E. Main 6-3

Ready Cas
For your taxes, improvement your home, or for other obligat Loans made on most reaso terms and paid back by the or month.
Citizens Savings & L Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Opposite Central Market

If the baby falls on its head worry. The world can alway another master of ceremonies.

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 12, 1932 | Number 16

ROPOSED TAX CUT FAILS TO IMPRESS SOME

entral Body Holds Plan Impractical.

OOM FOR ECONOMY IS FREELY ADMITTED

ommittee Instructed to Assemble Data on Schools, Taxes, Etc.

Chattanooga trades unionists are not impressed with the present movement to reduce city taxes 25 per cent., if sentiment expressed by delegates at Monday night's regular session of Central Body properly reflects the attitude of the workers.

In discussion of the question, it was pointed out by speakers that such a drastic reduction under present conditions would be impractical if not impossible if the city is to maintain its necessary institutions and program of progress. While it was agreed by every speaker that there may be room for many economies, it was the contention that a proposed 25 per cent. cut is little short of ridiculous.

Among serious objections to the movement was named the probability that the school term would be seriously curtailed, as well as the number and efficiency of teachers, and one speaker contended that the movement for the reduction is sponsored principally by wealthy tax dodgers who are not interested in public schools because of the fact that their own offspring, if any, are sent to private schools and colleges. It was made plain that any interference with the operation of public schools, in order that some big taxpayer may save a few dollars each year, will be resisted to the utmost by working people of Chattanooga.

The discussion resulted in instructions to the legislative committee to assemble data on the possible results of the proposed reduction and prepare a statement outlining the position of labor in the premises.

The legislative committee was also charged with the duty of investigating condition of the schools and launch a movement for raising some $200,000 to finance repairs which are unquestionably necessary and economical in the long run.

rs. Tucker Thanks rade Union Friends

Mrs. Mamie Gardenhire Tucker, successful candidate for a position on the state democratic executive committee, Thursday asked The Labor World to express her appreciation of the support of local trades unionists, during the following for publication:

Aug. 11, 1932.

To the Members of Organized Labor:

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to each and every one of you for the splendid support given me in my race for committeewoman of the Third Congressional district, and to assure you that your cause will never suffer at my hands.

As the operator of a union printing office since 1926, I have come more or less in contact with members of organized labor, and the friendships and associations gained from that experience were of immeasurable help to me in my campaign. The influence of my trade union friends was evident in every precinct and I am profoundly grateful for the confidence that reposed in me.

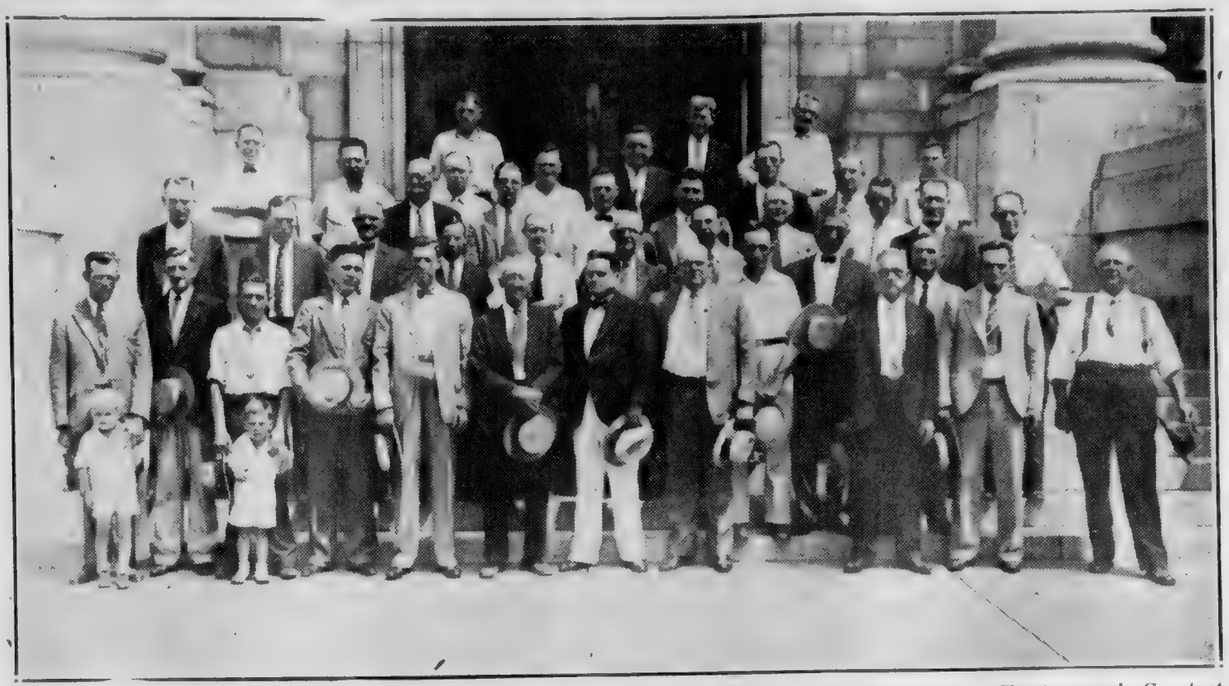
If at any time I may be of service to you, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Mamie Gardenhire Tucker.

ROADS ASK SUPPORT

Railroads in united statement, have asked public support, pledging elimination of waste and every effort at economy. The roads ask equality of regulation with other forms of transport.

HERE'S MOST OF THE LABOR DAY COMMITTEE



Above are pictured some forty members of the committee in charge of arrangements for "Chattanooga's Greatest Labor Day Celebration." The photo was snapped by a Times photographer on the courthouse lawn. Reading from left to right—they are every one 100 per cent. boosters for the big program, and are determined to give Chattanoogans one of the most enjoyable days in the history of the city. Members of the committee are: Geo. W. Perry, W. A. Witt, R. M. Cooke, T. R. Cuthbert, George Forbes, Charles Ziegler, W. E. Eckenrod, W. F. Lange, W. L. Wergin, W. L. Gardner, Tom Hall, M. A. Lichtenstetter, H. F. Brown, R. L. Malone, George Goode, H. Tarwater, Paul Aymon, William Keels, John T. Mahoney, Shelly Sands, W. F. Strickland, P. B. Garber, Joe Seibold, E. E. Crosby, E. E. McDaniels, M. H. Ortwein, G. W. Helms, T. N. Briggs, J. S. Ball, Taylor Buchanan, George Burns, James O'Connor, O. E. Cook, G. F. Chapin, Joe Dobbs, John Cotter, George Laws, Alvin Pfitzer, A. A. Golden, W. A. Hunt, Marion Henderson, E. G. Cherry, W. F. Storey, R. K. Sholtz, M. T. DeLong, Matt Gerlach, Gus Kraeger, D. D. Brewer, R. H. Jones, L. C. Gully, V. W. Hallmark, W. H. Brown, J. E. Carpenter, Abe Litz, Z. B. Bender, J. L. Carpenter, T. S. Rose, J. A. Bowman, Dick Burkes, John Dorst, J. W. Fuller, W. W. Kirkpatrick, Felix Hamil, John Blanton, J. G. Schrock, W. C. Vogt, Bert Pogue, H. A. Burnett, George Reynolds, T. M. Melton, Rudolph Olgiati.

McAlister's Shelby Chairman Defends Memphis Citizenship

Statement Declares "Die-Hards Raising Old Cry of Fraud, Perennial Alibi of Political Defeat"---Says Organization Was Responsible for Great Victory of Nashvillian, and Calls Patterson's Attitude "Poor Sportsmanship."

In the wake of a "mass meeting" said to have been attended by 163 people, including well-known republicans and state employes, called for the purpose of protesting against alleged frauds in the democratic state primary last week, comes a statement from McAlister headquarters in Memphis, which reviews the election and points out some facts in connection with the attempt to have the nomination of Hill McAlister voided and Lewis Pope declared the democratic standard-bearer.

The die-hards are "raising the old cry of fraud, perennial alibi of political defeat," the statement declares, and the citizenship of Memphis and Shelby county is defended against the allegations of "a few disgruntled followers of Patterson and the partisan newspapers."

The statement, signed by L. R. Hawley, chairman of the McAlister Shelby headquarters, makes interesting reading, and is passed on for the information of our readers:

"The daily newspapers in Memphis are dying hard after a strenuous fight against McAlister and are raising the old cry of fraud, perennial alibi of a political defeat.

"However, these newspapers and the people know that every ward in Memphis and every district in Shelby county was thoroughly and systematically organized for weeks in behalf of Mr. McAlister's candidacy. They know that citizens were personally interviewed by ward and district representatives of the McAlister campaig ncommittee and were acquainted with the splendid qualifications of the candidate for whom they worked.

"Thieves make no such preparations to honestly acquire something they intend to steal.

"No less than 588 ward and district meetings were held. Nearly 200 rallies, downtown street corner meetings and radio talks were presented, in which more than 100 voluntary speakers, working night and day, carried Mr. McAlister's message directly to

(Continued on Last Page)

Overton-Fentress County Miners Hold Line, Says Williams

Effort on the part of mine operators in Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee, to enforce starvation wages upon workers have not as yet succeeded, although many of the miners' families have been forced to appeal to fellow-trades unionists and sympathetic neighboring farmers to prevent actual hunger, according to Ben Williams, representative in District 19 of the United Mine Workers of America, who was a visitor in Chattanooga this week.

Mr. Williams recalled that recently an agreement with the operators expired, and although even under the contract constant appeals to charity were necessary to keep the miners' families from suffering, the operators demanded a still further wage cut and the imposition of more onerous conditions. The mine workers are said to have concluded that if they must starve to death they might as well be at home with their families instead of piling up profits for their employers while starvation was in process. The mines are closed.

The committee in charge of the situation has issued an appeal for financial aid to brother trades unionists in this territory, in which it is stated they fully realize that most organizations are having troubles of their own in these piping times of prosperity, but calling attention to the fact that the miners of Overton and Fentress counties are battling for the salvation of hundreds of thousands, indirectly, and urging that all possible assistance be given them.

A copy of this appeal which Mr. Williams gave to The Labor World reads as follows:

To the Members of Organized Labor —Greeting:

We are hereby appealing in behalf of the coal miners and their families of Overton and Fentress counties, Tennessee, and urge you to give serious attention to this appeal.

The miners of Crawford, Twinton, Davidson and Wilder are 100 per cent organized into the United Mine Workers of America. This should not be confused with the so-called National Miners union, which is a communistic organization with headquarters in Moscow, Russia.

The Overton and Fentress miners waged a battle in 1931 against the vicious yellow dog contract, and were successful in spite of the opposition, with the result that the so-called "open-shoppers" were routed and a 100 per cent union agreement made with the operators.

This contract expired June 8 of this year, and a new agreement was negotiated with the Briar Hill collieries, satisfactory to both employers and employes, but for some unexplained reason this has never been signed. The Fentress Coal company and the Davidson Coal company refused to consider the same contract, and instead served notice on the miners that a 20 per cent reduction in wages would be put into effect. The miners had previously been forced to accept two cuts—one 15 per cent and one 10 per cent—within a period of six months, with no guarantee of number of days to be worked per week. They acknowledged that

(Continued on Last Page)

GIVEN JUICY PLUM

I. J. GARDNER

TIMES FOREMAN GETS PROMOTION

I. J. Gardner Named Production Manager by Morning Paper—Son Also Elevated.

Recognition of the ability of I. J. Gardner, for the past forty years foreman of the composing room of the Chattanooga Times, came on Aug. 1 in the form of a promotion which gives to the "old-timer" the duties and title of production manager of the morning paper, with supervision over five departments—the composing room, stereotype department, mail and press rooms and engraving department.

During the four decades in which Mr. Gardner has had charge of the composing room of the Times, that paper has become generally recognized as one of the most readable and typographically clean publications in the country, and the printing fraternity regards the composing room as among the best with respect to arrangement, equipment and sanitation. I. J. Gardner, Jr., it is announced, will assume the duties of the foremanship vacated by his father.

I. J. Gardner, Sr., is one of the oldest members, in point of service, in Chattanooga Typographical union, having been active in the councils of No. 89 in the early days of that organization when the struggle for a foothold required a cool head, firm determination and a willingness to make any sacrifice for the future of the craft. He served as secretary of No. 89, as well as in other official capacities.

Mr. Gardner enters upon the duties of his new position with the well-wishes of his fellow craftsmen, and The Labor World bespeaks for him a highly successful career in the "official family" of the morning paper.

Another promotion which was announced in connection with the above was the elevation of W. G. Foster to the position of managing editor of the Times. "Bill" has been on the staff of the paper for lo! these many years, and is universally liked by members of the printing fraternity.

Congratulations are the order of the day.

National Short-Week Conference Appears Practically Certain

May Follow Meetings of Small Groups—A. F. of L. Declaration for 30-Hour, 5-Day Unit at Atlantic City "In All Probability" to Be Realized by Presidential Summons to Session.

Washington, Aug. 9.—America is on the eve of a national industrial conference in which labor will have a voice and which will give industry its fullest opportunity to form plans for working out its own way toward stability through universal adoption of a shorter work-week.

At the hour of this writing official announcement of the calling of the conference has not been made, but an authority close to the source of information stated to International Labor News Service that "in all probability" such a conference will be summoned within a few days.

Follows A. F. of L. Plans.

The conference, if summoned as expected, will carry into effect the declaration adopted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its Atlantic City meeting three weeks ago.

Almost immediately following adoption of that declaration, asking the president to summon a national conference for promotion of the shorter work-week, the New England council swung into vigorous action, headed by Gov. Winant, of New Hampshire, and having in its membership a representative of every building trades council of New England as well as representatives of some of the state federations.

More Group Sessions.

Representatives of the New England council came to Washington and conferred with Secretary of Labor Doak and Secretary of Commerce Lamont. These conferences served to open discussion on something leading to a national scale and will be succeeded by other relatively small conferences before the big national conference is held and which should mark a decisive change in national trend.

President Hoover has declared his support of the five-day week and it has been adopted in the department of labor and in some of the independent governmental agencies, though its value has been partly destroyed by a ruling of Comptroller McCarl, whose dictates are beyond the control or modifications of any governmental agency, including the president.

It is regarded as certain that the position of labor in favor of shortening the work-week to create employment and spread buying power will gain immensely by the projected conference.

CALL MEETING OF COMMITTEE MONDAY NIGHT

A meeting of the general Labor Day committee is called for Monday night at Central Labor hall. Paul J. Aymon, chairman, stated Thursday that the program is assuming definite shape, and new features are being added daily.

The great list of stellar attractions planned, he said, requires co-operation of every trades unionist in the city, and Mr. Aymon said any union man, even though he has not been named on the committee, is not only invited but urged to attend the meeting Monday night and lend his co-operation in arranging for the great day.

Zeke Witt Has A Mashed Knee

W. A. "Zeke" Witt, painter, decorator, paperhanger, farmer and master of barbecue, is nursing a badly smashed kneecap at his home somewhere east of Brainerd, and W. R. "Wally" Brown, bricklayer and farmer, is hiding somewhere in the Smoky mountains as a result. According to Zeke, it happened something like this:

Mr. Witt owns an ancient small truck of a popular make, which he uses for hauling ladders, scaffolds, wallpaper, garden truck and kids. This family bus, being somewhat temperamental, suffered an attack of nerves and refused to perform. So Zeke, after mature consideration, called into consultation Wally, a brother trades unionist, and the two planned to make Lizzie go or take her apart and see what made the wheels fail to go 'round. Heading her for a stone wall, Wally took the throttle while Zeke spun the crank. "Put 'er in neutral," yelled Zeke. Wally stepped on the wrong pedal and Zeke was pinned against the wall. "I thought it was a modern automobile," says Wally. "Bricklayers should stick to bricklaying," says Zeke.

Constable-Elect Thanks Friends

W. H. "Bill" Brown, who won the race for constable in the Fourth district at the election last Thursday, requested The Labor World to express his appreciation for interest shown by his trade union friends in the contest.

Mr. Brown, who is a charter member of Local 145, Stage Employes, defeated his opponent by some 200 votes.

LABOR DAY RALLY PLANNED BY SAVANNAH UNIONS

Savannah, Ga. — The Savannah Trades and Labor assembly, following a custom of some years standing, plans a state-wide celebration on Labor Day and has invited all central bodies in Georgia to join them. The governments of Savannah city and county, the chamber of commerce and practically all civic and fraternal organizations are co-operating with the assembly to make the celebration a memorable success.

"Our plans," said A. W. Thiot, secretary of the assembly, "include a monster parade with floats, for which prizes will be offered, and a dinner at the municipal stadium at which all unemployed men and their families will be fed free. Negotiations are also under way to bring a speaker of national reputation here to address the vast crowd we are making preparations to entertain."

BAD LIGHTING COSTLY.

Services of 125,000 workers are lost yearly at a cost to industry of $150,000,000 and an unknown cost to the victims by accidents due to bad lighting, department of labor finds. Less than a quarter of fifty million lights in industry are installed to stop glare and the estimate is that 40 per cent of workers have poor vision as a result.

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NEIL J. CROWLEY Manager

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part XI

[illegible]
—Peabody.

What part should religion have in the affairs of my everyday life?

There has probably never been an age in history since Jesus walked among men which would compare with the present [illegible] in its unwillingness to answer this question either pro or con. The characteristic attitude of our age toward religion—and of course by "religion" refer principally to the Christian faith—is not that of renunciation of all religion, which has marked certain periods of human history in bygone days; nor is it one of deep-rooted zealousness for the cause of Jesus Christ, which in times past gave birth to a very large part of the outward spirit, ideals and working program of the historical and visible Christian church. The present age is marked by an attitude of indifference—an indifference which is neither friendly nor antagonistic, cold nor hot, reproachful nor lauding.

WM. L. MOSS

From a diagnostic standpoint I feel certain I can give you the cause and origin of this loss of desire to commune with God. Slowly, but just as surely [illegible] These have been gradually replaced with a systematic formality, narrowness [illegible] despair.

[illegible] spiritual companionship [illegible] God [illegible] abundance of [illegible] fact, [illegible] day He when Jesus offers to men in His vision of the Father's kingdom! He looked at life from above, saw its great [illegible] and [illegible] to see because of [illegible] narrow breadth [illegible] its relations, causes and effects is part of a Divine plan. From the viewpoint of Jesus' teaching, then, He saw all human life dedicated to follow the will of the Father as the

One far-off, divine event
Toward which the whole of creation moves.

To this end and for the accomplishment of this Divine purpose Jesus went to preach.

What part should religion have in the affairs of my everyday life? "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," said Jesus. His answer is, in effect, that every part of our everyday life should be touched by religion, for His words just quoted point to no inclusive boundaries nor limitations of time when He is not willing to have spiritual companionship with us.

What Next!

New York's port operations are designed to eliminate the last possible man and operation. Rail to truck to ship transfers are all but automatic. While depression stalks the jobless man machinery adds to his ranks.

DETROIT ON 5-DAY WEEK

All Detroit city employes this week went on a five-day week under a new city ordinance. Earnings are reduced.

An Unemployment Conference

A conference to end unemployment by universal application of the 30-hour week seems assured. There have been some and there will be more preliminary conferences. Labor has been and will be consulted.

This is a prospect of tremendous importance, above all partisan considerations. There will be tremendous obstacles in the way. Some will find their immediate advantage in the long week and they will not find it easy to see into the future. Industries will balk and sputter and ponder their ledgers. The power of persuasion will bring many to the support of the short week. The fear of public condemnation will force others to the same view. One great weakness will be shown at the outset—the weakness of trying to inaugurate a universal program without universal organization.

What retribution employers have brought upon themselves by their blind, stupid and greedy opposition to the unionization of labor!

They are themselves but poorly organized. And here is need for complete organization on every hand.

But the battle must continue. The best must be made of the instruments at hand.

The 30-hour week must be pushed with the same vigor and determination that wins wars. If it be said that perhaps we stand at the threshold of a new economic era, perhaps it is not saying too much. Certainly a national effort to at once reduce the work-week to thirty hours is something the like of which has never been before.

Charity Relief for Jobless

Private charity utterly fails as an adequate method to relieve the distress caused by unemployment.

Although this fact is well known to those familiar with the situation, there are still some who continue to harp on the necessity of local charity organizations taking care of the unemployed and their dependents.

An illustration of the failure of charity is found in a report made to the executive committee of the mayor's employment and relief committee of Wilmington, Del., by Mrs. B. N. Norton, in charge of the issuance of food orders for the committee.

"The item of fuel for cooking and lighting is becoming a far greater problem than heretofore," Mrs. Norton said. "Many families are having to eat delicatessen food due to the absence of any fuel for cooking. Such food is more expensive than prepared in the home, but there is no leeway to increase the grocery order accordingly.

"Until July 16 we adhered to the scale of food relief which we adopted a month ago, and is $1.50 per week for one person, $2.50 for two persons, $3.50 for three persons, up to $5.00 for five persons, when the scale changes, adding 50 cents per person per week up to $7.50, which is the maximum. It now looks as though we must 'cut our cost to fit the cloth' in order to live within present budget allowance.

"This will mean a scaling down of this table probably to one-half. This thought is very depressing to the caseworker in the unit who has to explain to the individual with no income that we know people should not be expected to live on that amount, but when there are so many people in need and only so much money to go round we are forced to apportion it that way. * * *

"It takes more imagination than the average person possesses to realize what it means to be absolutely dependent upon a food rationing program such as we must carry on at the present time. It means that not only is there insufficient food in many cases, but there is no ice to keep the baby's milk from souring, no money to buy the baby a new bottle if he breaks it, or to provide mercurochrome or iodine if Johnny cuts his finger. Many of the common ordinary necessities of life are entirely eliminated."

It was stated that the food orders issued by the relief committee are made possible by weekly contributions from 11,652 families who are endeavoring to maintain the principle that the citizens of Wilmington will provide for the needs of their own jobless and destitute people.

The 11,652 families are probably contributing to the limit of their abilities. But when one reads Mrs. Norton's statement that despite their generosity the rations for the destitute jobless are $5 a week for a family of five, which means "insufficient food in many cases," and "no ice for the baby's milk," while "many of the common ordinary necessities of life are entirely eliminated," it is plain as day that [illegible] relief in Wilmington cannot cope with the situation.

The [illegible] situation in Wilmington is duplicated in every industrial center in the United States. It is a situation that should be promptly corrected.

The [illegible] of destitute jobless and their families throughout the United States must be supported according to decent living standards. To compel them to live on the pitiful rations furnished in Wilmington and similar communities is not a credit to American institutions. It is an insult to the millions of self-respecting, able-bodied workers whom our employers deny the right to earn a living.

Much of the wealth these workers produced in the past is now owned by many of the very people whose business in our industrial system is to accumulate as their own property the wealth produced largely by labor. This unjust accumulation of wealth is a fundamental reason why it should be taken by taxation in every community to whatever extent may be necessary to sustain the jobless and their families decently pntil the employers get enough sense to adopt nationally the five-day week and shorten the work day until all of our eleven million unemployed are put to work and the need for relief funds abolished.

Employer-Controlled Welfare Work

Employer welfare schemes were strongly criticized in a report by the general council of the British Trades Union congress. The council found that in many instances the employers use welfare work as a weapon against organized labor, and reached the general conclusion that it is weakening the unions.

While the council did not object to welfare schemes as such "if they are run in conjunction with trade unionism," it declared that "definite exception should be taken to any tendency to regard these schemes as an alternative to trade unionism."

The report specifically stressed the injurious effects on labor of employer-dominated education, recreation, health work, group insurance, and profit-sharing.

On health work the report pointed out that, as medical treatment becomes more and more highly developed in every separate firm, "it is bound to retard progress towards that unified system of complete and adequate national health service which must be regarded as ideal."

Although admitting that employer-controlled educational and recreative facilities may be beneficial to those for whom they are provided, the council said "their ultimate effect on trade union organization"—and therefore on the workers' power to safeguard and improve their conditions—"is more questionable."

Workers, it was pointed out, "tend to look to the firm as the organization which is holding them together and looking after their interests, instead of the union."

"Sports organization," the report said, "gives the employer a splendid foundation for seducing the workers from their unionist ideals by the insinuation that since employer and employed are good fellows together their real interests are exactly similar."

The council was especially critical of works friendly societies and group insurance. It declared that group insurance is frequently confined to nonunionists and that surrender of trade union membership has been made a condition of forming some works friendly societies.

Profit-sharing and thrift—two outstanding features of employer welfare work—drew specific condemnation from the general council. These, it was stated, have the worst effect on trade union organization, "as it is just this matter of financial security which is bound by its nature to be the greatest ideal of the workers."

"It is obvious," the report pointed out, "that the more financial interest the workers are induced to have in the firm the greater will be their reluctance to endanger in any way the firm's profit-sharing activities."

"Schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership," the report declared, "tend to keep the workers tied forever to the same firm. The workers in these schemes gain an illusory share of control, plus a small percentage above earnings. They lose in that there would be great pressure to avoid strikes and speed up production, from the surplus of which the company really gets the lion's share, and the ultimate effect on the workers is to impair labor solidarity."

The Reds as Bank Wreckers

However surprising it may be to the United States department of justice or to some of the apologists for communism, it is no surprise that communists have been found out in a whispering campaign to cause bank failures. If anything about it is surprising it is that it hasn't come sooner.

Long ago it was clear that the reds had a program of attacking the credit institutions of the United States and there was reason to assume that the plan also contemplated an attack on the currency itself through a flood of counterfeit money.

There are those who still fail to understand that communism knows no responsibility to any code of ethics known to non-communists. The first obligation of a communist is to wage war on capitalism, and there are no limits to the methods, except that they must succeed. The only crime is to fail.

Whispering campaigns against banks are difficult to trace and hard to stop. President Frank Lee, of the Mt. Vernon Savings bank in Washington, took about the only possible course when he went into print to denounce and challenge whisperers. With a sound bank behind him he felt that the wise thing to do was to drag the whole campaign of slander into the open. Results proved him right.

It will be surprising if the communists do not attempt other desperate and scurrilous methods of attack on the present order. They have no desire to correct it and save it. They are its avowed foes to the death. And yet, while they commit their depredations they expect its protection.

The best defense against communism is sound sense and a real understanding of the danger. If there were half the alertness against the propaganda of communism that there is in its behalf all would be well. But since there is not we may expect more red machinations. The communist machine will balk at no measure that seems likely to succeed in the war to destroy democratic civilization.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Number of those preparing to be teachers has increased 105 per cent in the last ten years.

Farm prices have gained some, cotton prices have risen a bit and there are some other good signs for the week. Also the index shows a strong rise in price of New York bank stocks.

Paraguay mobilizes, Bolivia mobilizes, shooting has begun in South America's latest outbreak over the Gran Chaco. In a sense it is the Polish question again, Bolivia demanding an outlet to the sea.

Hitler doubles his reichstag strength, but fails to win anything like a majority. German democracy still trembles and the International Federation of Trade Unions calls on all workers to rally to its support.

Ten states supplied nearly 80 per cent of the income tax receipts of the federal government in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, according to a statement just issued by the U. S. treasury. Collections totaled $844,200,000 in these states. Receipts in all states aggregated $1,057,900,000.

Car Men Adopt Six-Hour Day

Portland, Ore.—On its own initiative and to forestall plans for layoffs the street car men's union here took a referendum vote on inauguration of the six-hour day. It carried by a heavy majority, whereupon the union opened negotiations with the company, resulting in establishment of a six-hour day.

The company had planned, as an economy measure, to lay off many platform men and inspectors by rerouting and extension of the use of one-man cars.

The shorter day prevents the proposed lay-offs.

B L & K R

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Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the attitude of labor toward the Ku Klux Klan?

A.—In 1922 and again in 1923 the A. F. of L. convention denounced the klan as an interference with liberty and a menace to the labor movement.

* * *

Q.—Is the term "open shop" properly used when used to designate a non-union shop?

A.—It is not. The only proper terms to use are "union shop" and "non-union shop," except that the non-union shop may be designated as an anti-union shop. But "closed" and "open" are customarily misused. Labor does not and cannot close any shop to non union workers. Labor can and does say that if non-union workers are employed the union workers will cease work. If there is any truly closed shop it is the shop whose doors are closed to union men by the owner or owners.

Five thousand individual gardens are producing this year in New York for the unemployed. Land was mostly given by industrial concerns.

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Notice Labor Day Committee

The following Trades Unionists, members of the General Labor Day Committee, are urged to be present at a general meeting

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, AT 7:30
Central Labor Hall

Geo. W. Perry	T. N. Briggs	L. C. Gully
W. A. Witt	J. S. Ball	V. W. Hallmark
R. M. Cooke	Taylor Buchanan	W. H. Brown
T. R. Cuthbert	George Burns	J. E. Carpenter
George Forbes	James O'Conner	Abe Litz
Charles Ziegler	O. E. Cook	Z. B. Bender
W. E. Eckenrod	G. F. Chapin	J. L. Carpenter
W. F. Lange	Joe Dobbs	T. S. Rose
W. L. Wergin	John Cotter	J. A. Bowman
W. L. Gardner	George Laws	Dick Burkes
A. C. Kamin	Alvin Pfitzer	John Dorst
Tom Hall	A. A. Golden	J. W. Fuller
William Keels	W. A. Hunt	W. W. Kirkpatrick
John T. Mahoney	Marion Henderson	Felix Hamil
Shelly Sands	E. G. Cherry	John Blanton
W. F. Strickland	W. F. Storey	J. G. Schrock
P. B. Garber	R. K. Sholtz	W. C. Vogt
Joe Seibold	M. T. DeLong	Bert Pogue
E. E. Crosby	Matt Gerlach	H. A. Burnett
E. E. McDaniels	Gus Kraeger	George Reynolds
M. H. Ortwein	D. D. Brewer	T. M. Melton
G. W. Helms	R. H. Jones	Rudolph Olgiati
George Goode	H. Tarwater	M. A. Lichtenstetter
		H. F. Brown

An invitation is extended to all local Trades Unionists.

PAUL J. AYMON,
General Chairman.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

...or Labor World.
...I wish to announce my candidacy ...position of chief judge of the ...ffy contest to be held on Labor ...y at Warner park, subject to the ...ination of the Central Labor com...ittee. I am announcing early to ...id the rush. I believe I am better ...alified for this important duty to ...e city than any other as I have ...g been a good judge of feminine ...erry and pulchritude. If I am ...osen, and have the appointment of ...y assistants, I will name both the ...itor of The Labor World, an expert ...dimples, and Bully Blair, former ...known "4-H" boy, whose judg...nt of calves has long been cele...ated.
...Hoping to receive your kindly sup...rt, I am,

HANDSOME HAL,
the Ex-Pipe-Fixer.

P. S.—Who is going to tell any ...estant she is disqualified for be...over 30? Not me!

Last week, in your "Take It or ...ve It Column," you cast some ...aragus on some of our well-...ning citizens about their appar...t inconsistency in building bird ...ses and bird baths in their yards, ...n providing the kids with BB air ...s. I fail to see any inconsistency ...this in the present circumstances, ...n our citizens are using every ...ans on earth to find something to ... (See "With the Electricians," ...e date, paragraphs 8 and 9, as to ...e of the methods some folks use ...o do that!) Didn't you know that ...n English sparrows are good to ...t in sufficient quantity to make a ...? And they're about the only ...ds that will use the baths and bird ...ses. How do you know the kids ...e not provided with airguns simply ...prevent the sparrows from taking ...session of the bird houses? Right ...w, I confess that I wouldn't mind ...ving a broiled jaybird on toast for ...r dinner, provided I had a good bot...e of old-fashioned good cold beer to ...e with it!

* * *

You know, the more I think about ...e more I am inclined to think ...t maybe that "sales tax" idea ...ght be a good idea after all, for ...u know, and I know that, after all, ...t us, old Vox Pop, his family and ...latives, being "ulitmate consumers," ...o have the tax to pay in the long ...n. It is passed right along down ...to us. Gayly and with much snick...ing at how easy it (and we) are, I ...t the brilliant idea that if that ...les tax" plan had been adopted ...n they first wanted to do so, all of us would have, long ago, gotten plenty d—d mad enough to have stopped all that extravagant foolishness at Washington, Nashville and other places. Think it over and see if you don't think I am right about it (as usual!).

* * *

I am enclosing a small goofy pome in this, with a request that you have John Mahoney or John Patty of WDOD set it to music (?). Jazz, of course, that's all the so-called music either of them know, I am afraid. The "electrically transcribed" selections that John Patty broadcasts give me an "inorganic" pain in my neck, that even two doses of his celebrated remedy for "inorganic pains" utterly fail to eradicate! It is very sad and distressing! But, since the "St. Louis Blues" have become a recognized "masterpiece" of music, and George Gersheim is recognized as a "musical genius," I have about lost hope for modern music. But I thank the Lord for Walter Damrosch, Vincent Lorez and some others who broadcast real music! And most fervently do I thank the Lord for radio, so I may "tune out" the junk and find something with music, as well as "rhythm" in it. An African jungle drum corps has plenty of "rhythm", but that's music only to the savage!

* * *

POME

By Handsome Hal.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleas were
white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
those fleas were sure to show.
They followed her to school of course,
as I regret to tell,
They learned a lot, I must confess,
but never learned to spell.
The scholars chided poor Mary for
bringing fleas to school,
The fleas remained, because the school
was cool;
And in course of time these educated
fleas
Secured an engagement, on Brodway,
if you please!

Glass Industry Reduces Wages

Atlantic City.—Through conference and agreement a 10 per cent wage cut has been ordered into effect in National Glass Manufacturers' association plants. The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States, in session with the employers here, agreed to the new pay status. Automatic machine department workers will take a slightly heavier cut. The conference indorsed modification of the Volstead act.

WAGE RATE RESTORED

India Tire and Rubber at Akron has increased pay of 400 factory workers and 50 office workers 20 per cent. This restores the rate as it stood prior to a cut in January.

The People's Building & Loan Association

Of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement June 30, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$ 992.34	Due instalment stockholders	$ 61,776.00
Mortgage Loans	64,750.00	Due instalment stockholders for divid'ds	11,171.39
Interest, Premium, etc., in arrears	2,926.15	Due loan stockholders	18,655.84
Book Loans	8,501.00	Due loan stockholders for dividends	2,438.40
Book Loan Interest	203.43	Paid-up stock	6,900.00
Mortgage Notes and Interest	5,675.15	Release money	9.00
Real Estate	21,995.69	Reserve for taxes—Real Estate $179.83	
Taxes and Insurance Advanced	581.43	State tax 178.00	357.83
Penalties	376.45	Surplus	1,773.18
Furniture	80.00	Reserve	3,000.00
	$106,081.64		$106,081.64

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR ONE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1931		$ 5,176.13
Fines	$ 34.67	
Interest received	3,306.20	
Loans repaid on stock	710.00	
Notes receivable paid	602.83	
Payments on investment stock	12,408.00	
Payments on loan stock	6,450.18	
Premiums	1,653.07	
Rents received	225.70	
Taxes repaid	98.16	
Interest in arrears	592.69	
Interest on book loans	333.34	
Cash — Bank exchange	33.90	26,348.74
		$31,524.87

DISBURSEMENTS:		
Instalment stock matured	$ 2,705.00	
Profits on instalment stock matured	736.40	
Instalment stock withdrawn	14,228.00	
Profits on instalment stock withdrawn	1,754.53	
Prepaid and paid up stock	3,800.00	
Interest on paid up stock	377.06	
Insurance charged to real estate	12.00	
Taxes advanced	621.11	
Insurance advanced	45.10	
Taxes and fees paid state	197.50	
Advertising	10.80	
Printing, stationery and postage	9.22	
Insurance charged against rent	176.53	
Salaries of officers	300.00	
Taxes charged against rent	170.80	
Taxes charged to real estate	777.33	
Foreclosure costs	417.64	
Sundry expenses	343.51	30,532.53
		$ 992.34

Officers and Board of Directors

L. C. ORR, President Star Laundry—President
JOHN J. MAHONEY, Chairman of Board of Directors of the American Trust & Banking Company—Vice-President
NEIL J. CROWLEY, President Intertype Composing Co.—Secretary
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W. D. MOON, Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys—Attorney
J. V. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Clerk to General Auditor, American Railway Express Company.

HIGH POINT STRIKE ENDS IN VICTORY FOR WORKERS

Joint Committee Reaches Amicable Agreement and Spontaneous Walkout of 6,000 Piedmont Workers Ends—Program Calls for Further Inquiry and Final Review of Rates—Walkouts in Other Mills.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

High Point, N. C., Aug. 9.—The wheels are turning again in twenty-three of this city's hosiery mills. A compromise settlement was reached when Gov. O. Max Gardner dashed in here from Raleigh to act in the role of mediator. Approximately 6,000 workers who staged a spontaneous rebellion two weeks ago in protest of sharp wage cuts went back to their machines Monday morning.

The 620 men and women who are wont to toil in the Adams-Millis full fashioned hosiery mill here have been unable to get a satisfactory settlement out of the numerous conferences they have held with officials of that plant. They are out on strike and indicate their intention of staying out until severe wage cut orders issued several weeks ago are rescinded.

Fight for Living Wage.

The fight for "a living wage" is still in progress at the Highland Cotton mill, which is part of the series of textile plants owned and operated by the Adams-Millis interests. The poles are about as near together as the workers and management appear to be this week, and no early settlement is in sight.

Walkouts of workers in industrial plants of this section are of almost daily occurrence as the "cheap" labor of Piedmont North Carolina is asked to become even cheaper. Many points are affected and interest and concern over the prospect of the apparently unorganized but nevertheless determined uprising of southern labor against low wages has assumed national proportions. It is believed that anxiety over the effect a prolonged strike of the thousand hosiery mill operatives of this city would have in inspiring other wage protest demonstrations precipitated Gov. Gardner's sudden part in the strike here.

Protest Is Peaceful.

The spontaneous rebellion against cheap wages and further drastic cuts in wages that have long been too meager has been conspicuous for the absence of disorder. It has also been impressive because of the determination and unity of the striking operatives in almost every instance.

A storm of protest and condemnation has followed the sending of the bulk of the highway patrol force to the strike area to preserve order. Organized labor groups of the state have been engaged for days in lodging formal protests with government officials. Editorial criticism has been sufficiently vigorous to attract more than passing attention. A political bomb shell has been exploded in the political arena. Its repercussions will probably cost E. B. Jeffress, chairman of the recently created North Carolina highway commission, the nomination for governor in 1936. The Greensboro publisher has long cherished an ambition to take up his residence in the executive mansion, and the present administration has indicated its willingness to aid and abet the Jeffress candidacy.

Danger in Armed Force.

But the sending of the "patterrollers" to High Point to break a strike when they are needed to police the traffic of North Carolina's several million dollar road system means breakers ahead for the "man who would be king." Labor will have plenty of support in its protest. Tar Heel citizens see dangers in the concentration of authority in an armed and trained state highway patrol organization that may be ordered in to police men and women who have violated no law.

Salisbury, N. C.—Employes, some 300 of them, staged a walkout in protest against drastic wage cuts at the Salisbury Cotton mill here recently. It was learned that the cuts amounted in some instances to 50 per cent. Claude S. Morris is general manager of the mill, one of the group belonging to the Cone interests of Greensboro.

Printers' Wage To Arbitration

Cincinnati.—Arbitration will be the next step in the newspaper printers' wage situation here. Union No. 3 and the publishers have been deadlocked since May 1, publishers asking a 10 per cent cut, the union standing for a $3 weekly raise and reduced hours. It is expected arbitrators will be chosen soon.

14 States Vote Down Lame Ducks

Washington.—With West Virginia and Pennsylvania the latest to ratify, the Norris constitutional amendment to end lame duck sessions of congress has now been ratified by fourteen states. Thirty-six states must ratify to write the amendment into the constitution.

HOLLYWOOD PLANE PILOTS ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Airplane pilots employed by the Hollywood motion picture studios, assistant directors and script clerks, scenic artists and costumers and a group of allied employes informed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session here that they had formed a strong organization and asked the federation's assistance in negotiating contracts governing their crafts.

It was also reported that the "stunt" men employed by the studios were organizing a union and that they planned to ask for a charter direct from the federation.

One of their grievances was reported to be that "outsiders" had invaded their field with offers to risk their necks in staged automobile accidents and thrilling "leaps for life" in airplanes for a mere $5 a stunt.

Chattanooga Valley Masons Planning Great Program for Aug. 18

The Masons of the Chattanooga valley are planning an old-fashioned basket picnic to be held at Lake Winnepesaukah Aug. 18, from 1 p.m. to nine, or later. Committees report that the attendance will be far in excess of the one held last year.

The picnic committee has a very fine program worked out, and the prize committee, headed by George Fletcher, reports a large number of prizes already for the entertainment committee, headed by Alex Rankin, and the program committee, whose chairman for Tennessee is Frank Meacham, and for Georgia, Thomas D. Ridley and Sergeant E. Thomas. There are some very valuable prizes to be awarded, especially the grand or attendance prize.

The refreshment committee, headed by Homer Carr, reports something that will be of interest to most every one. They will have several hundred watermelons cooled for several days before the picnic, and it will be a real watermelon cutting. This will take place between 6 and 9 o'clock.

The contests between Miss Georgia and Miss Tennessee, in interest of the widows' and orphans' homes of the two states, will be something a little different from the usual contests along this line. Sergeant E. Thomas, of Georgia, and Floyd Haggard, of Tennessee, have this feature in charge and anticipate it to be a big success.

There will be amusement for every one, and there are something like fifteen different amusements at Lake Winnepesaukah, which will have prizes for the best scores on that day, and the games and contests to be put on by the entertainment committee.

The committees are urging every one who possibly can to come at 1 p.m. and those who cannot be there at 1 to make arrangements to be there at 6 with a large basket of eats.

The picnic is being sponsored by the Chattanooga Valley club for Masons only, and is an organization composed of Master Masons of north Georgia, north Alabama and Tennessee. They have done much good already to bring about a closer fellowship among the different lodges in the Chattanooga valley, and are working for the good of all the Masonic fraternities throughout this section. It is a permanent organizaiton and its main purpose is charity relief work. They are at this time sponsoring the Lookout-Masonic Charity Baseball Game and Field day, to be held at Engel Stadium Sept. 12.

The Chattanooga Valley club committee, assisted by Joe Engel and Secretary Emerson, have plans laid now for a real entertainment on Sept. 12. There will be a number of prizes awarded on that day and an attendance prize of an automobile to the holder of the lucky number.

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QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of* **Black-Draught**

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, *give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.*

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Union Label of Stove Mounters

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Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

United Leather Workers Union Label

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on June 25th, 1929, N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi conveyed to the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee, as Trustee, the real estate hereinafter described to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein mentioned; which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book D, volume 24, page 521 et seq. and is here referred to; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust and the holder of the said indebtedness has made demand on the Trustee to foreclose said deed of trust by advertisement and sale, in pursuance of its terms and provisions for payment of the said secured indebtedness;

NOW THEREFORE, the said Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, as Trustee as aforesaid will, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932,

in front of the Court House door in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and within the legal hours of sale offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the real estate described in and conveyed by said deed of trust which is described as follows:

Lying and being in the Second District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"The Southwest part of Lot No. 2, Tolley & Quinn's Subdivision of the Cline Farm, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, page 27 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast line of the County Road, said point being located 74 feet southwestwardly from the corner between Lots 2 and 3, said point being also the southwest corner of the property conveyed by N. W. Westbrook and Paul J. Kruesi to Samuel R. Rogers and wife, Ethel S. Rogers, by deed dated May 4, 1929; thence southwestwardly along the southeast line of said County Road 72.7 feet, more or less, to the corner between Lots 1 and 2 of said subdivision; thence southeastwardly along the line between said Lots Nos. 1 and 2 to the south line of said subdivision; thence eastwardly along the south line of said subdivision to another corner of the property conveyed to Samuel R. Rogers and wife, Ethel S. Rogers, by deed warranty above mentioned; thence northwestwardly along the southwest line of said Rogers property and parallel with the line between Lots 2 and 3 in said subdivision to the point of beginning."

Said sale will be made for payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the title to the property as believed to be good, but the undersigned will sell as Trustee only.

This July 21st, 1932.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.
By E. L. Underwood, Vice-President.

8-12

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Finance Acceptance Company of Chattanooga, Inc., vs. Grace Hamby and B. T. Hamby
Before M. L. Mulkey, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are beyond the limits of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment has been issued on certain property of the defendants, and publication ordered; that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 619 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Tuesday, August 16, 1932, at 9 o'clock a.m., and make defense, or judgment will be taken for confessed, and the cause proceeded with ex parte.

This July 20, 1932.

M. L. MULKEY,
Justice of the Peace.

8-12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Beula Thompson and husband, A. M. Thompson, dated February, 1930, and recorded in Book R, Volume 26, page 500 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying notes each in the sum of ten dollars were executed for the real estate described in said Deed of Trust, and default having been made on the notes due respectively the one months of March, April, May and subsequent notes, 1932, said series of notes being payable monthly, the first one on or before March 1, 1930, and one each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid, and secured by said Deed of Trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days; and the owner and legal holder of said notes having demanded and requested foreclosure of said Deed of Trust, to satisfy the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, which originally consisted of said 82 notes and only a few of said series having been paid, I, S. S. Koons, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

within and during the legal hours of sale, at the West door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The north 50 feet of the east half of Lot No. 4, in Sharp and Owen's Addition, as plat of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. 1, page 39, and is hereby conveyed fronting 50 feet on the West line of Sharp Avenue, in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and extending westwardly, at a slightly oblique angle of uniform width, half way to Ryan Avenue. It is the same real estate conveyed by Bessie Edgmar and husband, L. R. Edgmar, to I. B. Koons, April 10, 1927, recorded in Book T, Vol. 21, page 172 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except taxes for 1932 but sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of July, 1932.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

8-12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Roy D. Thompson and wife, Mary J. Thompson, dated November 26th, 1931, and recorded in Book M, Volume 26, page 124 et seq. in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the three notes due respectively April, May and June, 1932, each note in the principal sum of ten dollars secured by said Deed of Trust, and owner and holder having demanded and requested foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of indebtedness, which originally consisted of twenty notes, only seven of which have been paid, I, A. L. Long, Trustee of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, will sell

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1932,

within and during the legal hours of sale at the West door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower and redemption the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots No. 1 and 2, in Block No. 55, East End Land Company's Addition, No. 1, as shown by the record in Plat Book 2, page 22 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being the same real estate conveyed to said R. D. Thompson and wife by Theodore L. Mackenzie, Trustee, as shown by the record of said deed of trust.

Said deed of trust warrants the title to be clear, free and unincumbered, except as to $450.00 held by said Mackenzie, Trustee, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of July, 1932.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

8-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47185
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Laura O. Simmons vs. Arthur V. Simmons

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Arthur V. Simmons is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of July, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

V. M. Zachary, Atty. 8-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47195
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Katie Florence Hughley vs. William Thomas Hughley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Thomas Hughley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of July, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

Snodgrass & Carrick, Attys. 8-19

MORE ABOUT WILLIAMS

(Continued from First Page)

coal prices would be no cheaper on the market.

Even under the union agreement the miners have not been able to make living wages, and have been compelled to live by aid from neighboring farmers and Red Cross flour. Low wages, fewer and fewer days' employment, company stores, the companies' "take offs" for doctors' bills, hospital, death funds and other things have made it so it is impossible for them to live under existing conditions, and they refused to accept the cut and were virtually locked out. The miners are now idle.

Now, brothers, we know that in these deplorable times nearly every craft is having trouble of its own, but these loyal union miners in Overton and Fentress counties are like a lost battalion fighting for their rights, and indirectly for the very lives of miners in Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky. A victory for them will be a victory for every miner in the southland. They are the only 100 per cent union miners in Tennessee, and aside from a few small companies in western Kentucky are the only 100 per cent organization south of the Ohio river.

They are appealing to you for funds, and any help, no matter how small, will be appreciated by them and their families.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mattye Wilson Heggie and husband, George W. Heggie, and Fred W. Wilson and wife, Estelle Green Wilson, dated March 27th, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 149 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land described as beginning on the North side of Vine Street two hundred ten (210) feet Eastwardly from the center of Douglas Street; thence Eastwardly along the North line of Vine Street fifty (50) feet; thence Northwardly at right angles parallel with Douglas Street one hundred forty-five (145) feet to the South line of an alley; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley fifty (50) feet; thence Southwardly parallel with Douglas Street one hundred forty-five (145) feet to the point of beginning, and being the same property conveyed by Robert N. Gillespie to Lou E. Wilson, by deed warranty dated Feb. 8, 1887, and registered Feb. 12, 1887, Z-2-698.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 28th day of July, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

8-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the_____day of_____ 1930, and acknowledged the 11th day of November, 1930, by A. J. HAWKINS and wife, AMANDA J. HAWKINS, to secure E. J. McDONALD a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in Book T. D. 11, Page 592 et seq., in the Register's Office of Rhea County, Dayton, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Tenessee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932,

the following described real estate in RHEA COUNTY, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone on a line running on top of the ridge and between the lands of Walter Rose and Mercer and the Hoge place in the 4th Civil District of Rhea County, Tennessee, known as Cravens's rose [illegible] north 57 degrees east to a stone; thence with the foot of the mountain [illegible] hundred and thirteen feet (113) to a stone; thence with the lines of the Hoge place, Watermore land, [illegible] & Mercer land, [illegible] degrees east 104 feet more or less to a stone; thence north [illegible] degrees east 14 feet to a hickory, thence [illegible] degrees east 24 feet to a sweetgum, [illegible] north 45 east 125 feet to a water [illegible] corner to A. J. Mackie. Thence with said Mackie line in a northwesterly direction [illegible] more or less to a White Oak at the foot of the mountain, thence in a southwardly direction with the foot of the mountain to A. H. Sparks corner at a spring at the foot of the mountain, thence eastwardly 565 feet more or less to the beginning, containing 21 acres more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 8th day of August, 1932.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.

Aug. 12, 19, 26, Sept. 2, 1932.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Satira Wimpey, dated September 25, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 310 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning on a point on the south side of East Eighth Street where the wooden fence between the houses now occupied by Will Wimpey and Jeff Henry joins the fence along the South side of East Eighth Street, which said point is sixty-five (65) feet, more or less, west of the Southwest corner of East Eighth Street and "E" Street; thence southwardly at right angles to East Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with said Street twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet; thence northwardly at right angles one hundred (100) feet to East Eighth Street; thence westwardly along said street to point of beginning, said lot being a part of Lot Number Sixteen (16), Block Number Nine (9), Foster's Subdivision.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 12th day of August, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

9-2

ANTHRACITE MINERS HAVE HELPED JOBLESS MEMBERS

Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 9.—Relief measures for the unemployed in this sector of the hard coal field are not entirely dependent on the outcome of the special legislative session, now in progress at Harrisburg. Local agencies have been at work for almost two years caring for the families of idle workers.

In the front of this movement was the United Mine Workers of America district organization in District No. 7, with headquarters in this city. As early as February, 1930, this branch of organized labor had foreseen the gathering storm due to idle time. Men employed at one closed colliery were provided for at that time by means of a 50 cents per month levy on the men who still had work. From that source over $20,000 was distributed in the calendar year of 1931.

Late in the fall of that same year the miners of the Hazelton region combined with the welfare agencies of the field in a community effort that raised over $100,000. Of this sum over $40,000 was contributed by the mines division of the community drive organization. It represented for the most part pay wage contributions by men who still had work at the mines.

Work Eases Situation.

Early in the present year there came the legislative enactment in the form of $10,000,000 for relief from state funds. This money is now nearing an end. Its distribution, however, has been so allocated as to care for the bulk of suffering families in this field until the end of October and possibly the end of November. The recent spurt in anthracite production has put many men back to work, and for a month, at least, they can be taken off the relief distributions and the way made for families who have applications in with the organization directing the state distribution. In the meantime continued levies from miners still at work permit the officials of that organization to tide over the gap with relief orders from the district special fund set up in this manner.

In connection with this statement of the status in the Hazelton field, the recent declaration of District President Michael Hartneady, of District No. 7, U. M. W. of A., made at a legislative hearing in Harrisburg, takes on new significance. At that hearing the leader of the miners, who acted to care for their fellows in the fashion outlined, declared that when the day came that the men of this city and vicinity could not get relief they would take the food from the stores. His statement was predicated on failure of relief measures as now operating.

At his office here President Hartneady, who has had the glare of publicity focused on him as a result of his Harrisburg statement, discussed the situation. "It was no idle boast on my part," he declared. "I have been variously misquoted and misrepresented in this matter. I did not threaten to march at once on the food stores of our community. In this field today, I feel there is not a single family starving. They will not be permitted to starve. Union and community united before the state acted. Now the state money is coming in promptly. When it looked like an empty treasury for us the state, a few days after I made this statement, forwarded the final Talbot fund to our county. The county commissioners sent it on to our local board quickly. And the total was much higher than all calculations previous had made for us.

"Of course I do not claim that the threat caused such prompt or generous action. But to my friends in the organized labor movement in the state, and outside of the state, I want it made clear that my declaration of taking food, after due inventory by the storekeeper, was not one of mere violence. I clearly stated at the time, although it was not so quoted, that I would personally lead such a move against food stores when all other efforts at getting relief had failed. And that will be the last resort on our part here. But as surely as every agency fails us, and people here want food, we will get it for them."

MORE ABOUT M'ALISTER

(Continued from First Page)

the people of Memphis and Shelby county.

"Thieves do not invite their prospective victims to gather in public places, in the glare of calcium lights, to be pleaded with through loud speakers, or to remain in their homes and listen to imporutnities over the radio, tog ive to Mr. McAlister votes which they expected to steal for him anyway.

"These newspapers and the people know that the McAlister campaign committee and E. H. Crump, personally, spent considerable money for paid advertisements (the only newspaper publicity available to Mr. McAlister), and for banners, cards, stickers, bands, hurdy-gurdies, picture show slides, etc., in order to keep Mr. McAlister's name and the things for which he stands before the people.

"Thieves do not spend a nickel to acquire what they expect to steal.

"These newspapers and the people know that McAlister headquarters enrolled in Memphis and Shelby county 10,000 women to support Mr. McAlister; that the Young Men's McAlister club was organized with a membership of 2,375; that the Young Ladies' McAlister club was formed, with a membership of 712; that the "Over 50" McAlister club, composed exclusively of men voters who are exempt from poll tax payment, was organized, with a membership of 6,250; that 80 per cent of the farmers, merchants and dairymen out in the county declared for McAlister.

"Thieves do not organize special groups of prospective victims as a preliminary to stealing something from them.

"These newspapers and the people know that there was registered at McAlister headquarters the names of 1,702 ex-service men who endorsed McAlister's candidacy; that practically all of the labor organizations and railroad brotherhoods, in meeting assembled, endorsed him; and, last but by no means least, that the lawyers of Memphis, in a ratio of approximately two and one-half to one, declared their preference for McAlister over Judge Patterson, in a signed statement.

"None of these groups or classes would hardly be expected to align themselves with thieves.

"Thieves don't work. Why should they?

"Judge Patterson did not carry a single precinct in the city of Memphis and only carried nine counties in the entire state. He even lost the precinct in which he lived, and in which not a single negro voted.

"His local manager lost his home precinct, in which not a single negro voted.

"The two men who direct the policy of the Commercial Appeal, Gus Fitzhugh and John Flippin, lost their home precincts, no negroes voting.

"Instead of getting out and working and attempting to form an organization, the Patterson people in Shelby county spent their entire time on street corners and in their own headquarters, talking about fraud in order to set up an alibi in advance for the few votes they were going to get.

"The people of this community know ex-governor Patterson and know his record. They did not want him to be governor again, and very emphatically said so with their votes.

"There are no better people in the world than there are in Memphis and Shelby county, and they would rise en masse against fraudulent tactics if they felt they had been perpetrated, as is now being claimed by a few disgruntled followers of Patterson and the partisan newspapers, after a rehearsal of some two or three weeks.

"The election could be held over again next Thursday and McAlister would get an even larger vote, for many of Patterson's own supporters are disgusted with his poor exhibition of sportsmanship and they are openly saying so.

"As for Pope, the very negligible vote which he received in Shelby coutny was to be expected, since he had no organization whatsoever, no work was done in his behalf, and, as a matter of fact, not a single sign or card bearing his name was in evidence in the city or county throughout the campaign."

ILLINOIS GETS THREE MILLION DOLLAR FEDERAL RELIEF LOAN

Washington.—The board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance corporation loaned $3,000,000 to the state of Illinois to be used in furnishing "relief and work relief to the needy and distressed and relieving hardships resulting from unemployment."

This was the first advance loan made under the Hoover relief bill which authorized loans totaling $300,000,000 to states and municipalities. The Reconstruction Finance corporation charges 3 per cent interest.

Gov. Emmerson, of Illinois, had asked for a loan of $10,000,000. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, expressed regret because the loan had been scaled down to $3,000,000. This sum, he said, would meet the needs of the destitute in his state for not longer than one month.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By the Dynamo Twins, Dyche and Crosby

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild goose chase, and is never attained. Follow some other object, and very possibly we may find that we have caught happiness without dreaming of it, but likely enough it is gone the moment we say to ourselves, 'Here it is!' like the chest of gold the treasure-seekers find." — Nathaniel Hawthorne.

* * *

One of our brothers was arrested for being intoxicated. On being brought before the judge he was asked by the court what he was there for.

Pat—"Your honor, I was arrested for being intoxicated."

Judge—"Pat, where did you buy the liquor?"

Pat—"Your honor, I did not buy it. A Scotchman gave it to me."

Judge—"Thirty days for perjury." And who could blame him,

* * *

Uncle—"And what are you going to be when you grow up, Bill?"

Bill Williams—"The same as you, Uncle, an insulting engineer."

* * *

L. L. Lowe—"I fell over fifty feet!"

Us.—"And you mean to tell us you weren't hurt?"

L. L. L.—"No, I was only getting off a crowded street car."

* * *

Jack Frost—"Operator, give me 22 double 2."

Central—"2-2-2-2?"

Jack Frost—"Yeah, but hustle, I'll play train with you afterwards."

* * *

Us (to Pop Carroll eating apple)—"Look out for the worms, Pop."

Pop—"When I eat an apple, the worms have to look out for themselves."

* * *

Bill Irvin Smilin' Through.

Some men smile in the morning,
Some men smile at dawn,
But the man worth while
Is the man who can smile
When his two front teeth are gone.

* * *

Some of you boys take Frank Krug in tow for he needs someone to look after him, we are busy. The other day we happened along just in time to keep an officer from giving him a ride for talking back when he had his car parked wrong. Be careful, Frank, we may not be there next time; it don't cost any more to park right. This is a city you live in, Frank and the country is a long way off.

* * *

"Consider the busy little bee,
As down the dusty road he beats it,
Gathering honey all the day,
While some lazy loafer eats it."

Look out, Perry Howard, says we.

* * *

Worley—"My good man, you had better take the street car home."

Lofty—"Sho! No ushe. Wife wouldn't let me—hic—keep it in the houshe."

Here's Spirit That Trimmed Prothro

Doc Prothro's Memphis aggregation of ball tossers, it will be pretty generally admitted hereabouts, have been smothered with horseshoes all year, and ol' Miss Lady Luck has stood faithfully by a fair baseball team and its two pitchers and enabled them to go ahead in the season's series against the best club in the league. But during the present series the jinx has been ingloriously routed, and not the least important factor in the downfall of the Indians has been the spirit shown by Chattanooga fandom.

Witness a sign on the window of the Broadway barber shop Wednesday afternoon: "Closed. Will be back after we beat Memphis." And "we" did.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.0
Furnace Nut . . . $4.2
Honest Weight — Prompt Ser
CITY COAL CO
718 E. Main 6-31

Ready Cas
For your taxes, improvements your home, or for other obligatio
Loans made on most reasona terms and paid back by the w or month.
Citizens Savings & Lo Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bl Opposite Central Market

The practical trade unionist al demands the union label, shop or button.

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"
TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections, simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 19, 1932 — Number 17

BLUFF CITY LABOR BODY RAPS KICKERS

Declares Shelby Primary Honest and Fair.

CALLS CRY OF FRAUD UNFAIR AND UNTRUE

"Inspired Propaganda Broadcast by Handful of Disgruntled Politicians."

That the cry of fraud in the democratic gubernatorial primary in Shelby county is "unfair and untrue," and that "this inspired propaganda has been broadcast by a handful of disgruntled politicians and office-seekers who know that the election was honest and fair," is the charge made by the nonpartisan political committee of Memphis Trades and Labor council in a strong resolution adopted last Monday and addressed to the union men of Tennessee.

The resolution declares that in every polling place in the city the election was held honestly, fairly and squarely, and that no irregularities and no illegal practice of any kind was had.

The alleged propaganda is condemned, and confidence is reaffirmed in the Hon. Hill McAlister, who rightfully and honorably was nominated for governor."

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Tennessee State Nonpartisan Political club representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor endorsed the candidacy of the Hon. Hill McAlister for governor in the state democratic primary because his record on matters of labor were fair; and,

Whereas, the Memphis Nonpartisan political club representing the Memphis Trades and Labor council, which is composed of representatives of forty different trade unions of the city of Memphis and Shelby county, also endorsed the candidacy of the Hon. Hill McAlister for governor in the state democratic primary for the same reasons; and,

Whereas, as this committee has observed with a great deal of surprise the unfair and untrue reports in the local daily press concerning the conduct of the democratic primary election held in Shelby county, Tennessee, on Aug. 4, 1932; and,

Whereas, this committee is of the opinion that the propaganda contained in the local press concerning the conduct of said primary election was intended for the sole purpose of biasing and prejudicing the minds of voter people who read said papers in the rural sections of Tennessee where said papers have circulation; and,

Whereas, from the committee's observation, and from reports received from members of the labor organizations who say that in every polling place in the city of Memphis, and Shelby county, Tennessee, throughout the day of Aug. 4, 1932, said election was held honestly and fairly and squarely, that no disturbance was had, no irregularities and no illegal practice of any kind was had; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Nonpartisan Political club of Memphis and Shelby county, Tennessee, go on record, here and now, as condemning the inspired propaganda contained in the local press relative to the primary election held on Aug. 4, 1932, that this propaganda has been broadcast by a handful of disgruntled politicians and office-seekers who know that the election held on Aug. 4, 1932, was honest and fair, but with the aid of a willing press assisted in broadcasting false propaganda to the citizenry of Tennessee outside of Shelby county; be further

Resolved, That the committee reaffirm its confidence in the Hon. Hill McAlister for governor of Tennessee, who rightfully and honorably was nominated the democratic candidate for governor in the democratic primary held on Aug. 4, 1932.

(Signed) SAM D. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
JOSEPH HENKEL, Secretary.

This resolution adopted Aug. 14, 1932.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

MOORE ANSWERS LABOR QUERIES

Legislative Nominee Finds It Not Illegal to State Position on Public Questions.

Frank W. Moore, one of the three successful candidates for the democratic nomination for the lower house of the state general assembly, Thursday sent in the questionnaire submitted by the nonpartisan political committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council prior to the primary of August 4.

Mr. Moore was one of two candidates who failed to answer, holding that for him to do so would be a violation of state laws. However, he states that he now finds he was mistaken, and answers all questions "Yes," with the exception of that relating to abolishing of one-man cars, qualifying this only as follows: "Yes, providing the traffic is sufficiently heavy to merit the employment of more than one man." Also, to the query "Do you favor a law providing that all employes of either state, county or city be taxpayers and citizens of such government?" Mr. Moore said "Yes; said employes should be citizens, but need not necessarily be a property owner, because he will be a taxpayer if he is a citizen, whether his taxes be direct or indirect."

The letter accompanying the questionnaire and explaining Mr. Moore's position follows:

"Editor, The Labor World:

"Some time before the democratic primary a questionnaire was handed me by the nonpartisan committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and through a misunderstanding of the legal effect of answering said questionnaire, instead of answering same I wrote a letter stating my position as respects labor and its problems.

"Since then I have been informed that it would be perfectly all right for any candidate to answer such a questionnaire, therefore I am enclosing a signed questionnaire answered by me.

"Yours very truly,
"FRANK W. MOORE."

J. C. Choate, one of the republican nominees, ignored the questionnaire.

Union Carpenter Meets Tragic Fate

H. T. Ervin, veteran member of Local 74, Carpenters, met a tragic fate recently when he was run over and killed by an N., C. & St. L. train at Dalton, Ga.

Mr. Ervin did not have any known relatives, but had many friends that will mourn his loss. He was 48 years old. He was born in Newbern, N. C., and was a member of the Methodist church in that city. He joined the Carpenters' union at St. Albans, W. Va., on April 20, 1918, and later became affiliated with Local 74, in which organization he was a faithful worker.

Funeral services were held at Dalton, directed by the Rev. Mr. McCann.

The Labor World joins with hundreds of friends in expressing sincere regret at the tragic death of Brother Ervin.

DEATH OF J. C. SKEMP.

Los Gatos, Cal.—J. C. Skemp, secretary-treasurer for many years of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, whose headquarters are at Lafayette, Ind., died at his home on a prune ranch near Los Gatos, where he has been located since retiring from office about eleven years ago.

Mr. Skemp was born in Bilston, Eng., and came to the United States when 19 years old. He located in San Francisco, where he resided when elected secretary-treasurer of his international, holding the position until failing health caused his resignation. He was about 68 years of age.

During his activity as an officer of the Painters Brotherhood, Mr. Skemp was regarded as one of the outstanding men in the labor movement and was frequently a delegate from the brotherhood to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. At the time of his death he was a member of San Francisco Painters' Local No. 19, but because of his poor health had taken no active part in union work for a number of years.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Meta Skemp, and a son, Walter, residing at Willoughby, Ohio.

Interest in Labor Day Program Increases as Great Day Nears

Committee of Sixty Continues Plans for "Chattanooga's Greatest Celebration"—Bathing Beauty Contest, Barbecue, Old Fiddlers and Other Features Sure to Attract Thousands to City Park—Prizes to Be on Display.

EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!

A most regrettable error in last week's issue of The Labor World has made the editor a target for the ire of several local trades unionists. In listing names of members of the general Labor Day committee some of the hardest workers were omitted.

To date the following omissions have been called to the attention of the editor: A. C. Kamin, A. L. Surrett, W. D. Canada, R. L. Malone, F. H. May, A. E. Butler, Roy Lee, Frank Krug, Leo Lee, E. L. Blair.

The error was caused by the use of a list which had been revised, and the editor hereby offers humble apologies to the brothers whose names were left out.

Public interest in the purpose of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to make of this year's Labor Day celebration the greatest in the history of the city showed a decided upturn during the past week, and the committee of sixty which has charge of arrangements confidently expects to entertain a crowd of ten or twelve thousand at Warner Park on the great day.

Interest in the contest for the selection of "Miss Chattanooga" is expected to become keen when the prizes are placed on display. First prize, a beautiful cup valued at around $40, will be exhibited in the show windows at Edwards & LeBron's Market street store Saturday morning. This, together with nine other prizes, will be on display in the lobby of the Tivoli theater for one week before Labor Day. Mayor E. D. Bass will present each prize on the Tivoli stage on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 9 p.m.

Contestants may enter by filling out the coupon in this paper, or in the dailies, and mailing to A. C. Kamin, 310 West Eighth street.

Entries for the "old fiddlers' contest" are now being called for, and the committee expects that within the week a large number will be enrolled for this ever-popular feature, which will be held in the evening of Labor Day.

Other features are being worked out as rapidly as possible, and the committee is announcing each only after complete and final arrangements are made. A largely-attended meeting of the general committee last Monday evening attested to the fact that a day of genuine entertainment is in store for thousands of local citizens, as well as many hundreds who are expected to take advantage of cheap excursion rates offered by the railroads for the day.

A meeting of subcommittee chairmen is called for Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at The Labor World office, at which time further details of the big program will be worked out.

Right to Job Sacred, Friends' Message Says

Any Form of Industry That Destroys Human Personality Condemned—People More Important Than Things.

Guilford College, N. C., Aug. 18.—Any form of industry or any system of international relations which destroys human personality by denying employment to those who would work for an honest livelihood is un-Christian, declares a message from the Ianada and Genesee yearly meeting of Friends to the 235th annual session of the North Carolina yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

The message from Canadian Friends was singled out from a group of some eighteen such messages for especial comment by a committee appointed to peruse the documents and present a summary to the business sessions which extended throughout the past week. The passage quoted reads as follows:

"We have brought before us anew the competition in armaments of the nations in their endeavor to find security from possible enemies. We have tried to realize something of the present conditions, especially in large cities, where thousands of our unemployed fellow-citizens, in growing despair and restlessness, seek the opportunity to do useful work. We recognize that any form of industry and any system of international relations which is thus destructive of human personality is un-Christian. Holding, as we do, that everyone is a recipient of a spark of the Divine, we insist that things are not as important as people."

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS HIT HIGHER FOOD PRICES

Ottawa, Can.—John Bromley, an official industrial adviser of the British delegation at the imperial economic conference here, filed with the delegation a notice that the true purpose of the conference would be defeated by the Canadian program, the acceptance of which would increase the cost of living throughout Great Britain by raising food prices.

Mr. Bromley is chairman of the British Trades Union congress general council. He and Charles M. Citrine, secretary of the general council, are looking after the interests of British labor in matters that come before the conference.

Letter Carriers to Hold Annual Picnic

Annual picnic-outing for members of the local branch of Letter Carriers will be held at Lake Winnepesaukah Saturday, under direction of the ladies' auxiliary of the organization.

It is announced that the carriers' band will be on hand to entertain the families and friends of the "mailmen," and the ladies will provide plenty of "eats."

The festivities will begin at 4 o'clock, and a member of the carriers' body stated Thursday that "all the men have to furnish is gas for transportation."

Mrs. W. M. Jones is president of the auxiliary, and Mrs. J. L. Turner is secretary.

Express Sympathy For a Brother

Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, has adopted the following expression of sympathy for M. J. Metcalf, whose mother passed away recently:

"Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to her last reward the beloved mother of our brother, M. J. Metcalf; and,

"Whereas, this local has the deepest of brotherly love and regard for Brother Metcalf, and sympathize with him deeply in his bereavement, and feel the deepest regret at his loss:

"Be it resolved, that this local hereby expresses to Brother Metcalf and his family our deep sympathy in the loss of his mother; and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Metcalf, and a copy sent to the Labor World for publication.

"H. F. BROWN,
"E. S. STACY,
"Committee."

AUDITORS FIND BROKERS' EMPLOYE SHORT $695,000

New York.—George D. Phelan, for twenty years a minor employe of J. S. Bache & Co., brokers, was released on $20,000 bond after admitting, it was stated, that during the last thirteen years he had stolen $695,000 from the company.

Phelan was in charge of the concern's $1,000,000 petty cash fund. It was alleged that during the thirteen years he deceived auditors in their regular examinations of the concern's books by maintaining a balance on his books accounting for the stolen money. It is too bad that the auditors did not occasionally examine the cash as well as the books.

Cost of Living Is Down 20% in 3-Year Period

Department of Labor Tabulation Shows Food, Clothing and Rent as Chief Items on Which Tabulation Is Based.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The cost of living has declined 20 per cent in the last three years, considering the United States as a whole, according to price data just compiled by the U. S. department of labor.

The compilation deals with the period since June, 1929, when industrial activity began to slacken and just before the collapse of security prices. It means that the average family now need spend only 80 cents to obtain those necessities that cost 100 cents three years ago.

The chief factors in the general cost of living as it is studied by the labor department are food, clothing and rent. Since 1929, food has declined 55 per cent, clothing 20 per cent, and rent 20 per cent.

The rate of decline in the general cost of living shows a difference according to the locality studied. The decline in Detroit is reported as 27 per cent or more than in any other city. The smallest decline reported is 17 per cent, reported for Portland, Me. New York and several other cities show a drop of 18 per cent.

In twelve cities, food prices were reported as below the prewar level. These cities and the percentage of decline below 1913 food price level follow: Baltimore, 1 per cent; Boston, 4.8 per cent; Cleveland, 6.4 per cent; Detroit, 7.7 per cent; Houston, 7.5 per cent; Jacksonville, 10.7 per cent; Los Angeles, 12 per cent; Mobile, 10 per cent; Norfolk, 0.3 per cent; Portland, Ore., 6.9 per cent; Savannah, 18.1 per cent, and Seattle, 3.1 per cent.

LEGION HUNT FOR JOBS FOUND WORK FOR MILLION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Matthew Woll, who represented the American Federation of Labor in the War Against Depression campaign recently completed by the American Legion, the Association of National Advertisers and the A. F. of L., reported that the campaign had been a success in so far as it had resulted in obtaining 1,000,000 temporary or permanent jobs. However, he said, it could have been a much greater success had the original object been attained, to have 1,000,000 employers each take on one additional worker.

CITIZENS HONOR RADIO ARTIST

WDOD Announcer Proves Popularity in Competition With Big-League Artists.

ELMER ZILCH

Many folks believe all radio announcers should be shot at sunrise. Others, however, more temperate and less bloodthirsty, have suggested merely colonization on some desert island, at least for those who never attempt to croon or sing.

But Chattanooga, through station WDOD, has developed a star who, according to the number of votes sent to the Sporting News in its popularity contest, is making a bid for "big league" honors, last reports showing Arch McDonald running among the first four in a nationwide poll to determine the fans' idea of the best announcer in the business. Mr. McDonald, by his intense loyalty to the Lookouts, and his inimitable broadcasting of out-of-town games, has made thousands of friends throughout the territory, who are responding with fine spirit in the effort to honor the Chattanoogan, and incidentally to give this city considerable advertising.

Sporting News, a weekly devoted exclusively to baseball and published at St. Louis, prints each week a coupon which may be clipped, filled out and returned, recording the preference of the reader in the nationwide contest. Mr. McDonald is now said to be some 500 votes ahead of the fifth entry in the standing, and close on the heels of those in front; all of which is quite a distinction when it is recalled that leading announcers of the large cities are competing for the prize and honor.

Having made heavy gains during the last weeks of the contest, it is rumored that Arch may demand a split season and a play-off with the winner, but this may only be determined if and when it develops that the Chattanoogan is not first. Amen.

Plans for "Arch McDonald day" at Engel stadium Aug. 28, when the "wildly fan" will be honored again, include the presentation of an automobile in appreciation of the announcer's loyalty to the baseball club and the Chattanooga fans.

The Labor World is authorized to announce that Arch, should he win the Sporting News' contest, will positively not obey that occasional impulse to break into alleged song while engaged in his daily task. Amen.

The coupon in this week's issue of the baseball weekly counts for twenty votes. It may be had from any newsdealer.

MEXICAN JOBLESS PLAN MARCH ON MEXICO CITY FOR RELIEF

Tampico, Mexico.—The "hunger congress" of the jobless during its week's session here decided to march on Mexico City to demand unemployment relief.

The plan is to picket the chamber of deputies when it meets in September. Leaders reported that the movement had received support throughout Mexico and that there would be a concerted march on the capital from all parts of the country.

JURISDICTION DISPUTE HEARD BY AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Atlantic City, N. J.—Considerable time was spent by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its summer session here in discussing a jurisdictional dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Association of Machinists. Each union claims jurisdiction over the work of millwrights, who formerly handled wooden building accessories which are now mainly metal.

HOPELESS ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED ROAMS NATION

Homeless, Jobless Men Keep Moving.

"RIDING THE RODS" BAFFLES RAILROADS

Disease Takes Growing Toll as Communities Pass Victims Along.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—America is faced with a transient jobless problem such as it has never known.

Hundreds of thousands of unemployed and homeless men are roving the country.

An astounding number of these nomads of unemployment are boys and young men.

Joblessness, failure of local relief work, poverty—these are mainly the forces driving this great army to the roads. But they take to the brake beams more often than to the roads.

Kansas City reports that in May more than 1,500 men and boys daily passed through the freight yards there.

Road Ejects Thousands.

In eight months the Southern Pacific ejected 416,915 members of this new wandering horde.

Disease is reported running higher and this will be aggravated by cold weather.

Dr. A. W. McMillen, associate professor of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, has just assembled a vast amount of information on the roving unemployed, with the assistance of staff workers in the U. S. children's bureau.

Communities are adding to the roving problem by "passing on" all transients. They have no place to stop, so they keep going.

The earlier tramp was a seasoned and seasonal worker. This modern army is not of the old type. Many have high school and college educations, and they are not veterans of the road. They are newcomers.

Tide Flows with Seasons.

Last winter the tide flowed southward. This spring it flowed northward and westward. This fall it will begin the southward movement again. No figures are available or known as to totals, but in many cases railroads report such numbers of itinerant travelers as to leave the roads helpless. It is a case of a continuous army on the march in numbers sufficient to command transportation.

Towns on the route of the Southern Pacific reported the daily passing of an average of 200 during last winter and spring and they expect greater numbers this fall. As greater numbers move toward the southern states so also great numbers move into Texas and to California. Yuma, Ariz., on the S. P. line, fed approximately 300,000 at its soup kitchen from November 1 to March 15, 1932. Other towns report varying numbers, all indicating that one of the world's greatest roving movements has been under way and probably will gain in size this winter.

Most communities allow such travelers to remain no more than 24 hours, after which they must move along to burden another town, ceaselessly bumming their way along, many of them never again to fit back into useful, industrious society. Cast out they become outcasts. From being unemployed they become unemployable.

NEW YORK EMBARKS ON CITY OPERATION OF 12-MILE SUBWAY

New York.—The City of New York will embark on municipal operation of municipally constructed subways on Sept. 6, when the board of transportation will open the 12-mile line on Eighth avenue between Chambers street and 207th street. It will require 1,400 employes to operate the subway.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI

JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE

Part XII

Have ye founded your thrones and altars there
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that humane hall endures
Which shuts the noble but pushes the poor?
With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced in the sleet from your Father's fold
I have heard in the night the sound of their tears
In heaven these many hundred years.

—Lowell

When Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," He was in no sense referring to anything He had said concerning the Kingdom of God. In the Kingdom as the Master saw it as a possibility and as He preached it as a reality then existing in the lives and hearts of men and women who had "forsaken all" and followed Him either in spirit or deed, His own person had its distinct and all-important place.

WM. L. MOSS

Yet this saying of His just quoted had vastly more personal connotations wrapped up in it than can be said of anything He ever uttered in regards to the Kingdom. There is a great temptation for us in our thinking to think of the Kingdom as more of a thing of intellectual belief and mere allegiance with a religious denomination of our own choice (or perhaps the choice of our forebears!) than to think of the Kingdom as Jesus intended it to be, i. e., as a visible social force centered about the Father in heaven as its invisible Head. Hence, the Christian, who ponders as his daily life is [illegible] puts Jesus ever before him as his Leader and Counsellor can hardly [illegible] anything Jesus said as having no reference to the Kingdom. [illegible], the Christian says, that the Master who Himself just preached concerning the Kingdom and to it gave His life for it would say anything which cannot be interpreted as having bearing on the Kingdom.

He did.

In His words quoted above Jesus formulated the inner meaning and purpose of His personal life on earth. As He felt about it, He was here for social restoration and moral uplift. The individual soul was too precious, too valuable, too sacred to be lost. Jesus, personally, was unwilling that any human being who came to Him for help should turn away ungranted if what was asked was within His power to grant. And we must remember that His powers were great!

Jesus' deep interest in the worthiness of human personality is demonstrated to us [illegible] as such, apart from [illegible] consideration of their accomplishments or station in life.

Monteagle, Tenn.
Aug. 14, 1932.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the first Pan-American labor conference held?

A.—At Laredo, Tex., Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16, 1918, in this meeting the Pan-American Federation of Labor was formed. The next meeting was in New York City, July 7, 1919.

Q.—Does American labor approve fixing wages by law?

A.—In 1921 the A. F. of F. convention declared: "We believe that the fixing by statue of the wages of adult male workers in private employment is unsound and dangerous." —Page 325, Proceedings.

Q.—Is six-hour day agitation new?

A.—By no means. Labor is foresighted. The miners have just made public a six-hour day resolution of several years ago. In 1919 the A. F. of L. convention declared that many unions doubtless soon would demand the six-hour day and the executive council was directed to assist all such organizations.

A Thought for Labor Day

Labor Day is "just around the corner," and in spite of the fact that the nation is passing through its greatest economic crisis, the organized workers in many localities are preparing to observe the day in various forms of general celebration.

In Chattanooga, perhaps, the greatest celebration of Labor's day in years will mark Sept. 5; certainly never before has there been a finer spirit among the workers themselves, nor a stronger determination to make the day's observance successful and outstanding, and every indication is that our citizenship of all groups will join on that occasion with the workers in an all-day program of entertainment.

This day, set apart in the United States, Alaska and Canada, is in honor of all labor, but especially the organized workers, who were instrumental in having legislation enacted proclaiming a day honoring the brain and the brawn of the nation.

In most places Labor Lay is observed on the first Monday in September, but in New Orleans the day is observed on the fourth Saturday in November, and in North Carolina on the first Thursday in September.

Labor Day is legalized by congressional action for the District of Columbia, and in a number of states the legislatures have enacted the necessary legislation to make it a legal holiday.

The custom of observing Labor Day had its origin in a labor demonstration held by the Knights of Labor in 1882, and from this beginning until the present time the day has been observed in a manner decided by the local unions and the Labor Day committees which are appointed for this purpose.

The celebration of Labor Day should be one mixed with fun, pleasure and amusement, yet the organized workers should pause during the day and give thought to the many battles, suffering, the abuse and the many hardships that were endured by those few brave pioneers who not so many years ago had the spirit to break from bondage and proclaim the worker as worthy of his hire.

One does not have to go back very far into history before he finds that the workers were at a great disadvantage. Coming later, we find that these workers united and freed themselves and then later by a united action we find the workers freeing themselves from the unjust and unfair treatment of the idle classes by having legislation enacted giving to the workers the rights that the Creator intended that all men should have.

The fight of the working man from the beginning of time has been a hard one, but with his numbers and with a united action he has been able to come from the very bottom to the uppermost rung of the ladder.

So in the annual celebration of Labor Day, if one will but pause for a few moments during the activities we accept as our given rights, the realization will urge itself that every advantage, every right and every gain that has been made for the workers was secured only after a struggle of those who pioneered the way for the present labor movement.

A serious thought for every organized worker on Labor Day could be: "Am I doing my part to advance the cause of unionism for the next generation; am I true to my trust, and am I as good a union man as were those who pioneered the way only a few short years ago?"

In this connection, it might be well for local trades unionists to realize now that there is much work to be done in preparation for the big event in Chattanooga. There is a particular job for each and every one to do, and it is not fair to leave the entire task to a "faithful few." While arrangements for the great program are well in hand at this time, there is yet much detail to be worked out, and, most important of all, perhaps, it will require a small army of workers to insure smooth running of the events at the park on Labor Day.

Those who volunteer for service to the cause on this one great day will be assured of a feeling of satisfaction and duty well done when the celebration is over. Enlist now; call Paul J. Aymon, at 2-7069, or 6-7562, and just say, "My services are available for Labor Day."

Railroads and Railroad Wages

Railroads have been given the fullest possible co-operation by the employes of railroads. In February the railroad unions agreed to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction, for which the roads were to use every means of spreading work. But work has not increased. Rail employes decrease in number.

Now the railroads are talking about a further reduction. This time they will proceed—if at all—under the terms of the railroad labor law, which provides for negotiation, conciliation, arbitration and a presidential fact-finding body. The railroads are not in their present predicament because of wages, but because of several other reasons, outstanding among which is a structure of financing beyond what "the traffic will bear."

For decades the roads absorbed one set of obligations by creating another and usually larger set. The time has come when that custom doesn't work. In other words the roads are at the end of the line. That rail executives seek now to visit upon the workers the penalty for the sins of a long line of railroad exploiters indicates clearly, if fresh indications are needed, the utter lack of logic used by rail executives and their utter inability to see humanity as a primary concern.

In this it may be said that railroads are not exceptional, but at the moment they furnish the outstanding example. Some day and somehow the overload of financing, as it is politely called, will have to be got rid of. There are other elements in the railroad equation, but this one remains one of the biggest and perhaps the root evil of them all. As for labor, it has never had enough and for many years to come it will not have enough.

Unemployment Insurance

The members of a committee appointed by the clergy of Newcastle, England, to consider the question of unemployment and the operation of the means test indorsed the claim of visiting clergy that in the home of unemployed men the mothers are suffering from undernourishment, particularly in families where there are several children.

The means test is a scheme applied by the British government under which the entire income from all sources of a family some of whose members are without work is considered in determining the amount of unemployment relief.

The committee declared that "even as a bare maintenance level, standard benefit is failing to maintain families adequately. Debt, and fear of increasing debt, inability to replace clothing, boots and cooking utensils, are adding to the danger of undernourishment by creating irritable mentality."

Jobless Suffer, Politicians Jangle

The politicians who control the legislature of Pennsylvania have refused to make any tangible appropriation for the relief of the hundreds of thousands of jobless in that state. But the credit of the state is good. So state officials asked for a loan of $10,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation, which congress authorized to loan $300,000,000 to states and municipalities to relieve unemployment distress.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation refused the loan on the ground that Pennsylvania authorities had not done as much as they should to mitigate the destitution of their own jobless.

At a special session of the Pennsylvania legislature late last year, Gov. Pinchot asked for a state relief fund of $127,000,000, to be used partly for direct relief and partly for public works and road construction. The politicians who controlled the legislature killed the Pinchot program. Now the Reconstruction Finance corporation refuses to loan Pennsylvania any of the $300,000,000 which congress allocated for the relief of the jobless.

In the meantime, seventy thousand families in Philadelphia alone are subsisting on starvation food orders worth about $4 a week and the unemployment distress is increasing all over the state.

Between the politicians in Harrisburg and the penny-pinchers who control the Reconstruction Finance corporation the destitute jobless are being ground down further and further.

It is admitted that thousands of the jobless in Pennsylvania are suffering from the slow death that comes from semi-starvation. Pennsylvania officials did not ask for a gift of $10,000,000. They asked for a loan of that amount to relieve this distress. There is no doubt of Pennsylvania's ability to pay its debts.

The legislature and the politicians who control it may be delinquent. The citizens of that state will settle with them.

But with the wan faces of hundreds of thousands of suffering men, women and children in front of them appealing for food and clothing that life may be preserved, it would seem as though the Reconstruction Finance corporation could have mixed a little humanity with its cold commercialism and advanced the $10,000,000.

More Unemployment

(An editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The monthly tabulation of unemployment presented by Mr. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, shows 11,023,000 persons out of work. This estimate is based on government and trade union figures.

About 1,300,000 workers in industry were laid off between January and June, but temporary jobs on farms took care of 760,000.

The increase in unemployment since the first of the year is the most disquieting feature.

Mr. Green takes occasion to renew his advocacy of shorter work hours as a permanent means of aiding employment as well as an emergency measure.

He estimates that at present there is only thirty hours a week for each able-bodied person in this country.

Without doubt he has pointed out the first and most practical approach to the solution of this problem.

The available work must be equitably apportioned and this cannot be done too soon.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Signs of better times are in the air, the birds are singing and east of Suez a man can get a drink.

The bankers are banking, there are still Model T's cranking and racketeers are getting ready for Sunday school.

Pretty soon there will be laurel wreaths around the necks of all good stock salesmen and chickens will be facing the calamity of having to berth two to a pot.

Better times are coming and don't anybody forget that.

The thing we are not yet quite sure of, Cicero, is how fast.

* * *

We may be fairly sure that the dawn of prosperity is not going to be one of those bang, bang dawns that come up like thunder outa China.

Rather looks like the impending dawn of prosperity, if any, would come sneaking up on us, perhaps to bite us in the heel.

Well, better a dawn that comes sneaking and takes us by surprise than no dawn at all.

Truth is this depression is getting tiresome. There are a lot of belts that haven't got any more holes in them and a lot of shoes that can't be taken back for more half soles.

It's about time for prosperity to show signs of life. The strange thing is that prosperity does seem to be showing signs of life. If some can't be quite sure whether the flickering signs are the last quivers before rigor mortis or the first signs before a game of leap frog it's hard to blame them.

But be of good cheer anyhow. There are signs.

The game now is to watch carefully and see what happens to the signs.

Nobody with any sense wants to be a professional prophet of despair, and it will be plenty good to let up on the blues songs and swing into the glad strains of Halleluja—if you spell it that way.

The proof of this is that more folks read Will Rogers than read the writings of the Gloomy Dean—and more know where he lives.

We probably are right on the verge of prosperity, reckoning time in its longer reaches.

* * *

But don't rush out and buy a fur coat on the strength of that statement.

Even if prosperity has started in for a spell of serious prospering, it will be next year before most folks get the good news in the form of pay checks.

That's fast, as history is written, slow as folks live.

But be that as it may, it is refreshing to talk about prosperity. Somewhat like talking about the return of good liquor.

The only difference is that prohibition gave thousands the thrill of adventure in getting their stuff surreptitiously, while depression only gave them a headache and an empty gizzard.

* * *

Signs of prosperity are in the air and the good old Associated Press digs up a column a day about factories reopening somewhere.

Well, if prosperity is returning that's the time to see that no more wages are cut.

Under the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands, while the smith—a mighty man was he—whangs away on an empty anvil. But just around the corner, ladies and gentlemen, if you'll step up close, comes prosperity popping gaily on all eight. That'll be a sight for the mighty smith, won't it now!

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it's probably coming around some corner or other and when it comes we'll have to rassle with it and spread it around so that everybody gets a slice.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

During the last week in July 30,000 workers were re-employed in factories.

For every $2,000,000 spent on road building, work is provided for 5,000 men.

Chicago local, Stereotypers, has accepted a wage cut. New scale is $47 a week for day work, $49 for night work. Old scale was $51.84 for day work, $54 for night work. Hours remain the same, 48 for days, 45 for nights.

A film, "Black Diamonds," being shown at the Regal theater, London, was written by a miner, Charles Hanmer, was made by him and acted solely by miners. "The real thing," says Industrial News.

B. E. F. officials, back in Washington, charge federal secret service men with instigating the riot which preceded calling of troops for eviction of bonus marchers.

W. Z. Foster, red leader, was fined $20 at Lawrence, Mass., on a charge of obstructing traffic, to which he pleaded not guilty.

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EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

"ARGO" Best Alaska RED Salmon, No. 1 Tall, 27c Size — Can 17c
PEACHES "Rosedale" Large 2½ Size, Hvy. Syrup, "California"—2 Cans 25c
COMET RICE The Better Rice in the 10c Carton — Carton 5c
"SCOTCH" OATS Full Size 20 Oz., Made by Quaker Oats Co.—Pkg. 5c
SUGAR "Hershey's" Best: 5-lb. Bag 23c; 10-lb. Bag 43c; 25-lb. Bag $1.05
CORN BEEF "Armour's Best," Large No. 1 Square Can, for 15c
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

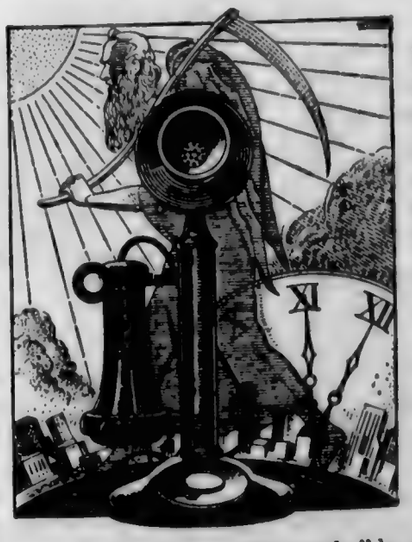
TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

THE MASTER OF TIME



WHEN time is a controlling element in business transactions, it is frequently the telephone that saves the day

Recently, a Chicago school text book publisher notified his printer in Kingsport, Tennessee, that he wished to submit samples of a new set of text books to West Virginia state officials and that they had only two days in which to print and deliver the books in Charleston, West Virginia. Details were quickly worked out by long distance telephone and the job finished by noon of the day the books were due in Charleston.

But that was too late to get the books there by automobile, so permission was obtained by long distance telephone from the publisher's representative in Charleston to hire an aeroplane. The Bristol airport was immediately called by long distance telephone and a plane ordered sent to Kingsport. The plane arrived in Charleston with the books at two o'clock P. M., two hours before the entries closed.

E. W. Palmer, president of the Kingsport Press, Inc., the concern that did this work, states that his Company uses long distance constantly in selling, buying and collecting. "Frequently," he says, an account that has lagged behind in payments can be brought back to normal by a long distance telephone call, whereas a letter might easily have the reverse effect."

There is no other form of communication so quick and at the same time so satisfactory and cheap as telephoning. And because your voice is you over the telephone, it is possible to get as good results by telephone as by a face-to-face contact.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
INCORPORATED

Use This Laxative made from plants

Tarvrom's BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

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Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
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MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
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WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices
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Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. Day and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Lyerly Bldg.—Sixth and Market

GREEN URGES FIGHT ON RAIL WAGE CUT AND ALL OTHER PAY SLASHES

A. F. of L. President Tells Hotel Workers' Convention the 5-Day Week and 6-Hour Day Must Be Adopted to Provide Work for Jobless.

Boston, Aug. 18.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, declared that railroad employes should refuse to accept a 15 per cent wage reduction, which it was understood the railroad executives would demand, and should fight the cut to a finish.

He insisted that the five-day week and six-hour day policy, endorsed by the A. F. of L., must be adopted nationally to steady the economic structure.

Wage Cutting Opposed.

"The entire policy of the American Federation of Labor has been against the reduction of wages during the depression," he said, "and the Federation takes its stand now against a cut in the pay of railroad employes.

"It called for the creation of the five-day week on a national basis and upon President Hoover to summon the leaders of labor and the industries to meet in conference and adopt a constructive program to restore buying power and end the depression. The American Federation of Labor will hold its ranks against the destructivt policy of wage cutting."

Unemployment Situation.

Discussing the unemployment situation President Green said that he had noticed some spots of local improvement and he felt inspired by hope, but that there is no evidence of general and substantial improvement. He quoted the latest government report that industries had laid off 1,300,000 employes between January and June.

The textile industries show some improvement, he said.

"I want to declare," said Mr. Green, "that in the three years of distress the American Federation of Labor has offered a program, which, if adopted now, would soon show improvement."

Summarizing this program, he spoke of the protest against the wage-cutting policy of the industries, which he declared to be short-sighted in that it destroyed the power to buy goods. He touched upon the greater use of machinery which received an impetus after the war, and said he regretted it only because it threw men out of work and put all the savings in the pockets of the employers.

"It is not desirable that the factories should be dismantled of their machinery and the power disconnected and the workers put back on hand labor," he said, "for it is well to go forward, but the industries should divide the profits with labor.

"If with the use of this machinery we can produce enough in five days a week, then give us five days."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

September.

How dear to my heart is golden September—
The melons, the peaches, the green waving corn,
And scarlet tomatoes that glow like an ember,
Reflecting the flame of the reddening morn.
Mellow with thoughts of the days we remember,
Bright with the promise of coming good cheer—
Colorful, comforting, kindly September,
Golden September, the crown of the year!

* * *

That grand chorus of sneezes you hear is the hay fever subjects announcing the grand opening of the hay fever season.

* * *

Some of the society women look good in these new evening gowns, but they would no doubt look better if they were a little farther in them.

* * *

Dumb Dora (at baseball game)—Oh, look, we have a man on every base!

Another Dumb One—That's nothing, so has the other side.

* * *

A childless couple adopted a 3-months'-old French orphan. Then they took a correspondence course in French so they would be able to understand the baby when it started to talk.

* * *

Ralph—Is Muriel the kind of a girl who encourages a man to make love to her?

Gerald—Yes. The last time I was with her she kept wondering what it would feel like to have a mustache on her face.

* * *

Just Like a Man.

He keeps a girl waiting years to get married, and then gets sore if she keeps him waiting two minutes at the church.

* * *

Mary (as the new baby is shown to her and her two brothers)—Oh! nurse, he isn't Chinese.

Nurse—Of course not.

Mary—Well, our teacher says that every fourth child is Chinese.

* * *

Prisoner No. 165501 (jumping up in rage after prison movie show)—Darn it, a serial, and I'm to be electrocuted next week.

* * *

Cool Pellets for the Hot Fall Days.

An old-timer is a man who still remembers when it seemed funny to call two a family. . . Using tobacco is foolish, but a fellow hates to have his mother-in-law tell him so. . . A lot of fellows who know how to make and read charts are dead broke. . . When a man says he feels as young as he ever did it's a sign he doesn't. . . It is harder to keep a bad man up than it is to keep a good man down. . . Truth is mightier but many of the lies are lots more entertaining. . . A lot of folks are happy and don't know it until something unpleasant occurs. . . It must be admitted, however, that the wages of sin are holding up fairly well. . . There are a number of people on the ether who should be under it. . . What you are tomorrow depends on what you think and do today. . . The fashionable clergyman feels that he has to take a vacation, but old Satan is always on the job.

* * *

Father—So you want to marry my daughter?

Suitor—Yes, but first I want to know if there is any insanity in your family?

Father—No, and there's not going to be any.

* * *

He—What a night! What a girl! What a moon—what a combination.

She—Heavens! Is that showing, too?

* * *

Give Cupid a break! You can't expect true love to run smoothly, when it is on the rocks.

* * *

The man who wants a few things, and really wants them bad enough, is likely to get some of them at least.

GREEN REPORTS PROGRESS ON GOMPERS MEMORIAL

Atlantic City, N. J. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reported to the executive council of the federation in session here that Robert J. Aitken, of New York, the sculptor commissioned to fashion the $110,000 Samuel Gompers memorial, had made considerable progress on the work. The memorial will be unveiled in Washington in October, 1933.

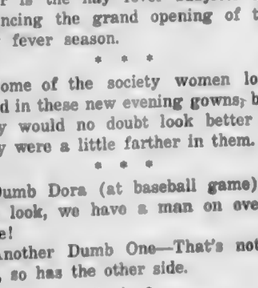
Electricity enables the homemaker to so manage the time, energy, money and abilities at her disposal as to make the home yield to all the family the greatest possible satisfaction.

It may be sizzling in your kitchen . . . .

but it's delightfully

COOL

wherever there's an



Electric Range

The wonderful thing about having an Electric Range in summer is that no heat escapes into the kitchen. Old-fashioned stoves literally roast the cook — Electricity simply cooks the FOOD.

Why put up another day with a sizzling kitchen? For a few cents a day you can have a Modern Electric Range. Besides being cooler it's the One Clean Way to cook and it's Automatic.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
A COMPLETE DISPLAY AT ALL OUR STORES

"EVERYBODY'S GOING"

CHATTANOOGA'S GREATEST

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

All Day Program For Old and Young

OLD-TIME BARBECUE, FIRE-WORKS, BATHING BEAUTY CONTEST, MUSIC, DANCING, OLD FIDDLERS' CONTEST, CARNIVAL ATTRACTIONS, FUN FOR ALL!

VALUABLE PRIZES GIVEN AWAY

WARNER PARK

Mon. Sept. 5

Admission Free--Gates Open 9 A. M.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47185
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Laura O. Simmons vs. Arthur V. Simmons

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Arthur V. Simmons is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of July, 1932.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk
W. MORGAN, D. C.

V. M. Zachary, Atty. 8-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47195
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Katie Florence Hughley vs. William Thomas Hughley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Thomas Hughley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of July, 1932.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA. D. C.

Snodgrass & Carrick, Attys. 8-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mattye Wilson Heggie and husband, George W. Heggie, and Fred W. Wilson and wife, Elizabeth Green Wilson, dated March 27th, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 149 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment [illegible] the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights [illegible] of every kind at the west [illegible] Court House in Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land described as beginning on the North side of Vine Street two hundred ten (210) feet Eastwardly from the center of Lumpkin Street [illegible] Eastwardly along the North side of Vine Street fifty (50) feet; thence Northwardly at right angles with Douglas Street one hundred fifty (150) feet to the South side of an alley; thence Westwardly along the South line of said alley fifty (50) feet; thence Southwardly parallel with Douglas Street one hundred fifty (150) feet to the point of beginning. Also being the same property conveyed by Robert N. Gillespie to Lou E. Wilson, by deed of record, dated Feb. 8, 1887, and registered Feb. 12, 1887, Z-2-698.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 28th day of July, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
8-19 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed [illegible] day of November, 1930, to A. J. HAWKINS and wife, AMANDA J. HAWKINS, to secure E. J. McDONALD a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in Book T. D. 11, Page 562 et seq., in the Register's Office of Rhea County, Dayton, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west front of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932,

the following described real estate in RHEA COUNTY, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone on a line running on top of the ridge and between the lands of Waterhouse and Marler and the Hoge place [illegible] Rhea County, Tennessee [illegible] Hoge's cove [illegible] the Hoge [illegible] Johnson & [illegible] Lot No. [illegible] Block Thirty-Two (32) [illegible] Addition to Hill City, Tennessee, which has a frontage of [illegible] feet on East Eighth Street and [illegible] Street and extends back [illegible] feet to East Seventh Street, [illegible] Lot Number Sixteen (16), Block Number Nine (9) Foster's Addition.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 12th day of August, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
9-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

[illegible] of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] dated December 23, 1931, [illegible] in the Register's office of [illegible] Tennessee, on the 6th day [illegible] to which reference is here [illegible] [illegible] over Route 3 of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 26, 1932 | Number 18

ABOR DEMANDS FULL INE-MONTHS SESSION OR ALL CITY SCHOOLS

fficials Told Workers Will Resist Efforts of Large Taxpayers to Shorten Term---Calls Movement to Interfere With Educational Institutions "Expensive Economy."

ur working people must not be ed to sacrifice our children in or- to save the wealthy a few dol- ," declares a resolution adopted day night by Central Body, in st against the proposed short- g of the coming term of Chatta- a public schools.

Organized labor made the first ts to create what is known as the public school system of ucating the children of the so- d "common people." The althy class of citizens can af- d, and in many instances do, d their children to private schools, which is their privilege if they so desire.

The education of our youth is one of the very first duties of the taxpayers, and any sort of endeavor to injure or hamper this process of producing an educated and enlightened future generation has been and will always be the target of the most vigorous attack by organized labor.

The Chattanooga Trades and Labor council fully realizes the necessity of reducing unnecessary expenses. However, the proposed plan of shortening the public school term must not be—weeks or months of education lost now to our children cannot be re-replaced. It is too expensive an economy. To shorten school term may enable the wealthy to reduce theier tax rate—their children will continue to go to the private school—but our working people must not be forced to sacrifice our children in order to save the wealthy a few dollars.

Therefore, in regular session held Monday, Aug. 22, 1932, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has instructed me to appear before you and express our protest and determination to protect our children, which is a prime trait of the human race, and to call on you not to shorten the public school term, no matter if the tax rate never be reduced.

Final Arrangements for Great Labor Day Program to Be Made At Meeting Sunday Morning

Final arrangements for the great Labor Day program to be staged at Warner park on Sept. 5 will be made Sunday morning, when the committee of sixty will meet at 10 o'clock, at the park, to outline definitely the features and the time and location for the various attractions.

Approximately 100 local trades unionists Monday night responded to the call for a general rally in support of the program, and an enthusiastic spirit was general among those present. Many volunteered for whatever service might be required, and the smooth running of the affair is assured.

Chairmen of sub-committees reported in every instance their work well in hand, and while final arrangements for certain features had not yet been completed, a decidedly attractive all-day program has already been prepared. The barbecue, it was announced, will be ready to serve at 10 a.m., and plans are to provide plenty of the luscious delicacies which go with the meal to feed hungry folks until 10 p.m., if necessary.

A. C. Kamin, chairman of the beauty contest, announced that entry blanks are being received in every mail, and prospects are that more than half a hundred will be in the competition for the many valuable prizes to be offered. Management of the Tivoli theater is co-operating with the committee, and the prizes will be placed on display in the lobby of the Broad street playhouse beginning Saturday morning. Mayor Bass will make the presentation speech on the Tivoli stage on Wednesday following Labor Day, at 9 p.m.

Judges for the contest, which will be decided shortly after the Lookout-Smoky double-header at Engel stadium is completed, will be Arch McDonald, of Station WDOD; Joe Bonowitz, centerfielder for the Lookouts; C. H. Link, photographer; Tommy Kane, physical instructor; N. Key Hart, of the Chattanooga Times, and Houser Massey, of the Chattanooga News.

"Old fiddlers" are also showing an active interest in the contest for cash prizes, Mr. Kamin reported, and a number of entries have already been received for this popular feature.

The athletic and field contests will probably be staged in the early afternoon, and the night program will be concluded with a display of fireworks. Dancing will also be available for lovers of that sport, with one of the best orchestras in Chattanooga furnishing the music. Regular park concessions will be augmented by a number of carnival features, and it is planned to provide thrills and pleasure every hour in the day for the thousands of Chattanoogans and out-of-town visitors.

The committee meeting Sunday morning will be held in the grandstand at Warner park, and will be presided over by General Chairman Paul J. Aymon.

NEW REPORTS SHOW DEPRESSION'S LINES SLOWLY WEAKENING

Department of Labor Finds Employment Growth---Survey Indicates 25 Million Dependents, But Many, Including A. F. of L., Foresee Improvements.

Washington, Aug. 25.—With "Whither do we go?" the most momentous question of the hour, this week brought together a series of reports, forecasts and analyses new in type and in themselves pointing to industrial change.

The United States employment service reported for July "the first really notable industrial expansion of the year."

The American Federation of Labor reports little if any change and point to rising textile employment as seasonal and expected.

Fortune Magazine, New York, reports its own survey and foresees 25,000,000 Americans as objects of charity this winter, on the basis of an unemployment volume of 11,000,000, an estimate which the American Federation of Labor holds is at least extremely conservative.

The Fortune survey holds that relief programs have been "wasteful and uneconomic," which nobody denies, but the American Federation of Labor statistical division holds that, under the circumstances, relief has been remarkable for effectiveness.

Bottom Is Reached.

The American Federation of Labor thinks there is a good deal of "bosh" about reports of any great gain in employment, but it throws a bombshell at those who live by the purchasing power of the masses with figures that show the average relief provided for victims of unemployment to be only one-fiftieth of their former wage earning power!

However, the federation statistical authorities believe that quite possibly "the bottom has been reached" and that some advancement may be looked for, providing upsets elsewhere in the world do not kick back at American industry with new disturbing effect. Among such possibilities are the German political situation and the new British Empire trade agreement, but in relation to these two little harmful effect on America is expected by these statistical authorities.

Rays of Hope Seen.

Consequently, some hope is seen in the immediate future, though by no means enough to rid the nation of its terrific unemployment burden this winter, a burden which unbiased authorities seem willing to estimate as more than 11,000,000.

The Business Week, one of the accepted authorities, would be optimistic if it could find business generally willing to believe that better times are possible. "Skepticism and inertia" of business itself is held forth as one of the greatest obstacles to the success of re-employment plans in the making.

The Business Week holds the president's program one which "embodies at least a definite, consistent, systematic and positive policy to promote business recovery" and that for the first time in two years business recovery seems possible.

Roasts Business Men.

This same publication roundly roasts those who are unwilling to see in recent market advances any sign of recovery. On this point it says: "There is something at once amusing and saddening in the embarrassment and annoyance which the recent rise in security and commodity markets and reversal of business sentiment has brought to some of our more bilious scribes, who have been insisting that no recovery is possible or proper until the deflation of everything is quite completed and the castor-oil bottle drained to the last drop. To the man in the street, and especially in the street, the cocksure conceit of the academic mind and its somewhat naive indifference to the obvious influence of human instincts in economic affairs must be amusing enough. At the same time it is saddening that there should be at this advanced stage of social development such a solid vested interest in human misery and despair that every effort and every hope of improvement must be met with moralistic condemnation or snooty skepticism by these crabbed economic oracles.

"It is surely convincing testimony to the innocence or openmindedness of American business that it supports these wet-blankets so generously and reads the dour forebodings of these grumbling grouches with such great respect. The American business man is indeed as much a glutton for gloom as he is an enthusiast for optimism. This is part of the paradox of his nature, as this depression has repeatedly demonstrated."

Hope continues to find outlet in the forthcoming national industrial conferences which are forecasted to aim, among other things, at a general shortening of the work-week and a spread of employment.

Building May Increase.

Building permits fell for both private and United States government work. While the July figures represented decreases from June, the government program was above the July program of a year ago. The total showed a drop of 29 per cent from July, 1931, in dollars and cents represented. However, great activity is possible in the New York building field soon if financing can be had from the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

But the fall in this field was coincident with some other improvements and with a possibly significant strengthening of the dollar in the world market, a factor which has a bearing on credit, one of the things sadly needed for business recovery and employment gains in industry.

All factors considered, the outlook has brightened, though no authority is willing to risk a prediction as to its possible speed of advance and some remain unconvinced that any recovery is in evidence.

Deflation Is Excessive.

The A. F. of L. and others hold that in many directions deflation has been excessive. As there was a false peak of prosperity, so, it is held, there has been created a false bottom of depression, out of which business must begin to climb.

On the basis of all reports it seems evident that a new phase of the situation has been reached, the panic stage well passed, as the A. F. of L. pointed out nearly a month ago and a new set of factors created on which forecasts hereafter must be made.

Wages Must Be Raised To Restore Prosperity

Lansbury Says British Government's Economy Policy Means Starvation for Masses—Urges Industry for Social Service.

London, Eng.—Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the labor opposition in the house of commons, charged the government with having increased the number of unemployed to nearly 3,000,000 by its policy of tariffs and economies. He insisted that the major method to bring about prosperity was labor's plan to raise wages instead of lowering them.

In the administration of poor law relief, Mr. Lansbury declared, applicants and their dependents were being driven down into the pit of destitution.

The government had not only put the burden of unemployment on the shoulders of the family, but it had also pushed off hundreds of thousands of cases on the local authorities.

He pointed out that the position of the trade of the country had grown worse. The number of the unemployed was intensified and the misery and suffering of the people had largely increased since the present government had been in office.

The government's policy of economy meant starving the people, he added. Every time they cut down a man's wages they reduced his spending power. Instead of reducing wages they should increase wages.

There was an abundance of everything that men and women needed for their daily sustenance—too much coal, too much cotton, too much wool, too much everything. The masses of the unemployed could have been put to good useful work at proper wages.

He believed the government ought to set up immediately a board composed of persons not imbued with the idea of profit making, but charged with the principle that they were to reorganize industry on the basis of social service.

British labor would never support any sort of rationalization except that which was done under public control and which first of all provided for the people who were to be squeezed out.

In conclusion, Mr. Lansbury said he believed the British parliament and the British nation, if it really believed the Gospel and really believed the maxim, "Do unto others as ye would be done unto," could lead the world in a great campaign. If they had the will, they could do it. They had got to work not merely for themselves, but in the service of one another, none of them asking more from the world than they were prepared to give back.

Fulfilment.

Man wants but little here below,
The poets still profess,
And, taking things as they are now,
He's getting less and less.

—H. F. B.

Perry and Turner Are Recommended For County Posts

Central Body Also Deplores Contested Nomination of Hon. Hill McAlister.

George W. Perry and Tom Turner were recommended by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in regular session Monday night, to Sheriff-Elect John K. Tate for positions on the staff of the incoming administration.

Mr. Perry, who is president of the council, was put forward as the labor boody's choice for chief deputy, while Mr. Turner was offered for the position of chancery court deputy. Both are members of the local Barbers' union, and each has a splendid record of service to organized labor.

The body went on record unanimously as opposed to the effort of "defeated candidates who cannot have their way" to nullify the "mandates of the people" in contesting the nomination of Hon. Hill McAlister by Tennessee democrats as a candidate for governor.

Action was taken in the form of a letter addressed to the state democratic executive committee, which follows:

"On Aug. 4, 1932, the democratic voters of the state of Tennessee went to the polls and voiced their approval of the Hon. Hill McAlister as their nominee for the governor of the state of Tennessee.

"Since that time the defeated candidates have tried and are trying to move heaven and earth in an attempt to nullify the mandates of the democratic party and to award the election to Lewis Pope.

"Since organized labor regards the ballot as their main defense against oppression, we are not content to see that defense dissolved by those defeated candidates who cannot have their way.

"Therefore, we, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in regular meeting, call upon you and urge that the vote of the people be heard and not be deliberately nullified. The frantic hiring and firing of state officials in the past ten days is prima facie evidence of political wire-pulling to this end."

FORMER I. W. W. SUICIDE.

Karl Axelson, farm organization leader at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and former active I. W. W. member in the United States, hanged himself at his home. He founded the Workers' Unity league, and ran unsuccessfully as Farmers' Unity league candidate for parliament.

Little Theodore—Oh, mamma, why does the bride wear a white gown at weddings?

Mother—Because white stands for purity, darling.

Theodore—Ooh, mamma, then why must the groom always wear black?

Photo-Engravers Pay $2,085,408 Benefits

Jobless Union Members Received $1,665,826 in Last Year, With Large Amounts for Sick, Death and Other Benefits.

New York.—"The International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America and its subordinate local unions provided benefits amounting to $2,085,408.30 during its fiscal year commencing June 1, 1931, and ending May 1, 1932," declared Edward J. Volz, president of the union, in his annual report made public at the union headquarters here.

"This record," Mr. Volz said, "is all the more remarkable when considering that this organization numbers only some 9,000 journeymen members, of whom 32.7 per cent were unemployed, 45.2 per cent employed but part time, making a total of 77.9 per cent directly affected by existing business conditions and leaving but 22.1 per cent employed on a full-time basis during the year.

"The lives of all members are insured by the international union in the amount of $1,000 by a group policy with the Union Labor Life Insurance company, which also protects against total permanent disability. Strike and lockout benefits of $25 per week, tuberculosis benefits of $15 per week, and a funeral benefit of $200 are also provided.

"Unemployment benefits which are provided by local unions range from $5 to $25 per week. Assessments to meet this obligation have ranged to as high as $16 per week in some cities during the past year.

"Many local unions also provide additional life insurance, sick benefits and funeral expenses."

Mr. Volz gave the following classified statement of benefits paid during the year:

Local Benefits.

Unemployment benefits	$1,665,826.72
Sick benefits	21,528.14
Death benefits	29,988.49
Total local benefits	$1,717,343.35

International Benefits.

Strike and lockout ben'fits	$249,835.95
Tuberculosis benefits	33,419.00
Insurance benefits	72,000.00
Funeral benefits	12,800.00
Total international benefits	$368,054.95

Local and International Benefits.

Total local and international benefits	$2,085,408.30

AFTER HOME WORK.

Employers of home workers in Massachusetts have been notified to furnish promptly and continuously names and addresses of persons doing work in their homes and to furnish also names of others living in the same homes, so as to reveal home conditions. It is believed home work laws may be strengthened.

DEFLATION" FLATTENS HALF OF U. S. INDUSTRY

ndard Statistics Finds 62.5 Per Cent. of Basic Lines Down to Bed Rock and Ready for Upward Climb, With Others "Likely to Remain Depressed."

New York City, Aug. 25.—merican industry is 62.5 per nt deflated and "ready to go ead", while 33.8 per cent faces flation and only 3.7 per cent "is ely to remain in a depressed ne," says Standard Statistics.

Lines that Standard Statistics gards as "thoroughly deflated," ady for industrial recovery are: griculture, automobiles and rs, chemicals, food products, reign trade, machinery, miscelneous manufacturing, oil, retail de, silk goods, sugar, tobaccos d utilities.

Lines that "face further deflation" are given as: Agricultural machinery, apparel, auto tires and rubber, banks, building, cotton goods, drugs and medicines, electric equipment, household products, metals, leather and shoes, printing and publishing, railroads, rayon goods and steel.

Standard Statistics says the following are "likely to remain depressed, or be slowest to share in a broad upturn": Aircraft, coal and coke, office equipment, paper, radio, shipping and shipbuilding, theaters and motion pictures, and woolen goods.

n March Their Pickets Two by Two, And Carry a Sign, But That Must Do

New York City, Aug. 25.—How ny seeds in a watermelon? w many pennies in the keg? And, how many pickets to a cket line?

One New York judge undertns to say.

Judge William Harmon Black, county supreme court, has just ed that members of Typoaphical union No. 6, on strike ainst La Prensa, Spanish lanage daily, may picket the plant o at a time and no more.

Judge Black says the pickets y carry signs 30 by 30 inches, th the words: "The owner of La ensa has refused to employ on help at union wages."

Pickets are ordered to keep oving and not to "intimidate."

The decision was on an applicaon for injunction. The judge ld no further "relief" was warnted the petitioner at this time.

The strike was called when La ensa ordered a wage cut.

"YOU SAID IT!"

In the slang of the day trade unionists can say to Harvey A. Wooster, "Mister, you said it."

Wooster, director of Massachusetts employment stabilization, holds that wage-earners, with the possible exception of the higher paid skilled workers, never were paid wages high enough to meet a decent standard of living and save "for a rainy day."

He found that while the minimum living cost for a family of four in 1927 ranged from $1,453 to $1,627 in different parts of the state, the average pay of men in manufacturing was only $1,410, and the average for all factory workers was but $1,221. The minimum living cost figures were based on estimates of the national industrial conference board.

LEGION VOTES 7 TO 1 TO FAVOR SHORT WORK-WEEK

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.—First returns from the nationwide poll of 10,600 American Legion posts on the question of supporting the shorter workweek, show a vote of 7 to 1 in favor of the proposal.

National Commander Henry L. Stevens announced the first returns, which come from communities in every state. The legion's poll is taken in support of the American Federation of Labor demand for a shorter workweek as a means of spreading employment.

"Sentiment for the 'flexible' week," Stevens reported, "is not confined to any section or locality, and the farming districts are in favor of it as strongly as the industrial centers. Sentiment in the big cities is overwhelmingly in favor of it."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1932.

A SHAMEFUL PRACTICE.

Incidents of contractors on government projects endeavoring to take advantage of jobless workers by offering "starvation" wages to hungry and desperate men have been altogether too numerous, and to fair-minded people the practice has become nothing short of shameful.

The present government works program was initiated and planned largely as a measure of relief in the greatest crisis, perhaps, which has ever faced the nation, one purpose being to restore in part the purchasing power of the American worker, and to relieve hunger and suffering which has come to be more and more widespread.

Some contractors, it appears, quickly sensed the opportunity to "clean up" on the federal program at the expense of workers, long unemployed, who were just hungry enough to work for whatever wage was offered.

Progressive members of congress and officials of the American Federation of Labor, however, foreseeing the probability that such would be the case, passed legislation intended to safeguard the interests of the helpless workers, and this was strongly approved by President Hoover. In spite of these regulations, however, government agencies and labor forces have been compelled to battle continuously to insure a "fair deal" for these who were supposed to be the greatest beneficiaries of the building program.

As might have been expected, also, some newspapers have arisen to the occasion and defended the would-be profiteers, but in most cases the safeguards have proved effective, and contractors have been estopped from carrying out their plans for unfair profits at the expense of the helpless.

In Chattanooga, unfortunately, although the successful bidder for the general contract to build a million-dollar postoffice is one of the fairest firms in the United States, a dispute arose with the first sub-contractor on the job when the excavation work was started. The Carter Construction company announced its purpose of paying a wage scale of 20 cents per hour, and of using common labor on the erection and painting of fences surrounding the big project. The United States employment service and later the secretary of labor himself was appealed to, and a conciliator was sent into Chattanooga to endeavor to adjust the matter. After conferences with all parties concerned it was believed an agreement had been reached which would remove the possibility of further dispute.

Recently Mr. L. Bert Lowe, manager of the local United States employment service, has charged the Carter company with violation of the agreement and of government regulations with respect to the building program. Officials of the Carter company, in turn, have charged the employment office with favoritism to organized labor, and an apparent effort to embarrass the local management has failed to "get started." Mr. Lowe has been backed by his superiors, and appears not at all to be ruffled by the attempts to place him "on the spot."

Mr. Lowe has announced his purpose of demanding that the regulations be lived up to, in spite of the criticism leveled at his office, and in this purpose he will have the wholehearted support of all fair-minded citizens of Chattanooga.

WOULD SPEED HOUSING.

Special sessions of state legislatures should be called at once to promote slump clearance and low cost housing, it is declared by Robert D. Kohn, of the American Institute of Architects, who is heading a nation-wide movement to eliminate the lethargy and the misunderstanding which is said to exist regarding the use of federal funds under the emergency relief and construction act of 1932. With financial aid provided by an anonymous donor, speakers will be sent to address meetings of the institute's chapters throughout the country in an effort to combat conditions which, he asserted, threaten to prevent the betterment contemplated by congress in the work-relief provisions of the emergency act.

OPPOSES JAMES M. BECK.

President Green, of the A. F. of L., has written Secretary Frank Burch, of the Philadelphia Central Labor union, expressing the hope that Congressman James M. Beck will be defeated. President Green cites Beck's hostility to the anti-injunction bill.

Mr. Hoover's Error

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for the office of President of the United States, President Hoover referred to the "unprecedented measures" taken by him to meet the conditions created by the stock market crash of 1929, in harmony with the "eternal principles of our nation." The President said:

> "It was in accordance with these principles that in the first stage of the depression I called the leaders of business and of labor and agriculture to meet with me and induced them, by their own initiative, to organize against panic with all its devastating destruction; to uphold wages until the cost of living was adjusted; to spread existing employment through shortened hours; and to advance construction work, public and private, against future need."

In November, 1929, the conference to which the President refers was held at the White House. At the conclusion of the conference the President issued the following statement to the press:

> "The President was authorized by the employers who were present at this morning's conference to state on their individual behalf that they will not initiate any movement for wage reduction, and it was their strong recommendation that this attitude should be pursued by the country as a whole. They considered that aside from the human considerations involved, the consuming power of the country will thereby be maintained.
>
> "The President was also authorized by the representatives of Labor to state that in their individual views and that as their strong recommendation to the country as a whole that no movements beyond those already in negotiation should be initiated for increase of wages and that every cooperation should be given by Labor to industry in the handling of its problems. The purpose of these declarations is to give assurance that conflicts should not occur during the present situation which will affect the continuity of work and thus to maintain stability of employment."

There is nothing in this 1929 agreement indicating that the maintenance of wages was to be predicated on the cost of living. In his statement made at the time the President said the employers stated "that they will not initiate any movement for wage reduction, and it was their strong recommendation that this attitude be pursued in the country as a whole."

In the opinion of representatives of organized labor who attended the conference, the agreement not to reduce wages was positive and was not coupled with any proviso about holding off wage reductions until living costs were reduced.

The employers agreed that they would "not initiate any movement for wage reduction." The agreement contained no cost-of-living qualifications. Had it contained such a qualification it is absolutely sure that organized labor would not have agreed to refrain from initiating wage increase movements.

Nonpartisan Political Party Wins

The sweeping victories won by Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, of Missouri, and Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, in the Democratic primaries of those two states to nominate candidates for election to the United States Senate is a tribute to the effectiveness of the nonpartisan poiltical policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The A. F. of L. supported both Senator Caraway and Senator Barkley and urged organized labor in each state to use every effort to secure their nomination.

The American Federation of Labor did not ask whether Senator Caraway was a Republican or a Democrat. It did not ask whether Senator Barkley was a Republican or a Democrat. The sole question asked was, What was the record of each of them in the United States Senate relative to measures which organized labor regarded as vital to the interests of the masses? In both cases, the records were favorable.

With the record of Senator Caraway before him, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a letter to organized labor of Arkansas urging the support of her in the primary. In that letter he said:

> "The American Federation of Labor unhesitatingly endorses the election of Mrs. Hattie Caraway. During the short time she has been a member of the Senate she has proved herself to be steadfast in her support of remedial legislation.
>
> "Her experience with national and international legislation has made it possible for her to vote intelligently on all matters pertaining to labor and the people.
>
> "Mrs. Caraway was one of the strongest supporters of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill.
>
> "When an effort was made to incorporate the sales tax in the revenue bill she not only voted against removing taxes from the well-to-do to place the burden on those least able to bear it, but she used her influence to secure other votes against the proposal."

On the question of Senator Barkley's candidacy, Mr. Green also made a report to organized labor of Kentucky, in which he said:

> "During his term in the United States Senate he has been of incalculable benefit to labor and the people. Every measure in which the American Federation of Labor was interested he has supported wholeheartedly.
>
> "He was instrumental in bringing to the attention of the Senate the injunctions issued by federal judges, and he fought for the anti-injunction bill when it was up for action. He favored all increases in wages, shortening of the work day and work week, and restriction of immigration."

On the basis of this record, organized labor of Kentucky was urged to support Senator Barkley.

The A. F. of L. congratulates Senator Caraway and Senator Barkley on their sweeping victories in the primaries. It feels sure that the votes on election day will confirm the primary vote.

Farmers, Too, Can Strike

Iowa farmers have been showing the country what a strike can be like when there is desperate determination to win.

It took all that forty deputies and police could do to prevent a raid on stockyards at Sioux City. Farmers have been patrolling roads, stopping milk, except for hospitals.

The farmers in this case call their strike a vacation. Perhaps they are of the type that finds a real fight enjoyable. In any event here is another example of resistance to robbery. What these men want is the same thing wage earners want—a decent living and a chance to earn it by honest effort.

Thirty Hours on Federal-Aid Highways

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde has allocated to the various states the $120,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the construction of federal-aid highways during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1933. The amount is an emergency appropriation to provide employment for the jobless. The states accepting their allocation must add an equal amount either by taxation or loans.

Congress included in the law appropriating the $120,000,000 a number of protective provisions for the workers recommended by organized labor. The 30-hour week is mandatory for all employes on the projects except those holding executive, administrative and supervisory positions. The direct employment of convict labor is prohibited.

State highway departments or other state agencies administering the funds are required to determine minimum rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor previous to advertising for bids and the wage scales must be included in bids for the work. Preference for jobs must be given to ex-service men with dependents where they are qualified.

These labor provisions are a striking illustration of the assistance which Congress may give in fixing work standards. In making appropriations, Congress has the right to include such general limitations as in its judgment the public interest demands.

It is organized labor's business to see to it that men and women are elected to both the Senate and the House of Representatives who are imbued with the patriotic idea that the interests of the laboring masses are always in the public interest.

With such a Congress, labor protective provisions in federal statutes may be very effectively used to maintain and enlarge the living standards of all those who work. It should also be pointed out that the labor protective provisions in the federal-aid highway law may be included in state laws regulating state construction work and in municipal ordinances regulating municipal work.

Just Another Conference?

Is the Presidential conference called for August 26 to be "just another conference"? Many, reading the call and observing the personnel, will say that is the outlook.

It may be that something in the way of stimulation can be gained from bringing together a group of business and financial leaders and "hammering out of them"—as someone has put it—a certain amount of employment.

But the permanent gain required can be got best out of organizing for the creation of definite conditions which will be sound at the bottom.

Mere hammering some gain out of existing chaos may be temporary gain, but it is not that permanent gain through correction which the nation must in the end secure.

There will be no disposition to quarrel with any move that may produce improvement, but that need not and cannot prevent the wish that permanent programs might be called into action to take the place of what may not unfairly be likened to hypodermic injections. Therefore, it is ardently hoped that the President will plan further conferences that will get nearer the grass roots and bring a stable and enduring program for the nation's industry. There seems to be reason to believe such a program may be followed.

California Convicts Wage Rate Violator

The California State Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement is to be congratulated on the vigor with which it enforces the eight-hour law and the prevailing wage rate law.

Complaints were made against J. E. Branagh, the general contractor handling the construction of the Veterans' Memorial building at Santa Cruz. T. A. Reardon, chief of the State Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, investigated the complaint. Five of Reardon's employes and former employes testified, and timebooks, payroll books and canceled pay checks were examined.

At the conclusion of the investigation Reardon found Branagh guilty of thirty-two violations of the eight-hour law and fifty violations of the prevailing wage rate law. Fines totaling $1,800 were assessed against Branagh and the Santa Cruz supervisors instructed to withhold payments on the construction contract for that amount.

The eight-hour law and the prevailing wage rate law were sponsored by the organized labor movement in California. It is encouraging to see tangible evidence that the state intends to enforce them vigorously.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

According to Dyche

Last issue of The Labor World carried an article on the front page and a picture of Arch The Great McDonald. In this said article was something about shooting crooning radio announcers. Well, he did burst forth Monday night of this week and I hope you will please excuse him for that as along about the seventh or eighth inning the Great McDonald passed out as did the writer of this article and he then started crooning all about old percentage, and percentage is a wonderful thing as long as it is on our side. Amen.

* * *

We happened to see Brother J. H. Lofty looking for a "loose-leaf" car the other day and asked him why he wanted that kind. He said, "I don't want a loose-leaf car, I want a Paige."

* * *

Fred Simons saw a little boy trying to reach a doorbell. Fred, being kind-hearted, rang the bell for the boy. Then he said, "What now, my little man?"

Little Boy—"Run like hell, mister. That's what I'm gonna do."

* * *

Those Lookouts sure did clean up Memphis, and now you see that it was only the umpiring they were getting that was at fault and not the Lookouts at all. Long live and heave the Great McColl.

* * *

Well, we still have no money to worry about, but have been to the tent meetings and did enjoy being there and some of the neighbors have had watermelon cuttings and we were invited out to one fried chicken dinner; so you see it pays to let folks know just where you stand and if you look and act hungry enough they will see that you get something to eat.

* * *

Frank Krug—Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife.

Her Father—Well, don't come to me for sympathy. I knew something like that would happen to you for hanging about the house six nights a week.

* * *

G. F. Mitchell says that some of you boys are not reporting on time of late. What's the matter? A man was getting shaved in Mitchell's chair the other day and Mitchell was talking a blue streak as usual when all of a sudden the man made a pass at Mitchell, who dodged what would have been a K. O., and said, "A good old world for the man who works safely." "Why don't you try it?" said the victim. That razor was good and sharp until Jack Frost "skint" a wire with it and got it back in the wrong drawer.

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CAN MILK "Armour's" Best; 5c Size, 4 Cans, 9c; Tall Size, 2 Cans 9c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Molders Declare for Jobless Insurance

The last meeting of the executive board of the International Molders' Union of North America declared for unemployment insurance.

After pointing out that the union had never expressed itself on this question, Robert T. McCoy, editor of the International Molders' Journal, makes this announcement of the executive board's decision:

> "Following a thorough discussion of the question, the executive board, with the concurrence of the other officers, committed the International Molders' Union of North America to the policy of favoring unemployment insurance by legislation, thus making it mandatory that its future delegates to American Federation of Labor conventions support the principle of compulsory unemployment insurance."

Commenting on the growing sentiment in favor of unemployment insurance among trade union organizations, Mr. McCoy adds:

> "Be that as it may, the fact remains that unemployment insurance is no cure for unemployment. Yet we feel quite sure that when it comes to employers choosing between unemployment insurance, a palliative, on the one hand, and the payment of adequate wages and the shortening of hours, a cure, on the other hand, they unhesitatingly will choose unemployment insurance."

Mr. McCoy is right when he says that unemployment insurance is not a cure for unemployment. The benefits which jobless workers receive in countries with unemployment insurance are not sufficient to provide a decent living. They are barely enough to keep them from starvation.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of unemployment insurance. At the same time the federation is mobilizing the strength of organized labor and other progressive forces in favor of reducing the length of the work week and work day to whatever extent may be necessary to provide jobs for all. With the establishment of this policy the need for unemployment insurance would end.

American labor looks on unemployment insurance as a necessary temporary expedient to be applied until the employers become sensible enough to adopt labor's slogan of a job for every worker. Unless this is done, and speedily, liberty for labor in the United States will be a mere paper liberty.

YOUR BEST FRIENDS

Are going to make LABOR DAY one huge success. Will you be on the job by thinking, talking and boosting

LABOR DAY

Shame the Knocker by showing him what determined Union Men CAN DO!

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For Distress After Meals

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for Children.

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NET LOSS OF 27 PER CENT FOR WORKERS STILL ON JOB

Terrific Blow at Labor's Standards Shown in Report of National Industrial Conference Board—Wages Down to Average of $16.24 Per Week, Fall 43.4%.

New York City, Aug. 25.—How the workers have had to "take it on the chin" is partly revealed in an industrial conference board report which shows that the purchasing power enclosed in the average weekly pay envelope in manufacturing industry had fallen 27 per cent up to June, 1932. This is merely the penalty inflicted upon those who had jobs. Those who had no jobs, of course, lost all purchasing power.

The report shows that in June, 1929, the average weekly pay in manufacturing industry was $28.69. In June this year it had slumped down to $16.24, a fall of 43.4 per cent. That purchasing power didn't fall that far was because commodity prices dropped 22.3 per cent, the report holds, making the net loss in purchasing power of 27 per cent.

The same report holds that in June this year the average hours of work per week stood at 32.7, as against 48.6 in June, 1929. The board's June employment index stood 48.2 per cent below June, 1929.

The national industrial conference board is an association of employers' associations.

BAYONET ALTERNATIVE TO BREAD IS FORECAST

Pennsylvania Labor Accuses Legislature of Hypocrisy and Failure to Meet Plain Issue—Fear for Consequences This Winter Expressed in Blistering Letter.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—In a blistering letter the committee on unemployment relief of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has accused the state legislature of stepping all around the unemployment issue, providing no program. "Bayonets as the alternative to bread" may be the situation this winter, as the result of legislative failure, the committee charges, holding that the attitude of the legislators has been one of hypocrisy.

"Speaking directly for many thousands of those affected," said the letter, "and indirectly for the great mass of the victims of this crisis, as well as for the average citizen of our state who does not stand in need, we charge that your course has been hypocritical throughout.

Hungry Must Be Fed.

"We know, and you should know, that citizens who are hungry must be fed. We know, and you should know, that the taking of their little homes by sheriffs' levies must be stopped.

"We know, and you should know, that citizens who have any means at at all at their command, and those who still have jobs, are willing to join in affording relief. We know, and you should know, that it is not true that the citizens of Pennsylvania are unwilling to pay taxes to save human lives.

"As the elected representatives of the people it is your plain duty to provide for the people the opportunity of doing what the people want done. Thus far you have defiantly thwarted them.

"Upon your shoulders squarely rests the responsibility of providing relief for our citizens who are in distress. You cannot evade that responsibility by attempting to pass the buck to Washington or by robbing Peter to pay Paul."

"Not Yet Too Late."

"It is not yet too late. Although you have already whittled down proposed legislation to almost the vanishing point, there is still time in which you can reclaim the ground which you have allowed to slip from under your feet. This is the solemn obligation that now confronts you.

"We demand and expect action. Unless you do act in a way that is commensurate with the needs of the people we will go to them, upon your record of failure, and insist upon such changes in personnel and in party in our legislative halls as will restore courage and responsibility to government and responsiveness to the will of its citizens.

"We are making this last appeal, not as supplicants, but as citizens of Pennsylvania and as the representatives of an harassed and suffering people, demanding of our servants in the senate and in the house of representatives the enactment of adequate measures of direct relief, and the raising of sufficient revenue to finance them, in order that men, women and children now unable to secure the necessaries of life may be provided for until the regular legislative session convenes.

"The consummation of such a program will not only relieve momentous distress, but will, as well, be an investment in the security of our citizenship and of government itself.

"Act—before it is too late!"

The letter is signed by the committee on unemployment relief of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, as follows:

Thomas Kennedy, chairman; P. T. Fagan, Michael Hartneady, James Mark, Charles Emmert, Joseph M. Michie, Mart F. Brennan, John W. Edelman, Clarence Moser, Elmer H. Spahr, N. F. Storm, and by John A. Phillips, president, and James E. Kelley, secretary.

STRIKE CLOSES TWO TEXTILE MILLS IN SALISBURY, N. C.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Rowan Cotton mills here were closed by a walkout of approximately 200 employes who demanded a wage readjustment. On the first day of the trouble most of the day shift walked out and only the spinning room was running at night. The next day so few workers showed up for work that the mill management decided to close down the plant.

Negotiations were still under way looking toward a settlement of the strike at the Salisbury Cotton mills here, where 300 workers struck Aug. 1 for a higher rate of pay. Several prominent citizens were conferring with mill officials and strikers' representatives with a view to ending the strike. The strikers remained firm in their demand for higher wages.

FREY WILL GIVE LABOR DAY ADDRESS IN TORONTO, CAN.

Toronto, Can.—John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver his Labor Day address at the exhibition grounds here on Sept. 5, between 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. He will speak under the auspices of the Toronto Labor Day celebration committee. Mr. Frey will discuss "The Value of International Trades Unionism in North America." His address will be broadcast.

JOBLESS IN PENNSYLVANIA INCREASE TO 1,127,746

Harrisburg, Pa.—The estimated number of persons without jobs in Pennsylvania for May was 1,127,746, or 30 per cent of the total working population, according to a statement issued by the department of labor and industry.

This represents an increase of nearly 71,000 in the ranks of the state's unemployed since the preceding estimate for March, 1932, when the total was placed at 1,056,949, it was stated.

"EVERYBODY'S GOING"

CHATTANOOGA'S GREATEST

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

All Day Program For Old and Young

OLD-TIME BARBECUE, FIRE-WORKS, BATHING BEAUTY CONTEST, MUSIC, DANCING, OLD FIDDLERS' CONTEST, CARNIVAL ATTRACTIONS, FUN FOR ALL!

VALUABLE PRIZES GIVEN AWAY

WARNER PARK

Mon. Sept. 5

Admission Free--Gates Open 9 A. M.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the.....day of.....1930, and acknowledged the 11th day of November, 1930, by A. J. HAWKINS and wife, AMANDA J. HAWKINS, to secure E. J. McDONALD a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in Book T. D. 11, Page 562 et seq., in the Register's Office of Rhea County, Dayton, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932,

the following described real estate in RHEA COUNTY, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone on a line running on top of the ridge and between the lands of Waterhouse and Marler and the Hoge place in the 4th Civil District of Rhea County, Tennessee, in what is known as Cranmore's cove and running thence north 57 degrees west to the foot of the mountain to a stone; thence southwestwardly with the foot of the mountain thirteen hundred and thirteen feet (1313) more or less to a line between the Hoge place and Waterhouse land; thence with said line south 57 degrees east to a stone on A. Johnson's line on the top of the ridge; thence with the top of the ridge and Johnson & Waterhouse line to the beginning containing sixty (60) acres more or less. Together with the privilege of using water from a spring near the old Hoge house and a right to use a roadway with gates along the east of the hill through the remainder of the Hoge place.

Beginning on a stone A. H. Sparks north east corner, thence north 16 degrees east 104 feet more or less to a stone, thence north 66½ degrees east 140 feet to a hickory, thence south 84 degrees east 240 feet to a sweetgum, thence north 88½ east 175 feet to a water Eleum corner to A. T. Marler, thence with said Marler's line in a northwesterly direction 71 poles more or less to a White Oak at the foot of the mountain, thence in a southwardly direction with the foot of the mountain to A. H. Sparks corner at a spring at the foot of the mountain, thence eastwardly 5½ feet more or less to the beginning, containing 21 acres more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 8th day of August, 1932.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.

Aug. 12, 19, 26, Sept. 2, 1932.
9-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Satira Wimpey, dated September 25, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 310 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of conveyance, at the request of the holder of the note secured by said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead and all exemptions of every kind as to the property hereinafter described, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described real estate in the Eleventh Ward, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning on a point on the south side of East Eighth Street where the wooden fence between the houses now occupied by Will Wimpey and Jeff Henry joins the fence along the South side of East Eighth Street, which said point is sixty-five (65) feet, more or less, west of the Southwest corner of East Eighth Street and "E" Street; thence southwardly at right angles to East Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet, thence eastwardly parallel with said Street twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet; thence southwardly at right angles one hundred (100) feet to East Eighth Street, thence westwardly along said Street to point of beginning, said lot being a part of Lot Number Sixteen (16), Block Number Nine (9) Foster's Subdivision.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 12th day of August, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

8-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. R. Lee, dated December 28, 1931, and filed for record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on the 15th day of August, 1932, reference is here made to said deed of trust for a full description of the property conveyed and the powers and duties of the undersigned trustee in connection therewith, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the holder of said note having requested the undersigned trustee to declare and have same due and payable and to sell the property described in said deed of trust, the undersigned, W. E. Wilkerson, Trustee, will on legal days, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932,

offer for sale and sell at public outcry at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in hand, the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided by law, in the following described property situated in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Lot No. One Hundred Fifteen (115) feet of Lot No. Two (2), Block Thirty-Two (32), Lookout Land, Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's Addition to Hill City.

This sale is made subject to all taxes and assessments and all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but sale and transfer is made as trustee only.

This August 18, 1932.

W. E. WILKERSON, Trustee.

9-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47249

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lena Fine vs. B. D. Fine

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the address of B. D. Fine is unknown, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of August, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 9-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in F. L. Underwood and C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by E. C. Johnston and wife, Madge Johnston, and Bruce M. Redmon and wife, Virginia Redmon, dated May 11th, 1923, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book L, Volume 17, page 476 et seq., to which reference is made for a description of the property conveyed, terms and conditions of said deed of trust, having been executed for the purpose of securing to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank the sum of Twenty-five Hundred and no/100 ($2500.00) Dollars, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three (3) years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, I, or we, will on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1932,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Eleventh Ward, City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot Number Four (4) in Bank's Re-Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1) to Fourteen (14) inclusive, in Block Number Twelve (12) Stewart's Addition to Ridgedale, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 6, page 61 of the Register's Office of said County. Said lot fronts Forty (40) feet on the North line of Kirby Avenue and extends Northwardly One Hundred and Thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

This August 24th, 1932.

F. L. UNDERWOOD.
C. M. PRESTON.
Trustees.

9-16

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

"I See by the Papers—"

By HECK

Well, folks, it's been a long time since I told you what I thought about the labor news which appears in our local daily papers. One reason I quit telling you about it was because labor news began to get rather scarce (I wonder if it was because I was commenting on it?), and another reason was that I had other things to attend to. However, ye ed (Bob Cooke) has been giving me Hail Columbia (that's polite for Hell, you know) because I haven't been writing anything for him, so I thought I had better give him something this week, if for no other reason than to keep him quiet. .

• • •

You know, mining operations were stopped in southern Illinois last week when 10,000 striking miners marched into that territory protesting against the cut in the already low wages.

Tell me this, Mr. Union Man, would you rather pay 50 cents or a dollar a ton less for your coal, and see your fellow union man forced out of work, or working for starvation wages, than to pay a higher price and see your fellow union man getting a decent wage for his work?

Four hundred miners went to Taylorville, in southern Illinois, and persuaded the miners there to join them in their protest against low wages, and after succeeding in closing down four Peabody mines decided to remain there on picket duty to keep "rats" from working the mines. Rumors were given out by "rat" supporters that the company planned to open one mine under armed guards, but were not confirmed.

President Walker, of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, calls the strike movement a "fiasco" and "dual to the United Mine Workers of America." He tells the membership that the movement is being sponsored by men who have been repudiated in union elections.

The miners are striking in protest against the reduced wage scale which has been put in force by the mine owners. The former scale was $6.10 and the reduced scale is $5.00. Walker tells his membership that while they are protesting against a $5.00 scale, miners in Kentucky are working for $1.50 a day of ten to eleven hours.

When 10,000 men agree on a subject, why isn't that subject the right subject? Of course, if the opposition can muster more men, then the opposition's side is the right side, for the majority always rules.

Getting back to our main subject, the miners of Illinois seem to think that the new wage scale of $5.00 is inadequate for them to maintain their already low standard of living. They are in a better position to know what it costs them to live than we are, so I say let's agree with them, and back them to the limit.

I, for one, am not going to buy any non-union mined coal this winter if it is possible to secure union-mined coal, even if it does cost me more per ton. How about you, Mr. Union Man?

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements or your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47255

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mrs. Marie Skyles vs. Clyde Skyles

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Clyde Skyles is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of August, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-2

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By WRONG FONT

Mrs. Frank Day, wife of the popular day side ad foreman, died recently at her home east of the ridge, just a few days after she and Frank had returned from a vacation trip to northern points.

• • •

Mrs. Basil Palmer and children, Mildred and Buddy, spent a few weeks in Florida recently. Mrs. Palmer is the wife of "Republican" Basil Palmer, ad machine operator.

• • •

A number of members of the Times chapel have taken advantage of the new "vacation" plan adopted by No. 89, whereby they are paid $15 a week for vacations up to two weeks, with the union controlling the situation while they are off. Among those who have already taken vacations are "Tightwaddo" Blanford and "Humbuggo" Wear.

• • •

Our new foreman is handling things like a veteran, despite his youthfulness.

• • •

Brodie Wear was the man who presented the winning ticket at the ball park recently, over which there was so much controversy. However, Joe Engel gave the lady the car.

• • •

The Times composing room is working with the lowest number of regular employes it has had in years. The latest "lay-offs" were W. W. Boyle and Otto Leber.

• • •

Despite the prediction of many that it would die an early death, the Junior Times is progressing nicely, being now fourteen months old.

• • •

Since Dave Espy moved to the country he has developed a coat of tan which is the envy of all the "sun bathers" of the shop.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter VI
JESUS' EVALUATION OF LIFE
Part XIII

With everything against Him, Jesus treated men as sons of God, and His optimism has had its vindication.

—John Watson.

In connection with our study of the words of Jesus recorded in the latter half of the tenth verse of the tenth chapter of the gospel according to John, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," the writer thinks it well to say here that Christian teachers emphasize what Jesus said He could do for men, but seldom go to the trouble of getting below the surface of things by revealing, from a purely historical viewpoint, how He actually looked upon men as individuals. Once the Master's real thoughts about men are understood it becomes clear to us why He could do so much for them if they only were willing for His spirit to guide them, and guide them, as He said Himself, "in all things." Note also that He stressed the fact that the surrender to His will must be complete.

WM. L. MOSS

Let us now study how Jesus looked upon the individual man.

First. Life to Jesus was not a condition imposed upon a mass of hapless beings whose only destiny was to walk the treadmill of their existence until death might come to release them and their suffering souls. He thought of life as a way, an education, an unfolding process, a moral evolution—in other words, a mode of motion. "First the blade of grass," He said on one occasion, "then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." Thus did His keen observation of nature as revealed to Him by the wheatfields of Palestine teach Him the analogy of the growth of the soul. That is to say, precisely as the law of growth holds good in the realm of nature, so the law of growth operating in human beings in a similar manner shapes character in men.

Jesus, then, did not think of the condition of a life, but of the direction it was going. It takes time for nature to produce a stalk, a tree or a flower. It likewise takes time for God to produce character in a man, but if God's work going on inside the soul of a man is not interfered with any more then we would dare interfere with the work of nature while it is germinating a seed into life underneath the ground, the efforts of the Father, operating through and by the grace and spirit of the Son, will finally be as manifest in a man as a full-grown tree is that has grown from a tiny seed and which stands by the roadside.

I believe that the Parable of the Prodigal Son (Lk. 11-32:15) is the best illustration of Jesus' own living and unconquerable faith in the individual man's moral capacity and soul-worth. As Jesus related the parable, when the Prodigal is stirred to repentance he "comes to himself." Not only has he been lost from the family group but he has lost himself; his self-respect is gone! Returning home he finds the family still there but in reality it is himself whom he finds; he is repentant! Jesus could not conceive of any man falling so low he could not be lifted up.

(Continued Next Week.)

NORWAY QUITS MOSCOW.

The Norwegian General Workers' Union has canceled its reciprocal agreement with the Red Miners' union, last link between Norwegian workers and Russian reds.

FORTY-THREE STATES RESTRICT WOMEN'S WORK

Hours of Labor Are Limited in All But Four States, Women's Bureau Says—Hours Per Week Vary from 54 to 60.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Forty-three states now have legal restrictions limiting the number of hours women may work, according to a revised summary of labor legislation for women in the United States made public by the women's bureau of the department of labor.

Four states have no law of any sort regulating the hours of work for women. These are Alabama, Florida, Iowa and West Virginia. The Indiana law limits the hours women may work in manufacturing industries. All other states have definitely restricted the employment of women to a certain number of hours a day or week or have penalized all employment beyond certain specified hours by setting increased rate of pay for overtime.

Eight-Hour Day in Ten States.

The following ten states have set up the eight-hour day for women in certain industries: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Utah and Washington. The District of Columbia also has the eight-hour limitation.

North Dakota and Wyoming provide a working day of eight and one-half hours in specified industries and occupations.

Nine-Hour Work Day.

Eighteen states—Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin—limit to nine hours the working day of women in specified industries or occupations. Two of these states—Massachusetts and Oregon—limit the weekly hours to forty-eight. Kansas allows 49½ hours a week in laundries and factories, and 54 hours a week in mercantile establishments.

Ohio and Wisconsin allow 50 working hours a week, New Mexico allows 56 hours, North Dakota 54 hours in mercantile and 58 hours in public housekeeping establishments in towns of under 500 population, Idaho sets no weekly limit, and the remaining states allow 54 hours a week.

Minnesota, though many of its women workers are limited to nine hours a day, includes a greater number under a 10-hour law.

10-Hour Restriction.

In the 10-hour group are found the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin, fifteen in all. The weekly hours show considerable variation. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Dakota have the shortest limit, fifty-four hours a week.

Connecticut, Delaware and Wisconsin allow 55 hours; Minnesota permits 58 hours; Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi and New Mexico, 60 hours; Illinois, Oregon and Virginia fix no weekly limit. Three of these states—New Mexico, Oregon and Wisconsin—limit the hours of the majority of their women workers to less than ten a day and include only a few groups in their ten-hour laws.

10¼ to 12 Hours.

In this miscellaneous group of laws are found the states of New Hampshire, permitting a 10¼-hour day and a 54-hour week; Vermont, a 10½-hour day and a 56-hour week; Tennessee, a 10½-hour day and a 57-hour week; North Carolina, an 11-hour day and a 55-hour week in factories and mills, and South Carolina, a 12-hour day and a 60-hour week in mercantile establishments.

Weekly Hour Laws.

Six states—Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York and Oregon—have legislation supplementing the laws regulating both daily and weekly hours and limiting only the weekly hours for certain other industries or occupations. For these weekly limits, Connecticut and Minnesota specify 58 hours; Maine and New York, 54 hours; Louisiana, 60 hours; Oregon, 56 hours in one occupation and 48 hours in another.

POTTERS WAGE SET.

Wages of 6,000 or more pottery workers in the general ware trade took a wage readjustment through conferences between employers and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters here. The cut is 10 per cent and the manufacturers have agreed to pass it on to the consumer to stimulate buying. The union has agreed, for the same purpose, that the cut shall be effective at once instead of on Oct. 1, when the present contract expires.

ENTER NOW

For the Selection of
"MISS CHATTANOOGA"
in the
BATHING BEAUTY CONTEST
at WARNER PARK
LABOR DAY

Fill in the Coupon below and mail now to "A. C. Kamin, Chairman Bathing Beauty Contest, 310 West Eighth Street, City":

Name.....

Address.....

Telephone Number.....

Age.....Height.....Weight.....

"Old Fiddlers"

Do You Want to Try for One of the Cash Prizes in the
"Old Fiddlers' Contest"
at WARNER PARK
LABOR DAY

Send your Name, Address and Age to "A. C. Kamin, 310 West Eighth Street, Chattanooga," and watch papers for further details.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are equally willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

STAGE SET FOR 'CHATTANOOGA'S GREATEST LABOR DAY CELEBRATION' MONDAY

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1932 | Number 19

Program Offers Many Outstanding Features

Preparations Made to Entertain Thousands of People.

BARBECUE FEAST TO BE READY AT 10 A.M.

Events Include Harness Races, Water Carnival, Bathing Beauty Contest, Plantation Show, "Old Fiddlers," Track and Field Contests, Music, Dancing, Speaking, Etc.

Final Meeting Sunday Morning

Final meeting of the full Labor Day committee will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at Warner park. Chairman Aymon urges all members to be present so that smooth running of the big program will be assured.

Besides the committee members, Mr. Aymon said, anyone interested in any way in the celebration is invited to be on hand.

"Chattanooga's greatest Labor Day celebration!"

The above announced goal of the Labor Day committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council bids fair to be fully realized on Monday, Sept. 5, when indications are that one of the greatest throngs ever to pass through the gates of Warner park on Labor Day will be on hand to make merry with the workers in observance of the day set aside in honor of those who toil.

A splendid program has been arranged, including features calculated to please the fancy of all comers. There will be nothing elaborate in the nature of entertainment, but it has been the purpose of the committee to provide worthwhile features in every instance, and it is believed the result will be pleasing to the general public.

Chairman Witt, of the barbecue committee, promises to have the feast ready at 10 a.m., and will be prepared to serve the hungry thousands throughout the morning, afternoon and evening.

HARNESS RACES MORNING EVENT.

Gates will open promptly at 9, and the big program will start at 10 with the harness races. There will be three heats, and lovers of this sport are promised thrills in this reminder of the days when "the sport of kings" was popular in Chattanooga. This feature of the day's program is a contribution to the Labor Day committee by D. L. Brown, prominent local contractor, and Fay Murphy, dairyman and sports lover, and bids fair to be one of the most thrilling numbers of the entire day.

O'CONNOR, LUSK SPEECHMAKERS.

At 12 noon two Labor Day addresses will be delivered in the grove in the northeast section of the park. John T. O'Connor, mayor of Knoxville and former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and the Hon. Charles W. Lusk, criminal court judge, will be the orators, and those acquainted with these gentlemen will agree that Labor's cause will be well told.

It is planned to conclude the speaking in ample time for baseball fans to reach Engel stadium for the double-header between the Lookouts and Smokies.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS STIR INTEREST.

Committee members have also been besieged with inquiries concerning the athletic and field contests, which will begin at 3 p.m. Entries for these events are expected to number scores,

(Continued on Last Page)

PRINTERS GIVE $3,551 RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED

Local Union Provides for Jobless Members.

ASSESSMENTS ARE CHEERFULLY PAID

Keep Members Off Charities by Plan of Paying Out-of-Work Benefits.

By ED CRUMP

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

The question above is one for which all union men should have an affirmative answer. In times of stress a good union man will not see his brother member suffer. He will not see his brother member wronged or harmed at any time.

"His Brother's Keeper" is the name of a famous painting made more famous by the International Typographical union when it was selected by that body for the purpose of impressing on union men that they are their brothers' keepers.

The answer of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 to that question is decisively in the affirmative, and its efforts during the past two years to keep its unemployed members from calling on the charities of the city prove this so.

In 1930 the membership felt that it was time they took up arms against Old Man Depression. The first idea was to establish the five-day week, but after considerable thought was devoted to the five-day week it was decided that that was not the proper solution at that time, because of local conditions. It would more than take care of the unemployed machine operators, but the handmen would benefit very little. The five-day week idea was tabled, but not discarded.

Instead, a plan was adopted whereby unemployed members were guaranteed $12 a week, or the difference in earnings and $18. If a member didn't work any during a week, he was paid $12 from the treasury of the union. If he worked one or two days, he was paid the difference between what he earned and $18. This plan has been in operation almost continuously since August of 1930, with slight changes at different times.

No. 89 has spent directly for unemployment relief purposes $3,551.97 since August, 1930, the figures being as follows:

Quarters ending	
Oct. 15, 1930	$ 149.18
Jan. 15, 1931	188.34
Apr. 15, 1931	517.50
July 15, 1931	15.00
Oct. 15, 1931	142.50
Jan. 15, 1932	193.50
Apr. 15, 1932	884.45
July 15, 1932	1,039.00
Month ending Aug. 15, 1932	422.50
Total	$3,551.97

This does not include sick relief and donations to travelers and to local members to pay dues, all of which, with the exception of one case, is directly chargeable to the unemployment condition. Neither does it include "loans" granted for the express purpose of removing members from the unemployment relief roll. These items would total about $350.

At different times it has been necessary to put on special assessments of various percentages in order to keep enough money in the treasury to pay unemployment benefits. Each time these assessments have been given good majorities when put to referendum vote. The various assessments have brought in $1,265.55, or $2,286.42 less than has been paid directly to unemployment relief. The difference was made up from the regular dues paid by the membership.

All of this money has been cheerfully paid from the earnings of the more fortunate members of No. 89, which shows that No. 89's answer to the question at the head of this article is decisively "Yes, we are our brothers' keepers!"

A vacation plan which No. 89 recently put into effect allows regulars $15 a week for vacations not exceeding two weeks, with the union controlling the regular's situation. The union then divides the time among the unemployed. Under this plan a two-week vacation gives six substitutes two days work each instead of one substitute twelve days.

Bank Cashier—This check has your husband's name signed to it, but he has not filled in the amount wanted.

Mrs. New Bride—Oh, that's all right. You just fill it in and give me all that he has to his credit.

A MONARCH FOR A DAY

Proclamation!

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its affiliates have in the present economic crisis proved the substantial Americanism of the organized workers by exhibiting an intense loyalty toward our government and its institutions, and have contributed much in the upbuilding and maintaining of such institutions; and,

Whereas, national and state lawmaking bodies, in recognition of the contribution of this large and loyal group of our citizenship, have set apart a day of rest and recreation, designated as Labor Day;

Now, therefore, I, E. D. Bass, Mayor of the City of Chattanooga, do hereby proclaim Monday, September 5, 1932, Labor Day, and call upon all our people to unite in observance thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Chattanooga to be affixed, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, this the 2nd day of September, 1932.

E. D. BASS, MAYOR.

MORRISON'S LABOR DAY TALK TO BE DELIVERED OVER RADIO

Washington.—The Labor Day address which Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, makes here on Monday, Sept. 5, will be broadcast over the network of the National Broadcasting company. Mr. Morrison will speak at 12-12:30 p.m., Eastern standard time.

Medicine Co. Will Observe Labor Day

All employes of the Chattanooga Medicine company, it was announced Thursday, will be given a holiday Monday, in order that they may enjoy the program presented by labor at Warner park. All will receive a full day's pay, it was said.

Prospective Printer Comes to Red Bank

Another prospective printer came to Chattanooga last Sunday morning, when a "bouncing boy" was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Young at Red Bank. Mr. Young is a well-known member of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89. Mother and youngster are "getting along fine," according to Dad.

HUTCHESON COMMANDS LABOR BUREAU OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Washington.—William L. Hutcheson, president of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was appointed to head the campaign labor bureau of the republican national committee.

GREEN'S LABOR DAY SPEECH GOES OVER RADIO NETWORK

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Labor Day address which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver here on Monday, Sept. 5, will be broadcast over the network of the National Broadcasting company. Mr. Green will speak at West park, at 3 p.m. Eastern daylight saving time, which is 2 p.m. Central daylight saving time, and 1 p.m. mountain daylight saving time.

The address will be preceded by a monster Labor Day parade participated in by the entire organized labor movement of Pittsburgh. The celebration is under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor union.

NEW YORK TYPOS BACK WAGE SCALE COMMITTEE

"Big Six" Typographical union, by vote of members, has just upheld its wage scale conference committee to the effect that the question of a new scale must be arbitrated jointly with the question of a six-hour day. The dispute is with the newspaper publishers.

Bonita Theater Opens As Non-Union House

Cheap Movie Show Will Attempt Cheap Operation Policy.

DECLARED "UNFAIR" BY CENTRAL BODY

Frank Olmstead, Former Permit Man, Involved in First Fight on Operators' Union Since 1913—Pickets Patrol Vicinity of House — Union Officials Ask Moral Support.

Chattanoogans were treated Friday morning to the spectacle of a "movie war," the first in this city since 1913, when the operators' union was victorious in a short battle with local employers.

The Bonita theater, small house on Market street, near Ninth, was opened and the name of Frank Olmstead, formerly a permit man who had been employed in legal booths, was given as manager, machine operator, etc. It was said that Olmstead plans to operate the picture machines himself, replacing three men who were employed in the booth prior to the last closing of the house. The business management, etc., is also credited to Olmstead.

Officials of Local 259 Friday morning expressed regret that the former beneficiary of conditions gained by long years of struggle had seen fit to desert the ranks and be instrumental in taking a backward step for the craft in Chattanooga.

The Bonita has been successfully operated in the past, but in recent months has been closed due to unfavorable business conditions. That the new operators will "make good" in their efiorts to operate a non-union house is seriously doubted by local theater men.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, at a special called meeting Thursday night, gave the executive board of that body power to act in the matter, and the house has been declared "unfair to organized labor." Pickets were placed in the vicinity of the theater Friday morning, bearing placards announcing the house to be non-union.

Officials of Local 259 asked The Labor World to state that moral support of all local trades unionists and their friends will be greatly appreciated.

FIGURES SHOW JOBLESS ARMY STILL INCREASES

More Than 11,000,000 Now Unemployed.

AT HIGHEST POINT SINCE SLUMP BEGAN

Already More Than Double That of Last Year, President Green Says.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday issued the following statement regarding unemployment based on reports from affiliated organizations, showing unemployment at the highest point since the present depression began:

"Unemployment in August was at the highest point since depression began. Our preliminary estimate for July based on government figures, shows 11,400,000 persons out of work in the United States, and trade union figures for August show no improvement. In July, layoffs for the summer dull season added more than 300,000 to the army of unemployed.

"With unemployment already more than double that of last year, we face a winter of unthinkable suffering. Between now and next January, nearly two million persons must count on losing their jobs in industry and agriculture—if layoffs are no more than normal. This will mean well over 13,000,000 out of work next winter. Jobs must be created by the million if we are to avoid an unparalleled catastrophe. Even a substantial improvement in industry could not do more than scratch the surface of this problem.

"Taking our union unemployment reports as an indicator of business, the fact that unemployment stopped increasing in August is encouraging. Up to August, over 250,000 persons a month had been joining the jobless army. The check in this rise shows a distinct improvement over each of the two previous depression summers, when unemployment increased in August, but it does not show any more jobs created. Normally industry begins in August to prepare for the fall busy season, and workers are taken back to their jobs. This year jobs have not increased. Weighted figures from trade unions show the following percentage of membership unemployed in the last four months: May, 22.8; June, 23.6; July, 25.4; first part of August (preliminary), 25.4.

"Care must be taken not to misinterpret these figures. They do not show any relief from the unemployment disaster that has overtaken us. They only show that for one month it has stopped getting worse. Our persent unemployment problem, and that we must face for next winter is beyond anything we have yet known. We can only meet it by taking immediate action to shorten work hours, create jobs and get men back to work.

"Our estimates of the total number out of work in the United States, based on government figures, are:

"January, 10,304,000; February, 10,533,000; March, 10,477,000; April, 10,496,000; May, 10,818,000; June, 11,023,000; July, 11,418,000 (preliminary)."

REDS POCKET THE MONEY.

Communists in the lignite district of northwest Bohemia have just been exposed playing the old Gastonia game. Great sums were collected ostensibly for relief for mine strikers. A public statement accounts for about three-fourths of the money acknowledged. Added to the missing one-fourth there are large sums for administrative expense and other non-relief costs. About one-fifth of the total has been held in reserve for "furthering demands" that may follow the strike. What the strikers got was about 3 cents each!

COTTON CLOTH DEMAND SHOWS HEAVY INCREASE

By RALPH COUCH

Demand for cotton cloth has virtually doubled in the last four months for which accurate records are available at headquarters of the Cotton Textile Merchants association.

Sales averaged 56,000,000 yards weekly during July. The comparable weekly average of sales was 26,000,000 yards in April. The August average, not yet available, is expected to show a gain over July.

The increase in demand for cloth probably will force greater activity on the cotton textile mills during the next few months, thereby increasing employment. The stock of cotton cloth on hand is lower than the total of unfilled orders.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1932.

ANOTHER LABOR DAY.

Another Labor Day is at hand, and every indication is that when "Good-Night" is flashed in fire at Warner Park Monday, there will have been concluded the greatest local celebration of this day set aside to honor those who toil in factory, mill, mine and workshop.

A committee of sixty which originally took up the burden of preparing a great program has been recently increased by voluntary enlistment, and perhaps never before in the history of local labor organizations has there been more widespread and enthusiastic interest in the success of the celebration.

As a result, a splendid all-day program has been arranged for the public Monday, and it has appeared that performers, concessionists, merchants, business institutions—in fact, everyone who could possibly help—have joined in the spirit of the occasion and have graciously contributed to the success of the program in their various ways, and to an extent not dreamed of by the committee when the members first began their work.

Such a spirit in these distressing times is surely calculated to confound the pessimistic, and of possibly greater import to the trades unionist directly, it is a tribute to the manner in which our movement has been conducted locally. While due credit should be given to the committee for tireless toil, the fact remains that the standing of organized labor in Chattanooga, as represented by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and its affiliates, made the task of planning such a great program much easier.

But the work is not yet finished. If the events scheduled for Warner park Monday are to run smoothly and give entire satisfaction to all who enter the gates—which is the goal early set by the unionists—then a "small army" of volunteers must be on hand to render such assistance as is within their power. The cooking and serving of the barbecue alone will require almost 100 men, and various other features cannot be smoothly operated without the co-operation of large numbers.

Preliminary work, however, has been well and thoroughly done, and it now remains only for the weather man to say whether or not the plans will be carried out on Monday. If the day is fair and warm, sponsors of the great program expect to entertain thousands of visiting citizens, as well as hundreds from nearby towns and communities.

"Everybody's going!"

TODAY'S LABOR WORLD.

This issue of The Labor World is, for obvious reasons, somewhat smaller than is usual for our Labor Day edition. However, in view of all the handicaps, we feel that the amount of business carried in our advertising columns is very satisfactory. Represented in this paper are some four score progressive local business firms, and to these we desire to extend our profound appreciation, and we commend them to every consideration of our readers.

Also, in our news and feature columns are quite a few specially written articles which should prove particularly interesting at this time as indicating the trend of thought among leaders of the trade union movement in America. It is noteworthy that most of these show that the workers have met the great crisis as befits a humanitarian and thoroughly American organization, and confidence in the rank and file of the movement is thoroughly justified. In short, much consolation and grounds for hope is seen in the present situation, and we believe organized labor may review the past year and look to the future with confidence.

Mountain Guide—Be careful not to fall here. It is dangerous. But if you do fall, remember to look to the left, as you get a most wonderful view.

NOTICE

The following Dance Orchestras are not affiliated with this union:

BORDEN JONES
CHILI CHILES
J. FRANK WORTHY
J. D. COLQUETT
JIMMIE EDWARDS

Local No. 80
American Federation of Musicians

History of Labor Day

Labor Day, 1932, is the thirty-ninth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday and the fifty-first anniversary of the first local Labor Day celebration.

P. J. McGuire, the founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and for many years a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, originated the Labor Day idea.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor union held on May 8, 1882, McGuire stressed the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the working people. He suggested that it be called Labor Day.

The central labor union adopted the idea and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the proposal for a national Labor Day holiday by unanimously adopting the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

> "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

Organized labor carried on its demand for Labor Day so effectively that soon many municipal councils and state legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to make Labor Day a state holiday; the Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887. During 1887 the legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a state holiday. In 1889, Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania enacted Labor Day laws; in 1890, Iowa and Ohio; in 1891, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington; in 1892, Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia; in 1893, California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

In the meantime the officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have the congress of the United States make Labor Day a national holiday.

Shortly after the fifty-third congress convened in 1893, Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, and Representative Robert E. DeForest, of Connecticut, introduced bills making Labor Day a legal holiday.

The Cummings bill was reported favorably by the house committee on labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann, of Illinois, was chairman. The committee did not report the DeForest bill.

The Kyle bill was reported favorably by the senate committee on education and labor, of which Senator Kyle was chairman. Following is the text of the Kyle bill:

> "A Bill Making Labor Day a Legal Holiday.—Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the 22nd of February, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are now by law public holidays."

The senate passed the Kyle bill on June 24, 1894, the house passed it on June 26, in place of the Cummings bill, and President Cleveland signed it on June 28.

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, announced labor's victory with the following brief statement:

> "National Labor Day.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

All hail to Labor Day, 1932!

Machinery and Progress

When members of organized labor and other forward-looking people protest against machinery in production being used by those who own and control industry to enrich themselves at the expense of the workers, reactionaries often exclaim: "What! Are you opposed to progress?"

The reactionaries imply that labor-displacing machinery contributes to progress regardless of the inequitable distribution of the economic benefits resulting from its application.

This point is considered by Thomas E. Dunwody, editor of the Pressman, the official organ of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of America, in the following editorial on "High Speed—Short Hours":

> "High speed machines, new methods and types of machines are coming fast even under present conditions.
>
> "They cannot be stopped, and as long as they represent progress, as long as they serve mankind, no one wants to stop them.
>
> "But man was not made to serve the machine. On the contrary, the machine is the creation of man—a vehicle to serve mankind, and it cannot be allowed to become anything else.
>
> "The machine can only serve society when regulated to do so.
>
> "High-speed labor-displacing machines make necessary the shortening of the work week.
>
> "In no other way can be balanced the factors of production and unemployment, and production and consumption of the products of the machine."

Mr. Dunwody is right. There is no progress in the mere invention and introduction of machines that enable one person to produce as much of the good things of life as many persons produced without the machines. Nor is there progress when the benefits of the machines are appropriated, as they have been hitherto and are being now, by those who own industry. Progress is social, not individual.

Why Hold Back This Work?

Secretary of Treasury Ogden L. Mills is mainly responsible for failure on the part of the government to designate the cities in which the government's $100,000,000 is to be spent for public works, such as postoffices and federal buildings to house courts and other functionaries.

Why does Secretary Mills hold back this work? The money has been authorized for this purpose by Congress. That Mr. Mills may have opposed the program should not now cause him to seek to defeat the purpose of Congress.

RULING OPENS WAY FOR CONSTRUCTION

Ten Per Cent. Cut Ordered by Economy Act Not to Halt Construction Work—Work Under Way Is Exempted.

Washington.—Possibility that certain public building projects might be held up under the economy act by application of section 320 has been removed by Comptroller McCarl, though such danger was at the most slight.

The McCarl decision exempts most buildings now under way from the 10 per cent provision and clears the way for new work to proceed.

The danger was slight because most building work now is being done at, roughly, 25 per cent less than the appropriations. Moreover, the treasury is allowed let contracts coming within an excess of 5 per cent of the appropriations, so that even taking off the economy act 10 per cent cut, contracts can be let at a figure around 5 per cent of the appropriations and still encompass the stipulated 10 per cent cut.

Mrs. Mack—I'm bothered with a little wart I'd like to have removed.

Dr. Williams—The divorce lawyer is at the second door to your left.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Some critic of the public taste recently said that perhaps the reason so many readers turn to the sporting pages before they rend the first page is because success is found in the sporting pages, while failure fills the first page.

In sports, this critic pointed out, some contestant wins, some team wins, some player chalks up a victory in every story.

On the first page, he asserted, failure rules—murder, disaster, destruction.

The conclusion would have more merit if there were more truth in the premise.

* * *

Newspaper first pages chronicle, after all, the doings that editors think are the most important of the day. And, out of long practice and something akin to intuition, they generally are not far wrong.

Sporting pages have their importance, but they have an actual importance far under their apparent importance.

Big money has been invested in the business of making what we call sports important. A ballyhoo of tremendous proportions has been turned loose to make sports important.

A ventured guess would be that any departmentalized feature of newspaperdom could be given disproportionate importance if it were ballyhooed half as much as sports have been ballyhooed. Ballyhoo does count, after all.

So, many persons turn first to the sports pages because they have been ballyhooed into it.

* * *

The human race is queer about its sense of values. Great throngs devote hours daily to speculation about a baseball team which is owned by some magnate, just as Roman emperors once owned stables of gladiators.

Thousands have gone to extremes for or against the bonus army.

Columns of invective have been leveled against the president because of the expulsion of the bonus army, taking every rumor for fact.

Yet hundreds of thousands of coal miners have suffered for months and even years to extremes unknown by the bonus army, without any great public outcry.

The sports pages will continue to be popular, perhaps because a human race burdened with responsibilities beyond any ever known to history prefers to think about something else.

While we roast congress for incompetence we spend our time immersed in arguing about the relative merits of contenders who are paid for their efforts by promoters to entertain the public. But, after all, the secret is in the fact that the sports pages bring us the game, while the first page brings us the headache of responsibility.

* * *

There are thousands to whom democracy is either a matter for someone else to worry about, or something that will run itself and about which we have no need to bother.

There are a great many who feel the same way about labor unions.

But these instruments do not run themselves. While we read the sport pages someone else is reading the first page and taking due note of the facts there chronicled.

Relating the issue to life as a whole and using the newspaper pages as symbols, we may say that the readers of the sport pages pay the freight and how they shall pay and how much they shall pay is determined for them by readers of the first pages while they are still perusing the box scores or working their blissful way down toward the last round.

The moral, if moral there be, is simply that this is a darned good time to know all that is going on.

That "the early bird catches the worm"
Is something we've often been taught;
And yet we may state, if the worm had slept late,
It surely would not have been caught.

H. F. B.

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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CORDIAL LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM

EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

"Meet Me Under the Clock"

Another passing year still finds Effron's the department store home of Organized Labor. The years but tend to increase the number of friends and customers and to these the management and employees of Effron's extend their heartiest Labor Day Greetings.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

E. LEE SMITH

LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

If It's ANYTHING on an AUTOMOBILE

"FULLERSCANDOIT"

FULLER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Market at Sixteenth Street Dial 6-6442

Eckerd's
"CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES"
732 MARKET ST.

We Fill Any Doctor's Prescription

Only the Finest Drugs Used,
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All the Leading Makes of Toilet Goods carried in stock, such as Harriet Hubbard Ayres, Richard Hudnut, Coty, Finesse, Elmo.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT US OFTEN

IDEAL SERVICE at MODERATE COST

Some of you, in these strenuous days, may find the need for economy a bit more urgent now. But if the occasion for a funeral director should arise, please remember that we stand ready to serve as we did before . . . at whatever reduced charge will make things easy for the family.

The same beauty and comfort, the same privacy and personal attention will be given every detail of our service regardless of the amount spent . . . even though the total expenditure be less than $100.

R. J. COULTER Undertaking Company

Funeral Directors 801 Vine St.

In Every City

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IN CHATTANOOGA THAT ONE FURNITURE STORE IS,—THE

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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

H. F. "PETE" LAWRENCE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Meet Your Friends at

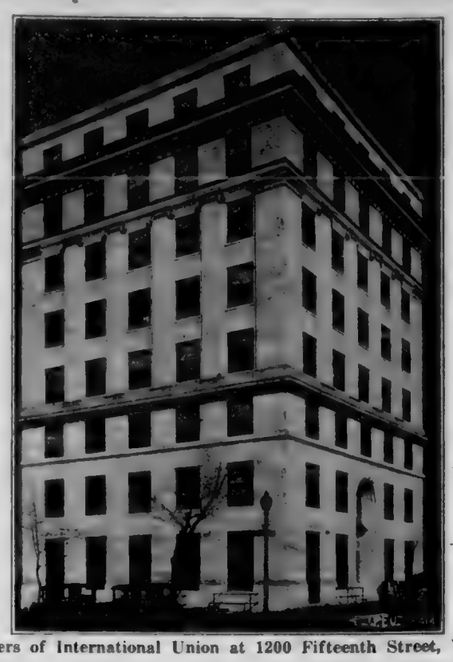
Central Market House

Quality, Weights and Measures Guaranteed

Your Every Need for the Table is offered here at lowest prices consistent with high quality.

COME IN TODAY

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' HOME



Headquarters of International Union at 1200 Fifteenth Street, Washington

HOUR OF ECONOMIC DISASTER REVEALS THE BRAVE AND TRUE, SAYS ELECTRICIANS' OFFICIAL

Members Manifesting Loyalties and Showing Sacrifices Not Seen in Better Days—Trades Unionists Have Double Duty to Protect Gains Made.

By G. M. BUGNIAZET
Secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

G. M. BUGNIAZET

We have never been Pollyannas at the Electrical Workers' office. Somehow our experience does not fit in with cheerful optimism, yet we don't want to overlook occasions for hope when they really arise. The depression has brought many bitter disappointments to trade unionists. It has brought pain, suffering, setbacks, defeats, and without doubt, has seriously injured the movement. Depressions always do. It has been the lot of trade unionists to suffer through these cycles of business disease since the formation of the movement back in the 1830's.

This worst of all depressions has left indelible marks upon us. We must admit loss of membership. We must acknowledge that our funds have been greatly depleted. We must confess to losses in standards which have taken years to build up. This is the dismal side of the picture. The hopeful side lies in the renewed allegiance to unionism that we daily meet. Members are manifesting loyalties, are showing sacrifices that better days do not discover. When the house is on fire, the weak wring their hands and do nothing, the cowardly flee, but the brave and true stand by and do what they can to save valuables from the wreckage. We are having revealed to us the brave and true in this hour of economic disaster.

We have a message for our members and for other trades unionists on Labor Day 1932. Now more than ever the union is needed. Now more than ever every trade unionist has more than a double duty to do what he can to protect organization, to maintain it, and to forward the social aims of labor. In times like these all the selfish interests grow stronger because they have less opposition and seek a greater share of the common income. The only opposition facing them is from labor. That is the only opposition they can have and so labor unions take on a new significance and new luster. As in all national crises, they become the protector of the nation's great principles and traditions. They are guarding the standard again today. Wherever any other group succeed in protecting themselves against organized business policies they imitate trade unions. The farmers of Iowa have organized and are striking against starvation prices. They are bringing to the situation the technique of the labor union.

We predict that the coming ten years will see further imitations of labor by other economic groups and we shall see growing need for labor unions everywhere. Now is the time for the weak and cowardly to take an accounting and to bring their own lives in line with the brave and the true. We predict that the brave and the true will march forward unflinchingly to advance the cause of the union.

GARAGE WORK IS NOT IN 'BIG MONEY'

Mechanics Found to Average Only $29.56 Per Week of 51 Hours — Forty-three Cities Covered in Survey.

Washington.—Motor vehicle repair garage employes in 43 cities in 34 states were found to earn an average of $29.56 per 51-hour week in a bureau of labor statistics survey just announced.

Average full-time hours per week ranged by occupations from 49.8 for machinists to 58.5 for the group of miscellaneous employes. Average hours actually worked in one week varied from 43 for wood body workers to 58.8 for miscellaneous employes. The per cent of full-time work ranged from 83.3 for wood body workers to 102.1 for inspectors. Part of the inspectors worked overtime in the week covered in the report.

Average earnings per hour ranged, by occupations, from 34.7 cents for mechanics' helpers to 86.7 cents for blacksmiths, with full-time earnings per week fluctuating between $18.46 for mechanics' helpers to $45.50 for diagnosticians. Actual average earnings in the week ranged from $17.63 for mechanics' helpers to $44.30 for diagnosticians.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IDLE SWAMP RELIEF MANAGERS

Washington.—The welfare committee charged with administering the $350,000 jobless relief fund appropriated by congress for the District of Columbia was swamped with more than 3,600 applications for help during the first week of the committee's existence. When the headquarters opened at the beginning of the second week, more than 1,000 needy persons were lined up demanding assistance.

NEW PRICES and New Record Values . . . that's what you get in Palmer Clothes for Fall. If you desire "most for your money" see our values when you are ready for your Fall Suit or Overcoat.

PALMER CLOTHES

$10.00 - $12.50 - $15.00

Pure WOOL Trousers $1.95

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REASONABLE PRICES
RELIABLE SERVICE

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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

LEADERSHIP

True Dependability Was a Positive Requisite for Consistent Expansion and Constant Growth of More Than Four Decades . . . STERCHI BROS. with 41 Years of Faithful Service Assures You of a "SAFE PLACE TO TRADE."

The growth of Sterchi Bros. from a small storeroom on a side street to this mammoth institution in 41 years could not be just an accident. It has been made possible through supplying what the public wanted . . . when they wanted it . . . at a price they could afford to pay and on convenient terms. And, too throughout these 41 years Sterchi Bros. have striven to build an institution . . . not only of which its founder and owners, but home-lovers everywhere would be justly proud. Stripped of all mighty superlatives and high sounding phrases we wish to submit five substantial reasons why you should have an account with Sterchi Bros.—there are many more . . . so again we say . . . shop at Sterchi Bros. . . . compare at Sterchi Bros. . . . You'll be satisfied at Sterchi Bros.—**"A safe place to trade."**

No. 1 Sterchi Bros. are specialists in Home Furnishings. Their entire organization is trained in that field. For 41 years Sterchi Bros. have devoted their every energy and resource to filling the home furnishing needs of these generations.

No. 2 Sterchi Bros. sell only quality merchandise. They are particularly careful to see that nothing of questionable merit ever reaches you through their hands. On this basis they have built up a large following and a tremendous amount of good-will which they cherish as one of their greatest assets.

No. 3 Over a long period of time they have enjoyed relations with the leading factories which go beyond ordinary "business contracts." As a result, they procure buying preferences. This relation, backed by Sterchi Bros. huge cash purchasing power affords them exceptional opportunities otherwise unavailable.

No. 4 Sterchi Bros. not only own and operate their own factories but buy from more than 750 factories in this and foreign countries. Their experience has taught them which factories can be relied upon to produce the dependable merchandise on which Sterchi Bros. have built their reputation.

No. 5 Sterchi Bros. unique methods of merchandising based on a small profit per unit with a consequent quick turn-over and large volume eliminates every possibility of waste. Beaming with brand new merchandise, of correct style, Sterchi Bros. invariably place in your hands furniture of unquestioned quality at prices lower than those found elsewhere.

STERCHI'S
QUALITY FURNITURE

FAITHFULLY
SERVING
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The PROVIDENT
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OUR PLEDGE:

"Every dollar received in premiums from Chattanooga reinvested in Chattanooga"

AMERICAN LABOR HAS STEMMED TREND TOWARD DEMORALIZATION STANDARDS GAINED BY STRUGGLE

Present Conditions Reflect Stupidity of Those Responsible for Management and Direction of Industrial Affairs of Our Country, Says Secretary of American Federation of Labor.

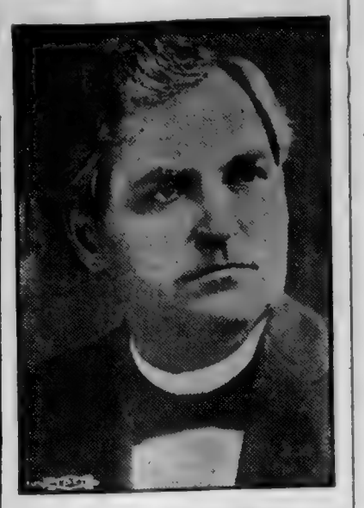
By FRANK MORRISON
Secretary American Federation of Labor

The masses of the people have suffered intensely from the blight of the nation-wide depression which is now nearing its fourth winter. A review of the proceedings of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of our affiliated organizations will reveal that the trade union movement has insistently reiterated that labor policies in the operation of modern industry have been uneconomic and unsound. Organized labor has not only constantly protested the injustice involved to the victims of this uneconomic system but has warned of the menace to the perpetuation of our republic and its free institutions in the unchecked spread of unemployment. The program presented by the American Federation of Labor and our affiliated organizations would have established order and method in the operation of modern industry and prevented the present social and industrial chaos.

Unfair and antagonistic employers have ignored and frustrated by every means at hand, including the abuse of judicial power and the debasement of the courts of justice, the struggle of trade unions to put into operation a system of industry which would recognize the rights of labor. With few exceptions, this has been the policy of what is known as "big business," the expanding of which through merging of interlocking financial interests has placed in its hands the power to influence and control business and political policies in our country. Present conditions reflect the stupendous stupidity of those responsible for the management and direction of industrial affairs of our country.

Notwithstanding the odds confronting our organizations they have stemmed the trend toward demoralization of the standards of labor which it has taken years of struggle to establish. In industries that have maintained a more normal degree of operation, particularly in the building industry, our trade unions have stood as a bulwark against the very determined effort of some employers to take advantage of the widespread condition of unemployment to lengthen hours and reduce wages.

The American Federation of Labor will continue to urge the adoption of its program to meet present requirements, the most important features of which briefly are: Shorten the hours of labor to the extent necessary to absorb unemployment; increase wages to maintain the purchasing power of all the people to accommodate their needs; advance planning of production requirements to spread employment over slack periods in each industry; establishment and coordination of federal and state employment agencies.



FRANK MORRISON

Wisconsin Work On 30-Hour Week

Madison, Wis.—All Wisconsin public work hereafter will be on a 30-hour week basis, the state unemployment commission announces. This will include day work, contract work, construction work, road work and all work paid for by the state. Staggering also will be resorted to. Preference will be given bona fide state citizens.

The Fickle Miss.

Prosperity, a comely maid,
Was once my steady girl,
We danced and dined and frolicked
In constant pleasure whirl.
But she was but a light o' love,
For when there came a day
That cash was not so plentiful,
She gaily tripped away.

"Our Business Is Moving"
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
MOVING, STORING AND PACKING FURNITURE
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HEARTIEST GREETINGS
To the Readers of The Labor World
from
TOM ROGERS
CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
E. D. BASS
MAYOR

JOE BERGHEIMER & SON
UNION-MADE SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
AGENT FOR THE MEN'S DOCTOR SHOES WITH UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE
THE ONLY FAMILY SHOE STORE IN THE CITY
20 EAST NINTH STREET

MAX YUDD
ORGANIZED LABOR will find at MAX YUDD'S the best in the clothing line — the latest styles. Everything in Men's Wear
825 MARKET STREET

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
From the Office of the
ATTORNEY-GENERAL
JOHN J. LIVELY NICK G. GIVENS
JOHN J. LIVELY, JR. ED LAWSON

DO YOU REMEMBER
the time when electricity's chief use in your kitchen was for lighting?

Now you cook, clean, wash, iron, heat water and run the refrigerator with electricity!

Once upon a time electricity did little else but light your home . . . and as a usual thing there was only one light to a room. Electric appliances were little used. Each month you paid what was called a "light" bill.

Today, among other things, electricity cooks, cleans, heats, washes, irons, sews, keeps correct time, makes toast and coffee and runs the radio and refrigerator. You no longer pay a *light* bill, but an *electric service* bill.

Naturally you use more electricity now than a few years ago. It's economy to do so, for electric service really constitutes one of the cheapest items in the average family budget.

Did you know that during the period when prices of other commodities were soaring, the price of household electricity was steadily declining? Today, with the cost of living still about 40% *above* pre-war levels*, the average price of residence electricity in the territory served by The Tennessee Electric Power Company is 40% *below* pre-war prices.

Truly, every day is bargain day for the family that makes full use of its electric service.

*United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE ETP TO MORE THAN 300 COMMUNITIES

HAVERTY'S

A Great Store Prepared to Serve You

Quality Merchandise

REASONABLE PRICES
EASY CREDIT TERMS

"It's Easy To Pay The Haverty Way"

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
619 Market St. 620 Broad St.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
ACME COAL CO.
622 E. NINTH PHONE 6-1183
WALTER D. MOORE — T. F. WARE
(Our Ad Is In Every Issue of The Labor World)

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.

What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it!

Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.

If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."

"LET US CONTINUE ALONG SAFE AND SANE PATHWAY, AS IN PAST," ADVICE OF JOHN L. LEWIS

Let There Be Harmony of Purpose, of Thought, of Action and Support, Is Dramatic Labor Day Message of United Mine Workers' Chief Executive.

By JOHN L. LEWIS
President United Mine Workers of America

JOHN L. LEWIS

On this great and momentous Labor Day of 1932 I extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to the hosts of organized labor everywhere. In the industrial year just past labor has been called upon to withstand more than its just share of sacrifice and hardship that flow from the present era of depression and economic discomfort. In all of the history of this great land, we are now experiencing the minimum of employment and the maximum of unemployment with all the misery and woe that accompany such a condition. Opportunity to work and earn a living for their families has been all but denied the toilers of this land. Such an unfortunate and deplorable situation places a terrific strain upon the steadfastness of our people.

I congratulate the members of labor's ranks upon their coolness and their adherence to the aims, the purposes and the principles of the labor movement which they have exercised throughout the past year. We marvel sometimes at the splendid degree of self-restraint that has characterized the life of the workers during the past hectic year. Those who adhere so loyally to the fundamental principles of the organized labor movement have refused to listen to the false preachings of demagogues and dangerous prophets. They have turned a deaf ear to those who would either destroy or turn our great organization from its true purpose and make it a means for their own personal profit and advantage. They have refused to heed the advice of those who would destroy us. For this reason, I say I extend my congratulations to the men and women of labor's ranks.

Let us continue along that safe and sane pathway in the year that lies ahead, hoping, praying and believing that better times and better things are in store for us. Stick to the ship. Do not falter. Continue in the future as you have in the past to give loyal support to your union and to the foundation upon which it is built. Let there be harmony of purpose, of thought, of action, of support. Let's all stand together and continue the great struggle for progress, which will never come until labor has achieved the goal of its ambition.

B L & K R

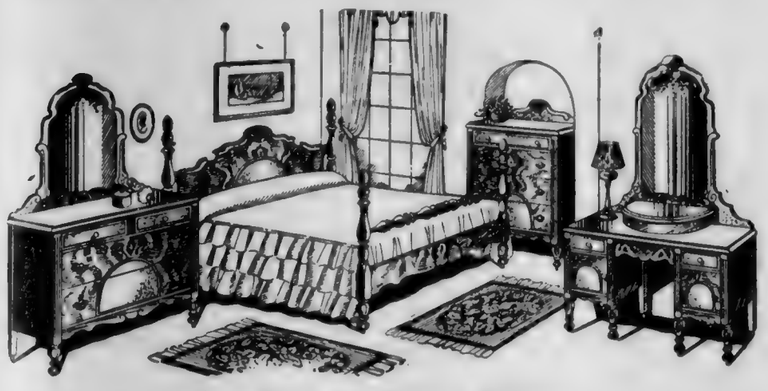
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
FROM
CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.
"LOOK FOR THE BIG KNIFE"
All kinds of Hardware and Builders' Tools
511 MARKET ST.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
FROM
STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
House Furnishings
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
Carpenters' and Machinists' Tools
711 CHERRY ST.
"In that Good Block"

Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Extends Best Wishes
ON
Labor Day
Shop at Sears---and Save!
SEARS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

LABOR DAY SPECIAL
JUST ONE OF THE MANY SUPER-VALUES OFFERED YOU BY RHODES-JONES



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SUPER-VALUES That Only RHODES-JONES OFFER
Priced Sensationally Low to Sell 25 Suites!! Be Here Early and Get Yours!

Compare this Beautiful Bedroom Suite with others costing twice as much and see what a wonderful buy you are getting. Remember, this price is for One Day Only (Saturday). Buy on Rhodes-Jones' easy terms.

$39.50

$1 DOWN — $1 WEEK

PHILCO'S NEWEST IN RADIO
Complete Installed
$39.50
$1 CASH
$1 WEEK

BUY HERE WITH CONFIDENCE
RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY
WE SELL AS WE ADVERTISE

Every Shoulder To A Wheel

We believe that a return to normal conditions now awaits only the concerted efforts of all good citizens. Our Government alone cannot bring back prosperity. It has, however, met the situation more than half way through its Reconstruction Finance program and other constructive measures. The next move is up to all of us as individuals and to organized business. The industry, thoughtfulness and resourcefulness of the most enlightened generation of all ages will not fail in this and we will come through stronger than ever.

We believe that an even greater prosperity awaits our bidding and it is with this thought in mind that we solicit your cooperation in this great program which is now being put into operation. The wide recognition which has come to the Hamilton National Bank enables it to take an active part in this program, and to that end we pledge our very best efforts.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
OF CHATTANOOGA
FIVE BANKING OFFICES

Don't Sleep at The Switch!

Old Man Prosperity is headed this way! All signs indicate the turning point and a return to normal business conditions. Need we tell you that Prosperity will bring higher prices for all classes of merchandise? Never again in your lifetime, perhaps, will you be able to buy merchandise picked from the cream of the Eastern markets such as this store is showing for Fall. Never before in the history of this business has Quality Merchandise been priced so ridiculously low.

Don't hesitate! Visit this great store now, and inspect the bargains in every department—for man, woman or child.

We appreciate your business, and want you to have the advantages offered by Today's Prices on Merchandise. We believe we can make it worth your while to make this store your shopping headquarters for the entire family. Let us try it.

Lunch in our Cafeteria or on our Balcony when shopping. Delicious home-cooked foods at lowest prices are served every day.

Miller Bros Co

Specify

Betsy Ross

BREAD

Produced by

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A Chattanooga Institution owned and operated by Chattanooga People

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Stronger than its Vaults

The physical strength of this bank is readily apparent in its massive vaults; in the tons and tons of armored plate that protects its specie and securities. But the real intrinsic strength of the bank—stronger than the vaults themselves—rests in the characters of the men back of it; the officers and directors who manage its affairs.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chattanooga

REPORTS SHOW PRINTERS' UNION "CARRIES ON" FOR MEMBERSHIP IN FACE OF TRYING CONDITIONS

Typographical Organization Spends Millions for Building Better Conditions—Holds $110,000 in Tennessee Cities Bonds—Staggering Sum Paid in Benefits.

By ED CRUMP

The following salient facts are gathered from the reports of the officers to the seventy-seventh session of the International Typographical union, held this year in Long Beach, Cal., beginning Monday, Sept. 12, and lasting throughout the week.

The fiscal year of the International Typographical union begins June 20. In the following any mention of "year" means the fiscal year.

Newspaper and job scales renewed during the year at the same rates as in the previous contracts amounted to 196. Twenty-seven locals which had increases provided for in current contracts either waived or deferred the increases, due to the depression. Temporary wage decreases were granted to employers by forty-three locals. Fifty locals negotiated for reductions in hours with consequent wage adjustment, most of which retained the same hourly rate. One hundred sixty-eight locals took definite decreases in newspaper scales and eighty-nine in job scales. Piece scales for machine operators are abolished in Galveston, Tex., and Ogden, Utah, and time scales substituted.

Thirty locals have reported reductions from forty-eight hours for newspaper work during the year; while seventeen locals which were already working less than forty-eight hours have reported further reductions in hours. There are now 358 locals working less than forty-eight hours on newspaper work. In forty-six locals the hours for day work on newspapers are forty-eight and less than forty-eight for night work.

There are sixty-one locals working less than forty hours on job work.

During the past year 245 new contracts were signed.

Reports from 544 locals, comprising 67,027 members, show 31,129 members employed on newspaper work, with 22,800 working regularly, 6,508 working from two to five days a week and 1,825 unemployed; 27,184 were in the job work class, with 17,189 working regularly, 6,097 working from two to five days weekly and 3,898 unemployed. 8,714 members were classed proprietors, pensioners and not working at trade. 238 locals, comprising 8,940 members, did not report.

Total earnings of the membership during the year were $154,600,048.00, an average of $2,023.85. The peak of earnings was in 1930, with $183,874,801.00 total and $2,372.36 average. The average full-time weekly wage rate was reported as $50.67 per week, while the average actual earnings were $39.73 per week, making actual earnings 78.41 per cent of full-time earnings. Compared to the normal year of 1928 the employment

CHAS. P. HOWARD
President International Typographical Union.

of members was 16 per cent below normal, with a total unemployment of 21 per cent.

One thousand ninety-eight students enrolled with the bureau of education during the year. 957 students were graduated. 47,974 lessons were graded. Mail sent out from the bureau totaled 128,016 pieces.

Mail sent out from the department of the president totaled 161,216 pieces.

There are 9,523 members eligible to receive the pension, but only 3,754 are receiving it. 378 pension applications were approved during the year.

George F. Tucker, pensioner No. 216, placed on the roll Aug. 2, 1908, died on July 2, 1932, after receiving the pension for 1,348 weeks. He was 90 years old. Mr. Tucker drew $7,914 in pension from the I. T. U., and only paid $101 into the pension fund. The fund was only established a few months before he was placed on the pension roll. Pensioners pay a small amount monthly to the pension fund.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars in Tennessee cities bonds are held by the treasury of the I. T. U.

During the twenty-four years the pension fund has been in existence, $17,674,822.81 has been paid into the fund, $14,941,627.00 has been paid to pensioners, expenses incurred in the operation of the fund up to 1923 were $252,729.62 (since 1923 pension fund expenses have been charged to the general fund), leaving a balance in the fund at present of $2,480,466.19.

Tennessee locals have thirty-five pensioners on the roll.

The average age of pension applicants during the year is 65.56 years.

There were 1,137 deaths during the year on which mortuary benefits amounting to $516,543.85 were paid. The average benefit paid was $454.30 and the average continuous membership of those who died was 29.5 years.

Since Jan. 1, 1912, $10,573,585.58 has been paid into the mortuary fund; $7,311,412.05 has been paid in benefits; expenses of the fund were $242,449.66, leaving a total in the fund of $3,039,723.87.

The average age at death in 1892 was 41 years. This has steadily increased until at present it is 61.1 years. This increase is due, no doubt, to shorter hours, increased wages and improved working conditions which have been brought about by the I. T. U.

The average age at death in 1909 was 46.09 years and the average earnings per member were $897. Compare this with the present age at death and the present average earnings per member.

During the twelve months ending April 30, the total out-of-work benefits paid by local unions amounted to $2,175,183.49. The total of all benefits paid by locals was $2,608,817.82. This included sick benefits, mortuary benefits, old age pensions, donations and out-of-work benefits. Added to benefits paid by the International of $2,475,720.27, making a total of $5,084,538.09 in benefits paid by locals and the International.

Since 1891 the I. T. U. has spent $23,203,752.42 for defensive purpose, which includes payment of strike benefits, organization work, special financial assistance to local unions and other defensive work. The largest amount spent during any one year was $8,708,320.79, in 1922, during the forty-four-hour lockout, which started in 1921. The total ahount spent during the 44-hour lockout was $16,079,671.

There are more members at age 40 than any other age, the number being 2,306. The majority of the membership is between 24 and age 64.

Seven hundred and seventy-eight locals with a membership of 75,737 have a total of $8,639,330.84 in their treasuries, the largest being New York Typographical Union No. 6, with a treasury report of $873,447.85.

A TONIC Laxative

CONSTIPATION, with the annoying symptoms that usually come with it, cuts down organic force and disturbs normal health and well-being. A thorough cleansing of the digestive tract is of great assistance in the removal of sickening constipation symptoms.

When excessive accumulated waste matter disturbs and strains the muscles of the large intestines, rendering them temporarily unable to perform their wave-like evacuating movements, Thedford's Black-Draught is useful in stimulating them to activity, which, again started, should continue regularly until some future disturbance interferes. In this way, Thedford's Black-Draught is one of the TONIC laxatives, tending, as it does, to establish a regular habit of evacuation.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

ZACH TAYLOR

COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND SEWERS

JACK O'DONOHUE COMPANY

Silent Service

518-520 Lookout Street Phone 6-3121

REMEMBER THESE FACTS ABOUT

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

A clean, wholesome daily newspaper like THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS is indispensable in your home. The pleasure and benefits it affords should not be sacrificed at any time under any consideration.

Every member of your family, from youngest to oldest, is vastly benefitted from regular contact with such an interesting, reliable newspaper in the home.

Each evening, just at the most convenient time for reading, THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS is ready to give last minute information on scores of topics of special or general interest to members of your household.

Today's News Today!

Not only does THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS bring a complete review of happenings here at home — accurate accounts of events of the day in Chattanooga — but also news from nearby towns and cities throughout this entire section.

Through Associated Press and other agencies throughout the world comes the news from all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

Often tele-photo pictures show happenings in distant points almost as soon as they transpire. Other photographs show events and persons at that moment in the public eye and mind.

Whether the reader's interest is in business, society, current events, sports or politics, THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS never disappoints — there's always TODAY'S NEWS TODAY!

Newspaperdom's Best Features

No expense is spared in providing costly features by world-famous artists and writers who contribute their best works for the entertainment and instruction of readers of THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS.

In addition to the highly helpful articles on foods by Mrs. G. H. Jarnagin, there are numerous other features of especial appeal to women. Every issue contains much for their enjoyment. Just think how you have enjoyed and appreciated some of these excellent feautres!

For the children, there are the Gumps, Tarzan, Major Hoople and other clean, interesting comics as well as other features of a more serious nature.

For instance, the series of drawings and text about the Presidents of the United States and similar series are of genuine educational value.

Men always find many interesting features in THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS. Current history, sports, markets and other subjects are covered by nationally known authorities.

Then, of course, everyone enjoys Dorothy Dix, Will Rogers, O. O. McIntyre and the host of other brilliant contributors on topics of general interest.

There is always an interesting, helpful hour or so of reading each evening in Chattanooga's Popular Home Newspaper, for every member of the family!

Children Enjoy The News!

The child who has access to THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS regularly is being provided with the means of securing a liberal education. Your boy or girl should be encouraged to make the most of this great opportunity by carefully reading the NEWS each evening.

A Splendid Shopping Guide

Merchants and manufacturers realize that THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS is an ideal medium for accurately carrying their advertising messages to the most people in Chattanooga and vicinity at the least cost and at a time when everyone has the time and inclination to read.

As a consequence, THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS has become the recognized shopping guide as each issue brings the latest news from factories and stores as to products and prices. Many of these messages appear exclusively in this newspaper.

Home makers tell us that they save a substantial sum by closely following the food, clothing, furniture and other advertising day by day in the NEWS. You, too, can profit from this splendid habit.

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

EVENING HOURS ARE READING HOURS

A 100% UNION JOB

A LABEL IN THE PAPER

We carry a Complete Stock of
UNION-MADE PAPERS
AND ENVELOPES

ANGEL PRINTING CO.

312 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7525

James Supply Co.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

MILL MINING FOUNDRY FACTORY TEXTILE RAILROAD PLUMBING CONTRACTORS
SUPPLIES

Paints, Pumps, Machinery, Auto Accessories,
Heavy Hardware, Galvanized Roofing,
Carey's Composition Roofing

"WE GIVE SERVICE AND SELL SUPPLIES"

TIMOTHY'S

A Shopping Center
for the
Wives, Daughters, Mothers
and Sisters of
Chattanooga's Working Men

For nearly a half-century we have served the people of this city, with Service, Courtesy and Dependability always our motto.

It has further been a set purpose of this firm to give always 100 CENTS worth of Quality Merchandise for every DOLLAR spent here.

We handle nothing but the Best, and invite comparison both as to quality and price. Every purchase you make here is backed by our reputation of nearly fifty years' fair dealing.

If you are not already a customer, we invite your inspection of our New Fall and Winter Stocks, now on display, including everything to be found in a modern Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Store for Women and Misses. Keep this in mind: The place to buy Dependable Merchandise, with assurance of A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR, is

TIMOTHY'S

CHURCHES SEE WEALTHY ARE OVERPAID IN SHARP CONTRAST WITH UNDERPAID MASSES

Federal Council's Labor Sunday Message Declares "Concentration of Wealth Carries With It Dangerous Concentration of Power, and Leads to Conflict and Violence."

(Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.)

On Labor Sunday, as on Christmas, the churches of Christ repeat the promise of peace on earth, goodwill to men. They seek to interpret for themselves and the world what this gospel of goodwill implies for our industrial civilization. On Labor Sunday, as on Easter Sunday, the churches acclaim the living Christ and declare that His spirit should guide all human relations. On Labor Sunday, as on the Day of Pentecost, the churches of Christ desire to speak with new tongues so that their message shall be understood by all men. The churches want their young men to see visions and their old men to dream dreams of a better world in which industry shall be planned to meet human needs.

The thing that really matters in any industrial system is what it actually does to human beings. For this reason no society that would call itself Christian or even civilized can tolerate such unemployment as we now see in our economic life. Unemployment terribly increases the strains which even in so-called prosperous times bring many to the breaking point. Homes are threatened and broken. There is more overcrowding as families double up in quarters which do not give adequate privacy. Resources are exhausted. Morale is undermined. Physical and moral resistance is impaired.

Those who depend upon income from savings suffer from reduced interest, rent, or dividends and, in many cases, this reduction has now gone to the vanishing point. But workers who lose their jobs are obviously more disastrously affected than the average investor since their margin of security is smaller.

Religious prophets have always denounced the gross inequality between the incomes on the one hand of those who toil in factory, mine, farm and office, and of those, on the other hand, who by inheritance, or privilege of ownership, or speculative investment derive an income not earned by actual service. The simple and searching comment of Jesus, when the rich young man whom Jesus loved at sight went away sorrowful because he had great possessions, needs to be remembered: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter the Kingdom of God." The constant suggestion of the parables of Jesus is that great wealth in the midst of poverty is a hindrance to the good life. This is still the fact. Inequality is a peril to the rich because it tempts them to a narrowing of their sympathies and a false scale of values. It is a curse to the poor because it means misery for under-paid, irregularly employed workers, crowded in unsanitary tenements, shacks or company houses, exposed to the constant fear of sickness unprovided for and of old age insecure. Our economic resources, our progress in invention and the arts, our social inheritance should now make possible a worthy standard of living for all if the organization of production and distribution were directed towards that end.

It is not denied that many persons of wealth are rendering great service to society. It is only suggested that the wealthy are overpaid in sharp contrast with underpaid masses of the people. The concentration of wealth carries with it a dangerous concentration of power. It leads to conflict and violence. To suppress the symptoms of this inherent conflict while leaving the fundamental causes of it untouched is neither sound statesmanship nor Christian goodwill.

It is becoming more and more clear that the principles of our religion and the findings of the social sciences point in the same direction. Economists now call attention to the fact that the present distribution of wealth and income which is so unbrotherly in the light of Christian ethics, is also unscientific in that it does not furnish sufficient purchasing power to the masses to balance consumption and production in our machine age. Economists further point out that control of the great economic forces which affect the welfare of all nations cannot be achieved by any one nation acting alone. World co-operation is becoming more and more a practical necessity. This also is in line with Jesus' teachings of universal brotherhood.

The method whereby a just, brotherly and scientific world social order shall be brought about is a question of major importance. The churches do not condone violence nor encourage resort to force, but look with sympathy on all peaceful and constructive efforts—by individuals, by labor, by employers, by social gencies and by political movements—to accomplish the desired end. Among the measures which in our time may advance the cause of human welfare in the direction of that ideal social order which we call the Kingdom of God, are intelligent planning and direction of industry, credit and finance for the common good; an extension of minimum wage laws, and above the minimum wage the highest possible wage as distribution becomes fairer and the productivity of industry increases; collective bargaining; co-operative ownership; and social insurance against accidents, sickness, old age and unemployment.

The Christian religion demands the dedication of power to the more abundant life of humanity. Such consecration of talent especially in the fields of industry and statecraft must become a test of the Christian life. It is the special responsibility of privileged classes to co-operate in movements toward economic justice, thus creating a spirit of fellowship instead of conflict in social progress. A similar obligation rests upon labor and its leaders.

With malice toward none and charity for all, the chuches send their greetings on Labor Sunday to all who toil with hand or brain and look forward with them toward a better day.

LABOR ASKS RIGHT TO RADIO OUTLET

Application for Permit to Erect Station at Newark Filed by Wage Earners' Protective Conference Through Officers.

Washington.—The federal radio commission announced here that application had been filed by America's Wage Earners' Protective conference, an association of the A. F. of L., international unions, for the right to build a new 5,000-watt broadcasting station at Newark, N. J.

The new station would be assigned the facilities of station WLWL and would operate from 6 to 8 p.m., using 1,100 kilocycles and sharing with WPG, Atlantic City.

To permit this action, owners of WLWL have applied for permission to move to 810 kilocycles.

The application was filed for the organization by Matthew Woll, president, and M. J. Flynn, secretary.

Flore and Hesketh Given New Terms

Hotel and Restaurant Employes Re-elect and Close Convention Looking Toward Carrying Out of Constructive Program.

Boston, Mass.—Hotel and restaurant employes closed their convention here on an optimistic note, looking toward a sound and constructive future.

President Edward Flore and Secretary-Treasurer Robert B. Hesketh were re-elected.

LLEWELLYN CHAPMAN
Manager
Home Office Life Agency
THE PROVIDENT
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A Chattanooga Institution

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here

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Ruled Sheets and Blank Forms

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QUALITY, SERVICE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

PRESIDENT GREEN URGES PERPETUATION OF HIGH IDEALS OF AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

"Make This Labor Day the Most Impressive Demonstration of Workers' Strength, Unity and Lofty Purposes"—Calls Federation "Defender and Protector of Men and Women Who Toil."

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

WILLIAM GREEN

Each of our national holidays symbolizes an ideal, but there is only one national holiday which is emblematical of labor—Labor Day, the first Monday in September. This is the day consecrated by legislative enactment and proclamation to the men and women of daily toil upon whose productive powers rest the foundations of government.

Because I feel so keenly, so intensely, the tremendous significance of the problems with which we as a nation and we as an organized labor movement are confronted, I view the approach of Labor Day 1932 with deep concern lest labor, under the stress and strain of the trying years since 1929, in the struggle for bread for the hungry and work for the workless, may lose some of the vision of the high purpose, mission and lofty ideals with which it was conceived and born.

Twenty years ago the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor submitted pertinent observations regarding Labor Day observance. These observations were accepted and are as apropos now as when originally made. I quote therefrom:

"Labor Day belongs to the working people of America. It is for them to determine its value and significance. Those outside the labor movement test its strength and virility by the way in which Labor Day is observed. Their test is justified by the fact that the power of the labor movement consists in its appeal to the hearts, minds and wills of the workers. Rouse the working people to a sense of their rights and interests, and the labor movement becomes an irresistible power for their realization.

"In the labor movement as in every human endeavor we become familiar with the heart forces and ideals that brought the movement into existence, and sometimes forget that these spiritual forces must be revived and nourished or they wither and die. Some labor organizations have fallen into this error. They have abandoned regular Labor Day demonstrations, parades, meetings, addresses in the belief that such expenditures of time, effort and money is wasteful. This is a most serious mistake.

"Such labor demonstrations are not wasteful and they do pay even if only through publicity for the cause of labor. Men and women marching shoulder to shoulder typify impressively the purposefulness and the unity of the labor movement. They are a physical demonstration of devotion to principle—a proof that none can fail to understand. Observance of the day is a means of educating public thought and agents for molding public opinion in regard to the principles and purposes of the labor movement."

I most earnestly and solemnly call upon state federations of labor, city central bodies, local unions and their individual members, friends and sympathizers to make observance of the coming Labor Day demonstrate to the whole nation the strength and importance of the labor movement, and to make the spirit of the day of such a nature that every worker shall appreciate more keenly the value of his union and shall be ready to perform his duties with greater enthusiasm and more perfect understanding.

The spirit of fellowship and the brotherhood of man are the life of the labor movement. If this life be not nourished, the whole will become a dead thing.

Labor Day typifies a movement for life and humanity.

Do not pervert it—do not permit it to be perverted or diverted from its high ideals, its lofty purpose. Make this Labor Day 1932 the most impressive demonstration of labor's unity, strength, vision, high ideals; of its renewed determination to continue to be in the future, as it has so forcefully been in the past, the defender and protector of the men and women who toil.

"I SEE A GREAT FUTURE FOR AMERICAN LABOR," SAYS WOLL

New Brunswick, N. J.—The principal speaker at the recent dinner of the Institute of Labor at Rutgers university was Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He was listened to with great attention and warmly applauded. He spoke especially of the increasing responsibilities confronting American labor and its educational affiliations, saying in part:

"These are momentous days in our national and international life. Labor is called upon to perform a more important service than ever before. Labor is being recognized more than ever as one of the forces in the community that is concerned with the up building of our American commonwealth. The radio programs, for example, which are being sponsored by our workers' education bureau, are carrying our message to literally millions of people in this land, but labor must be prepared for these increasing responsibilities; it must be prepared through knowledge, through understanding, to cope with these new social and economic responsibilities. I see a great future for American labor. I see a great future for the American universities as they join hands in building the foundation for an educated citizenship. I would have you know that my wish for this institute and for similar institutes is most cordial because I believe that they will perform a service of great value in the building of a better American labor movement and a better American community."

N. Y. Typos Propose 5-Day Job Shop Week

New York City. — Typographical union No. 6 has just agreed upon its counter-proposal to the employers for a book and job schedule. Book and job shops employ 7,000 union members.

The employers' on August 1 proposed $45 a week for each shift.

The union has counter-proposed a schedule of $60 for days, $63 for night shifts and $66 for third or lobster shift work. It has proposed that a five-day week supplant the present 5½-day week. The proposed wage is the same as the current wage, but the proposed week is a half day shorter.

LOOKOUT BARBER SUPPLY CO.
IMPORTERS OF FINE CUTLERY
GRINDING AND CONCAVING

SAFETY BLADES RE-GROUND

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"SERVICE After the Sale"
Our expert mechanics are at your service, and we are always glad to advise with you as to the manner in which to assure maximum results at minimum costs.
D. S. ETHERIDGE CO., Inc.
329-333 Market Street
TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN CHATTANOOGA

Protect Your Family and Yourself
WITH A
Complete Protection Policy
IN THE
INTERSTATE
LIFE AND ACCIDENT CO.
JOS. W. JOHNSON, M. D., President

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
WILEY COUCH
COUNTY TRUSTEE

Guide . . .
Counselor . . . Friend!
If you want to know who flew across the Atlantic last, what the world powers are doing, how to make delicious salads, who married whom, where you can economize on your food budget . . . and a thousand and one other little things that go to make up LIFE, read The Chattanooga Times!
The Times finds its way into the innermost lives of its readers, solving their problems, inspiring their thoughts and guiding their purchases. It has their absolute confidence because it deals squarely with daily happenings throughout the world, barring from its columns the objectionable, never recognizing sensationalism, and incorporating in its advertising the same truthfulness it demands from its news columns.
READ
The Chattanooga Times
Today!

TRUSTEE'S SALE
and by virtue of the authority vested
undersigned Trustee by deed of trust
the.....day of.....
acknowledged the 11th day of No-
1930, by A. J. HAWKINS and wife,
J. HAWKINS, to secure E. J.
HAWKINS, to secure E. J.
said indebtedness, which
a certain indebtedness, which
of record in Book T. D.
of trust is of record in Book T. D.
562 et seq., in the Register's Office
County, Dayton, Tennessee, convey-
property hereinafter described, to
of trust specific reference is hereby
the powers and provisions contained
and default having been made in the
of said indebtedness at its maturity,
default continuing, at the request of
of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY
COMPANY of Chattanooga,
EST COMPANY of Chattanooga,
will expose for sale to the highest
bidder, for cash, in bar of the
redemption, dower and homestead,
door of the Court House on Wal-
in the City of Chattanooga, Ham-
County, Tennessee, within the legal
sale on
URDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932,
following described real estate in RHEA
Tennessee, to-wit:
ing at a stone on a line running on
ridge and between the lands of
and Marler and the Hoge place
Civil District of Rhea County, Ten-
what is known as Cranmore's cove
thence north 57 degrees west to
the mountain to a stone; thence
wardly with the foot of the moun-
two hundred and thirteen feet (1213)
to a line between the Hoge
Waterhouse land; thence with said
57 degrees east to a stone on A.
on the top of the ridge; thence
top of the ridge and Johnson &
line to the beginning containing
acres more or less. Together with
of using water from a spring
Hoge house and a right to use
with gates along the foot of the
the remainder of the Hoge place.
on a stone A. H. Sparks north
thence north 16 degrees east 104
or less to a stone, thence north
east 140 feet to a hickory, thence
degrees east 240 feet to a sweetgum,
38½ east 175 feet to a water
to A. T. Marler, thence with
line in a northwesterly direction
or less to a White Oak at the
mountain, thence in a southwardly
with the foot of the mountain to
corner at a spring at the foot
mountain, thence eastwardly 565 feet
to the beginning, containing 21
or less.
will be made subject to all taxes
that are a lien due or unpaid.
to be good, but will sell and
Trustee only.
sth day of August, 1932.
TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST
COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee,
By. W. S. Beck, President.
28, 24, Sept. 2, 1932.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
of a deed of trust executed by
Company, dated September 25, 1930, of
book "Z", Volume 24, Page 310 et
the Register's Office of Hamilton
Tennessee, reference to which is made
recital of its provisions, and for
of satisfying the indebtedness
mentioned (default having been made
payment of said indebtedness) the
, as trustee under said deed of
at the request of the holder of the
secuting said indebtedness, offer for
public outcery to the highest and best
cash and in bar of all equities of
, dower and homestead and all
ghts of exemptions of every kind at
door of the Court House of Hamil-
, Tennessee, on
DAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1932,
the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.,
following described land situate in the
Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and
Tennessee, to-wit:
on a point on the south side of
Street where the wooden fence
the houses now occupied by Will
and Jeff Henry joins the fence along
side of East Eighth Street, which
sixty-five (65) feet, more or less,
Southwest corner of East Eighth
"E" Street; thence southwardly at
to East Eighth Street one hun-
feet; thence eastwardly parallel
Street twenty-two and one-half
; thence northwardly at right
hundred (100) feet to East Eighth
thence westwardly along said street
beginning, said lot being a part of
Sixteen (16), Block Number Nine
Subdivision.
to be made subject to any unpaid
deed to be good, but will sell and
Trustee only.
day of August, 1932.
ERICAN TRUST AND BANKING
MPANY, TRUSTEE,
E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
by virtue of a deed of trust ex-
R. Lea, dated December 23, 1931,
record in the Register's office of
County, Tennessee, on the 18th day
1932, to which reference is here
default having been made in the
the notes therein described and
ed for a time sufficiently long
the owner and holder of said
are then all due and payable at
having elected to declare and
ated all of said notes due and pay-
and said owner and holder of
using requested me, as trustee,
said deed of trust, to advertise and
perty, as therein provided, I, W.
on, Trustee, will, within legal

DAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932,
and sell at public outcry at the
the court house in Chattanooga,
the highest and best bidder for
bar of the equities of redemption,
and all other rights, as provided
of trust, the following described
in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

One Hundred Fifteen (115) feet
(1) and Two (2), Block Thirty-
Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron and
pany's Addition to Hill City.
will be made subject to a prior
on the above described property
pal sum of $2,500.00, shown of
Register's office aforesaid, also
ty and all unpaid taxes.
ject to said aforesaid encumbrance,
to be good, but sale and transfer
as trustee only.
ust 18, 1932.
W. E. WILKERSON, Trustee.

N-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47249
nessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton
County
ma Fine vs. B. D. Fine
ing from allegations in complain-
which is sworn to, that the address
is unknown, so that the ordinary
law cannot be served upon him, it
ered publication be made for four
ssive in The Labor World, a news-
shed in Hamilton County, notify-
defendant to appear at the next
rs of said court, to be held at
ourse in Chattanooga on the first
October next, the same being a
said court, and make defense to
the same will be taken for con-
with cause set for hearing ex parte
day of August, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
Chastain, Atty. 9-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
of the authority vested in F. L.
and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees,
deed of trust executed by E. C.
and wife, Maude Johnston, and
mon and wife, Virginia Redmon,
11th, 1923, and recorded in the
ffice of Hamilton County, Tennes-
L. Volume 17, page 676 et seq.,
reference is made for its contents,
provisions, said deed of trust hav-
ecuted for the purpose of securing
ston Trust & Savings Bank the
enty-five Hundred and no/100
ollars, evidenced by one note of
herewith, payable three (3) years
and default having been made in
of said indebtedness when it be-
we, will on
Y, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1932,
egal hours of sale, at the front
court house in Chattanooga, Ham-
Tennessee, offer for sale and sell
and best bidder at public out-
in hand, in bar of the equities
, dower and homestead, the fol-
bed real estate in the Eleventh
of Chattanooga, Hamilton County,
wit:
Number Four (4) in Bank's
vision of Lots Numbers One (1)
een (14) inclusive, in Block Num-
lve (12) Stewart's Addition to
, in Hamilton County, Tennessee,
by plat of record in Plat Book
ge 61 of the Register's Office of
nty. Said lot fronts Forty (40)
the North line of Kirby Avenue
ends Northwardly One Hundred
enty-five (135) feet to an alley.
st 24th, 1932.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

ON LABEL and SHOP
the guide posts that tell
can advance the cause of

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Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Mile
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Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47255
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mrs. Marie Skyles vs. Clyde Skyles
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Clyde Skyles is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bilill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 16th day of August, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. I. Dixon, Atty. 9-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Bruce Young and Wife, Marie G. Young, dated February 3, 1927, of record in book "M," Volume 21, Page 452 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Beginning at the Northeast corner of Oak Street and Central Avenue, formerly East End Avenue; thence Eastwardly along the North line of Oak Street forty-seven (47) feet; thence Northwardly at right angles One Hundred Thirteen (113) feet, more or less, to the South line of C. Meister's lot; thence Westwardly along C. Meister's South line forty-seven (47) feet, more or less, to the East line of Central Avenue; thence Southwardly along the East line of Central Avenue Ninety-two and one-half (92½) feet to the point of beginning, being the West forty-seven (47) feet of a lot sold to William W. Canfield and wife, Matilda J. Canfield, by W. M. Brown and wife, Alma H. Brown, by deed dated February 24, 1908, and registered in Book "H", Volume 9, Page 289, et seq., and being the same part of this lot sold by William W. Canfield and wife, Matilda J. Canfield, to Oscar E. Curry by deed dated July 22nd, 1910, and registered in Book "L", Volume 10, Page 157, et seq.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 2nd day of September, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
9-23 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by Fred M. Dearing and wife, Mae O'Rear Dearing, dated December 26, 1923, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book A, Volume 18, page 459 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, I, or we, will on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate situated in the Old 10th, New 6th Civil District of Hamilton County, (now the City of Chattanooga) Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. 1, Block No. 19, Glenwood, as shown by plat of said property recorded in Plat Book 2, page 52, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of Vine Street and extends Northwardly, of uniform width, along the East line of Kilmer Street a distance of One Hundred and forty feet.
This September 2, 1932.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.
9-23

Western Union announces in New York another 10 per cent cut for all earning more than $20 a month. Basic pay now has been cut from 26 2/3 to 28 2/3 per cent.

Pennsylvania railroad announces it put back 2,000 workers during July. The road says another 1,000 have just been called back.

SECOND SERIES OF ADDRESSES ON LABOR TO BEGIN SEPT. 4

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation, Will Lead the Radio Discussions of Current Labor Problems.

The second series of radio addresses on "American Labor and the Nation" will begin on Labor Sunday over the nation-wide network of the Columbia broadcasting system and will continue for a period of ten weeks at the hour between 1 and 1:30 Sunday noon. The second series will take up the question of "Current Labor Problems" as a sequel to the first series which were historical in nature. The topics which have been decided upon by the radio committee include such important labor questions as the Open versus the Closed Shop, Technological Unemployment, Collective Bargaining, Wages and Hours, Labor Legislation, Immigration, Labor's Relation to Judicial Reform, Labor and International Relations, Labor and the News. A group of foremost leaders of the trade union movement have been invited to participate in the series which will be opened by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, on Labor Sunday, Sept. 4, from Washington, D. C.

The letters which have been received thus far from all over this country and Canada have been most enthusiastic in their praise of this labor series. President Green in a recent letter spoke enthusiastically of the first series in the following words: "The radio program was well balanced and the different phases of labor's activities, its policies and principles were submitted in a most convincing and illuminating manner. From the standpoint of adult education which, after all, is very largely the aim and purpose of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, a service of immeasurable value was rendered to the organized labor movement and the public as well."

Provision has already been made to bring out the first series of ten lectures in printed form as a labor textbook through the co-operation of the University of Chicago Press. Phonographic records have been made of these broadcasts and will form an important radio library. Copies of these records can be obtained at cost by writing directly to the Workers' Education bureau or to the American Federation of Labor.

Individual lectures can be procured by writing directly to the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.

Hundred Millian Expenditure Is Held Suspended

Huge War Department Program Also Retarded, While States and Cities Have Enormous Plans Awaiting Financing.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Construction work to the amount of one hundred million dollars, all outside the District of Columbia, authorized by congress on July 25, can be put under way by authorization of Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills and Postmaster-General Brown.

And those gentlemen do not act!

Principal responsibility is placed by labor representatives on Secretary Mills, since his decision is the one controlling the money, while Brown's participation in the authorization will be concerned mainly with determination of cities in which the work is to be done and with the political consequences. All are to be public buildings.

Protest Is Expected.

It is understood that the American Federation of Labor will protest to Mills against his inaction.

The work to be done in this category is authorized in the public buildings section of the relief act. It was the section to which President Hoover objected and which was kept in the bill in compromise with the democratic leaders.

Under the provisions of the section the two secretaries have power to proceed with selection of cites and actual construction. It is estimated that with due diligence construction work could start within three or four months after selection of sites. Selection of sites would determine the cities in which work is to be done and would give definite assurance to those cities of a given amount of work upon which the cities could count.

It is conceded that $100,000,000 worth of construction work is a lot of work. If decision is had immediately on the cities in which the work is to be done those cities will have definite assurances of earned sustenance for large numbers of workers and can adjust their winter relief plans accordingly. Moreover, the burden of relief work will be lightened on many international unions whose unemployed members must be sustained.

Secretary Mills has given no explanation of his reasons for delay.

Cities' Plans Retarded.

Added to this enormous total of work that is authorized but held back by administrative procrastination, there is another tremendous volume of work waiting in cities and states, held back only by shortage of money. In most cases this shortage could be relieved by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, labor men point out.

Work held back in states and municipalities runs to the huge total of nearly three billion dollars, according to an estimate by the American Society of Civil Engineers, based on reports to the public works section, president's organization on unemployment relief. Of this $1,963,000,000 is for work authorized last year, but not completed for lack of money, while $1,000,000,000 is for new projects of this year similarly retarded.

The list of these works shows work planned in nearly every state.

MAINE FEDERATION OF LABOR ESTABLISHES MONTHLY PAPER

Augusta, Me.—The Maine State Federation of Labor has established an official monthly paper, "The Labor News."

"Today the labor press constitutes one of the distinguishing characteristics of the modern labor movement," declares Clarence R. Burgess, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the state federation, in announcing the action of the federation in starting the paper.

"One of the prime purposes of our trade union movement," he added, "is to guide the membership so that the largest possible number at the same time can move forward to accomplish a common and definite purpose. This unity of purpose is impossible unless the membership possesses a practical knowledge of trade union principles and policies."

To aid in achieving this unity, Mr. Burgess said, would be the major function of "The Labor News."

Dorothea is very devoted to him, isn't she?

She's head over heels in love with him. She quit drinking, she quit smoking, and she's quit swearing all for his sake.

Established 1921
GALYON PRINTING COMPANY
306 EAST ELEVENTH STREET
PHONE 6-0412
John R. Galyon, 30 Years Member of Typographical Union

PAYNE-HEAD CO.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire Liability — Automobile
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Service to All Assured
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LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
H. D. HUFFAKER
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

O. B. ANDREWS COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tennessee
LUMBER, PAPER AND CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS
The Only Concern in the World Manufacturing Wooden and Paper Containers of Every Description

NOTICE—UNION MEN
THE "KLEEN-KITCHEN"
838½ Market St.
Has Been Declared "UNFAIR" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

"Just Bring an Honest Face"
FOR HER . . . . FOR HIM
A Great Store, with great stocks of Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry for every occasion.
You can make Him (or Her) glad with a handsome gift, and easy payments can be arranged.
COME IN TODAY—MEET SHYER
SHYER'S
815 MARKET STREET
We Buy Old Gold and Silver—Highest Cash Prices Paid

WANTED
TO BUY 25 or 30
Late Model
CHEVROLETS and FORDS
Will Pay Highest
CASH PRICE
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LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
L. D. MILLER
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE

THE OLD STAR LAUNDRY
HERE FIRST STAYS FIRST
813-815 Chestnut Street — Telephone 7-1104

TODAY and EVERY DAY-

Colonial Bread

is good READ

"I know that's so because Mother says so"

Closed Labor Day, Monday, September 5th
but OPEN
SATURDAY, September 3rd, for a

SCHOOL PREPARATION SALE

Start Johnnie and Mary off to school with the tools of their trade . . . new pencils, rulers, bags, etc. New ideas in these in Loveman's Stationery Department.

Public School Writing Tablets.....3 for 10c
School Bags with handles or straps; filled with pencils, pens, etc.....29c to $1.00
Special! Large School Bags filled with TABLETS, pencils, rulers, erasers, pens, etc.....50c
Standard High School Dictionary.....49c
Leather back BIBLES with maps and helps..$1.00
Pencil Boxes of all kinds . . . .10c to $1.00

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LOVEMANS

MILLS & LUPTON SUPPLY CO.
SUPER SERVICE
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DuPont Paints
Johns-Manville Roofing

Cut This Ad Out, Carry It in Your Purse, Notebook, or Tack it Up

ANY ONE AFFILIATED IN ORGANIZATION WORK CAN USE OUR PRODUCT FROM TIME TO TIME. WE MAKE

Badges, Banners, Flags, Campaign and Convention Buttons and Badges, Seals, Rubber Stamps and Hundreds of Other Things

Will Be Glad to Quote Prices

Chattanooga Button & Badge Mfg. Co.
720 Walnut Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dumb Dora—Isn't Bill just wonderful? He's already been promoted to field marshal.

Horsefeathers—What! From private to field marshal in two months?

Dumb Dora—Did I say field marshal? Well, perhaps it's court marshal—I know it's one or the other.

An absent-minded man was unloading his brief case after dinner, preparatory to an evening's work.

His Wife (interrupting)—Have you seen this? There's a report in the paper of your death.

Absent-Minded Man—Is that so? We must remember to send a wreath.

TYPOS GATHER AT LONG BEACH SEPTEMBER 12

Annual Convention Set for California City.

BIG ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM PROMISED

Hosts Promise to Outdo All Previous Gatherings in Providing Fun.

By ED CRUMP

Once again the time draws near for several hundred members of the International Typographical union, representative of 778 local unions, to assemble in convention and pass upon the past performances of their international officers and hew the trail for the forthcoming year.

This year the seventy-seventh session of the I. T. U. will be held in Long Beach, Cal., with Long Beach Typographical Union No. 174 the host.

Laws have a habit of becoming obsolete as conditions change. New laws must be drafted as new conditions arise. Old laws which have been considered practical must be changed or new ones substituted. So the representatives of 778 typographical unions throughout the United States and Canada meet once a year, mix business with a grand and glorious time, and go home again, proud and happy to have been their union's representative at one of the greatest labor conventions ever held.

Long Beach bids fair to outdo the hosts of all previous conventions in the matter of entertainment. Delegates will begin arriving a week or two ahead of time.

The big attraction will be a visit to Catalina island on Sunday, Sept. 11, where there will be a barbecue dinner and a trip over the marine gardens in glass bottom boats. Aquaplaning, canoeing, yachting, speedboat riding, worthwhile fishing, dancing, hiking, golfing and horseback riding will be among the many pleasant diversifications the printers will find on the Magic Isle.

No doubt many of the delegates will take time to visit the world-famous Mexican resort, Agua Caliente, if only for a chance to wet their whistle with one foot on a brass rail.

Long Beach is the home port of the Pacific fleet. Riding majestically at anchor a few miles off shore the sleek grey dreadnaughts are a source of never ending interest. Some of these giant battleships are open to the public daily.

There will be a visit to Bird park, where thousands of richly-plumed birds collected from all parts of the world may be seen.

A ten-million-dollar amusement zone furnishes "more than a mile" of fun and education.

Swimming in the bay is safe at all times.

James Rolph, Jr., governor of California, will welcome the convention when the first session opens on Monday, Sept. 12. After the various opening addresses the session will adjourn and Monday afternoon there will be a trip through Hollywood, and it is planned to give the printers a visit to one of the Hollywood movie studios if permission can be secured.

Delegates who go to the convention city by auto will have a pleasant trip, as the transcontinental highways are 85 per cent paved or hard surfaced, with the balance good gravel. From Canada the highways are 87 per cent hard surfaced.

The auditorium in which the convention will be held is in an eight-acre marine park, surrounded by a 82-acre still-water lagoon, enclosed by a three-quarter mile long promenade which is open to motorists and pedestrians.

There is always lots of expense entailed in being host to a convention of the International Typographical union, and the hosts always resort to various ways of raising the necessary finances. One popular way is the publication of a souvenir book, which contains interesting matter about the convention city and the I. T. U. Long Beach's souvenir book will contain sixteen pages of half-tone illustrations printed in three colors and black.

At a pre-convention dance given by No. 174 on June 24 in the municipal auditorium more than 350 guests were entertained.

Breakers hotel has been designated as the official convention headquarters hotel. In addition to the Breakers there are twenty-eight other hotels and six auto courts which will be available to delegates and visitors, all at reduced rates.

They say the elephant never forgets. The chances are it'll never forget this administration.

* * *

Doctor—Ever have any trouble with dyspepsia?

Patient—Only when I try to spell it.

MORE ABOUT PROGRAM

(Continued from First Page)

and that they will provide laughs and thrills is a foregone conclusion. E. L. Blair, in charge of this part of the day's festivities, announces that there will be a really worthwhile prize for the winner of each contest, the following business firms having contributed liberally to the features:

Terrell Electric Co., Curtis Electric Co., Miller-Jenkins Furniture Co., Independent Paint & Varnish Co., Brock Candy Co., Stovall Hardware Co., Clemons Bros., Savoy Cigar Store, Kelly Cigar Co., Parrent Paint Co., Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Henderson & Coleman, Brunswick Billiard Parlor (A. C. Norman), Clark Electric Co., Effron's, Martin & Thompson, Angel Printing Co., Read House Barber Shop, Contor Bros. Allotments of the prizes have not yet been decided upon, but regardless of just how they are arranged, every winner will receive something well worth contesting for, and in most cases, it is said, there will be a pleasant surprise awaiting the victor. Prizes will not be displayed at the park, but orders on the various merchants named above will be given the lucky ones by Mr. Blair.

The contests, as tentatively announced, follow:

Drawing contest for ladies and girls.

Word contest for ladies and girls.

Rolling pin throwing for married ladies and girls.

100-yard dash for men.

100-yard dash for boys under 18 years.

100-yard dash for girls under 18 years.

50-yard dash for boys under 12 years.

Bear race for boys under 16 years.

Bear race for boys over 7 years.

Baseball throwing contest for ladies.

Baseball throwing contest for boys under 12 years.

Bicycle race for boys under 16 years, around race track. (All boys must furnish own bicycles.)

Watermelon eating contest for boys under 10 years.

Watermelon eating contest for girls under 10 years.

Watermelon eating contest for boys over 11 years.

Prize for largest family on grounds at 12 o'clock.

WATER CARNIVAL, BEAUTY CONTEST.

Another big feature for the afternoon will be the water carnival which will begin at 6 p.m., immediately preceding the bathing beauty contest. The program for this event will be:

Diving exhibition from ten-foot board, T. N. Tucker, who was in the finals at the recent Olympic games, and LeRoy Starnes, tri-state diving champion. From three-foot board, Percy Walters, midget diving champion of the south, and Charles Pauf, runner-up in the tri-state diving championship contest.

Water comedy act by Lewis Tucker and Walter Lauter.

Swimming exhibition by Walter Lauter, holder of the half-mile free-style southern record, and Lewis Tucker, holder of various breast-stroke records.

The bathing beauty contest will follow these sports. Already some twenty-five local girls are entered in the competition for the honor of the title, "Miss Chattanooga," and it is expected several more will be received before the closing date, Saturday. Judges will be Arch McDonald, world's champion radio announcer; Joe Bonowitz, centerfielder for the Lookouts and physical director of the Y. M. H. A.; Tommy Kane, physical instructor; C. H. Link, photographer; Houser Massey, of the Chattanooga News, and N. Key Hart, of the Chattanooga Times.

"Miss Chattanooga" will be awarded a handsome trophy in the form of a cup from Edwards & LeBron's, and for the nine "next best" as the judges see it the following prizes will be given:

A boudoir chair, contributed by Heverty's; lady's Knox hat, Loveman's; lady's dress, Miller Bros.; gold ring and pendant, LeGrand Jewelry Co.; vanity bag, the Vogue; wall mirror, Rhodes-Jones Furniture Co.; vanity, Fischer's; electric clock, Cofer Electric Co., and a permanent wave by Hill's Beauty shop.

The above prizes, which have been on display in the lobby of the Tivoli theater all this week, will be presented to the winners next Wednesday night at 9 on the Tivoli stage, Mayor Bass making the presentation speech.

NIGHT PROGRAM LOOKS INVITING.

The night program includes the old fiddlers' contest, a "plantation show" to be presented by a company of fourteen colored performers, and which will include an old-time southern cake-walk; a juvenile contortionist; the Buckeye Hoedowners, string-band stars of WDOD and other radio studio fame, and a display of fireworks. A handsome Victrola, donated by the Sterchi Stores, will be given away at the night performance.

Dancing will be enjoyed under auspices of members of Local 80, American Federation of Musicians, and the usual park concessions will be augmented by many carnival attractions.

The committee has worked hard to provide an interesting program and every indication points to the gratification of that desire.

No matter how many clothes your wife has she always buys a lot more the minute you offer to take her on a trip.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

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Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Leads, Oils, Enamels, Brushes, Wall-Paper and Painters' Specialties

828 Broad Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Underwriters of All Branches of

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CLOSED MONDAY

Labor Day

Going to the Big Celebration at

Warner Park

Come in Tuesday!

CHATTANOOGA GAS CO.
"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

118 EAST 8th ST.
A Shop Full of Foolishness

MAGIC JOKES NOVELTIES GIFTS TRICKS PUZZLES
BRIDGE and PARTY FAVORS

Dixie Novelty Headquarters
CHATTANOOGA, TENN

On Sale All Day
Monday at Warner Park

Curiosity Killed the Cat

—but it is one of the traits that we like best in our customers.

If there is anything about your bill or our service that you do not understand, please bring it to our attention.

We want to be asked and will do our best to give a satisfactory answer.

City Water Company of Chattanooga
A. F. Porzelius, Supt.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIE

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1932 — Number 20

Twenty Thousand Chattanoogans Enjoy Big Labor Day Program Staged by Organized Workers at Warner Park

MUSICIANS TO PUSH CAMPAIGN OF PUBLICITY

...on - Union Competition Stirs Union Members.

...T ORCHESTRAS CALLED "UNFAIR"

...hn Mahoney Heads Committee to Combat Efforts to Destroy Standards.

Non-union competition has stirred the membership of Local ...o. 80, Musicians, to definite action, and at the meeting of that organization this week definite plans for a campaign of publicity were made, and a committee, headed by John T. Mahoney, was named to carry on the campaign, according to officers of the local.

"More than 100 organized Chattanooga musicians have suffered since the advent of mechanical music in our theaters," Mr. Mahoney told The Labor World, "and the union's effort to care for them has been hampered by 'unfair' competition of unorganized groups who have formed orchestras and ignored the rules of the trade as fixed by union members over a period of years. Notable among those who are operating as non-union outfits are Frank Worthy's, Borden Jones' and Chile Childs' orchestras.

"A definite plan of procedure has been laid out by President ...a E. Summers, and the committee is rapidly effecting plans which will feature a campaign of wide publicity to acquaint Chattanooga trades unionists and their friends among all groups of our citizenship with the attitude of these 'unfair' organizations, and to ask their aid in combatting this menace to fair conditions which union members have given of their time and money to build up. The general public is being informed, also, as to the situation, by letter and other means.

"Our delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, at the regular meeting Monday night, will lay our plans before that body, and, of course, we will expect and receive the co-operation of all affiliated locals."

...Another Printer?

...born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cooke, ... Avenue G, a son. Mrs. Cooke is daughter of T. F. Ramay, of the ...ay Carmen. Mr. Cooke is a ...ber of the Typos. The youngster has not yet been named, but it is understood the directory is being ...ked for a "moniker" which will ...e a repetition in the family.

...RRIMAN VISIONS SHORTER ...OURS IN REMOTE FUTURE

...ashington.—Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of ...merce of the United States, visions shorter hours for the workers ...s proposals for long-range business recovery and a counter-attack by ...ess and the government on the ...rious effects of the business ...

...expressed the view that shorter ... will give the workers more ...re and more opportunity to con... some of the goods which now ...up in periods of overproduction. ...ated that shorter hours do not ...arily mean a diminution in plant ...city. Though the individual may ... fewer hours a week, the factory manager can introduce labor-...cing machinery and employ ... shifts to turn out the same or ...r amounts of goods, he said.

Mr. Harriman also favored a national economic council completely ...alled by business men to secure ...re-ordination of production and ...d end prevent the glut of manufactured goods.

...AGO BAKERS ADOPT 6-HOUR TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR IDLE

...ago.—The Chicago members of ...akery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America ...orking on the six-hour day with ...urs' pay. The shorter work day ...troduced to provide more employment for union members.

O'CONNOR SAYS CONDITIONS ARE NOT JUSTIFIED

Government Owes Opportunity to Earn Living.

CO-OPERATION AND DEMOCRACY NEEDED

Trades Unionist Declares Labor Movement Chief Force for Good.

Labor's Guest

JOHN T. O'CONNOR

Above snapshot of Mayor John T. O'Connor, of Knoxville, was taken Monday at the Labor Day celebration, as the veteran trades unionist was expounding the faith of the cause closest to his heart. Mayor O'Connor was a special guest of Chattanooga workers. He is known throughout the state as an eloquent speaker.

"This nation does not owe a living to anyone, but it does owe an opportunity to make this living, and if it does not give this opportunity then it will fail," said John T. O'Connor, mayor of Knoxville and former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, in addressing a great crowd at the Labor Day celebration at Warner park Monday.

The president, Mr. O'Connor said, should call representatives of industry, labor and finance in conference and work out a solution of our great problems.

The American labor movement, the speaker declared, has done more for the uplift of humanity than any other agency, with the exception of the church. "When you review the history of the labor movement and its accomplishments," he said, "you can say to the world, 'Here we stand, a great institution.'

"This is a great day in America," Mr. O'Connor said. "The people in every community from the large metropolis to the remotest hamlet will meet today to pay tribute to America's industrial army and it is due to the American trade union movement that the people respond to the proclamations of the president, of the states and municipalities, because here is an institution which has made a great contribution to the growth and development of this republic of ours.

"With the exception of the church there is no agency that has done as much for the uplift of God's common family as the trade unions. Men and women have made sacrifices that American industry would be harmonized.

"On this occasion we should take stock of ourselves and ask what contribution we have made in the past year to this institution that has stood between us and inadequate pay and long working hours. The failure of members of unions to discharge their

(Continued on Third Page)

HAPPY CROWDS THRONG CITY PLEASURE RESORT DESPITE RAIN

Committee of Sixty Amply Fulfills Promise of "Chattanooga's Greatest Labor Day Celebration"---Barbecue, Races, Athletic Events, Bathing Beauties, Water Sports, Old Fiddlers, Plantation Show and Fireworks Presented for Entertainment of Visitors---Program Carried Out Without a "Hitch," and Merrymakers Spend Day in Recreation.

Declared by park attaches to be "the greatest crowd which ever passed into Warner park in one day," and estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, milling throngs of citizens, men, women and children, spent Labor Day as guests of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and enjoyed a splendid program which began with harness races at 10 a.m., and concluded some time after "Good-Night" had been flashed in fire to climax an unusually good bill in front of the grandstand.

It was a happy, good-natured crowd, and heavy rains at two periods during the day failed to dampen the spirits of the merry-makers. A sharp shower at noon was the cause of some confusion in serving the thousands with barbecue prepared by Zeke Witt and a corps of some half-hundred assistants, and was probably responsible for many failing to receive any of the delicacy which had been prepared for some six or eight thousand.

Committee of sixty which had been charged with responsibility for success of the event was much in evidence all day, and many last-minute volunteers were used in various capacities in the operation of the program. The regular park concessions, augmented by a number of entertainment booths of various nature, were in operation all day.

The athletic contests, under direction of E. L. Blair, featured the early afternoon program, but due to the heavy rains it was necessary to transfer the scene of activities from the race track to a smaller space on the lawns, this necessitating abandonment of several of the events. Winners of these events, with the prizes awarded, follow:

Rolling pin throwing contest for married women, won by Mrs. N. S. Sivley, with an oil painting as the prize.

Rolling pin throwing contest for single girls, won by Sarah Allen Burgess, with a sofa pillow as the prize.

One hundred-yard foot race for men, won by Mr. Schmid, with a carton of cigarettes as the prize.

One hundred-yard race for boys, Pankey, winner, pocket knife as prize.

One hundred-yard race for boys under 12 years old, Clyde Martin winner, baseball as prize.

One hundred-yard race for girls, Evelyn Kersey winner, artist's set as prize.

Mrs. Louise Brinkley was awarded an electric curler and Miss Johnnie Bell Mason was given a piece of furniture.

In the list of merchants contributing prizes published in last week's issue the name of the Central Electric company was inadvertently omitted. This concern donated an electric fan.

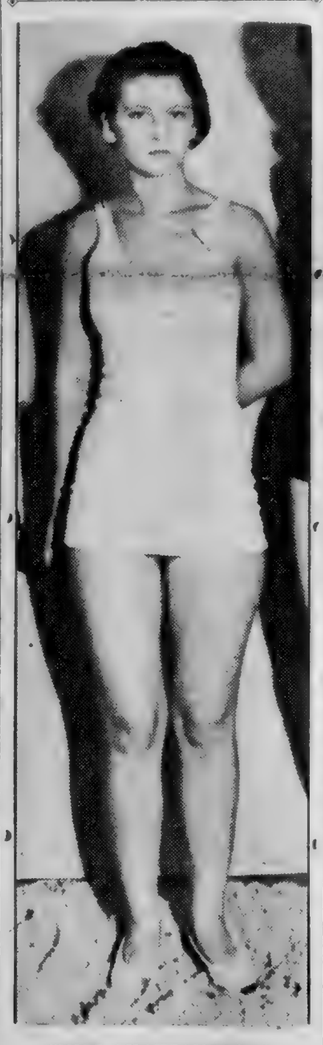
The bathing beauty contest, following a splendid exhibition of diving and swimming by local experts, was won by Miss Lula Mae Gregory, 2317 Rossville boulevard; Miss Jeanette Scallis, 2805 Holtzclaw avenue, was declared the winner of second prize, and Miss Betty Wilson third. Others who received prizes, presented at the Tivoli Wednesday night by Mayor Bass, follow:

Miss Patricia Mae Suddeth, 207 East Fourth street, fourth; Miss Alice Slayton, 208 Harding road, Red Bank, fifth; Miss Hattie Mathis, Woodland Heights, North Chattanooga, sixth; Miss Virginia Schofield, 5018 Sunnyside, seventh; Miss Mary Wray, 1511 Orchard Knob avenue, eighth, and Misses Maggie Livingston, Lupton City; Sue Puckett, 623 West Sixth street; Daisy Shell, East Chattanooga, and Neriah Duncan, East Chattanooga, tied for ninth and tenth places.

The night show, in front of the grandstand, lived up to the promise of the committee in delighting a slim crowd of paid customers. The old fiddlers' contest, juvenile contortionist and plantation show each brought frequent applause, the colored performers, under direction of Irvin Allen, offering a splendid mixture of singing, dancing and "cake-walking." String bands in the competition for cash prizes also delighted the audience.

Although the depression was very much in evidence throughout the day, and the affair was not a success financially, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council certainly made good its goal of staging "Chattanooga's greatest Labor Day celebration," and the vast crowds which thronged the city park evidenced their appreciation by orderly conduct to a degree which was a matter for favorable comment by many. Police officers who patrolled the grounds all day had nothing to do in their line of duty, and joined with the spirit of the merry-makers.

Awarded Trophy



"MISS CHATTANOOGA"

Above is Miss Lula Mae Gregory, who was named "Miss Chattanooga" and presented by Mayor Bass with a beautiful trophy Wednesday night. Miss Gregory was declared first-prize winner by a committee of prominent citizens who officiated at the bathing beauty contest at Warner park Labor Day.

ASKS ACCOUNTING BY TICKET HOLDERS

T. R. Cuthbert, treasurer of the Labor Day celebration, Thursday requested that all those holding tickets and cash make an immediate accounting, so a complete report may be made to Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body. Quite a few who hold tickets have not yet made their returns, and Mr. Cuthbert is anxious to close up the affairs as quickly as possible.

BARBERS' MEMBERSHIP DRIVE GAINS 1,354 IN ONE MONTH

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America added 1,354 to its membership during the last month, J. C. Shanessy, president of the union, declared.

"Our membership campaign is steadily pushing forward, although there is nothing spectacular about it and no loud sounding of trumpets as we move toward our great ideal of complete organization," Mr. Shanessy said.

"A never-ending campaign is a part of our policy, instead of having spurts and forward surges and then static for a time. While we may be quiescent in some parts of our jurisdiction we are active in another. We believe this 'keeping everlastingly at it' will eventually prove its worth by results.

"Our union is wholeheartedly in accord with this plan and quietly working for better things and a larger and more militant membership. We know that our campaign has acted as an inspiration to other trade unions and they have entered the lists."

LUMBER STOCKS EXCESSIVE.

Continued low production of lumber and the fact that many mills which are not running are accepting orders, accounts largely for the seemingly favorable excess of lumber orders over production during the week ended Aug. 13. The figures show orders 25 per cent above production, as given in telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers association from regional manufacturers' associations covering the operations of 638 leading softwood and hardwood mills. These mills produced 109,299,000 feet and entered orders amounting to 136,144,000 feet. Shipments were 125,634,000 feet, or 15 per cent above production.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

British ministry of labor returns show that unemployment increased during July by 64,439, bringing the total of workless people on the registers up to 2,811,782—the highest figure yet recorded with the exception of one week in September, 1931. There are nearly 100,000—the exact figure is 98,432—more unemployed than there were a year ago. Actually, the total amount of unemployment is substantially greater than these figures show, as the ministry's own estimate is that there are about 154,000 unemployed persons who are no longer on the registers owing to legislative and administrative changes.

GREED CALLED POTENT CAUSE OF DEPRESSION

Judge Lusk Predicts Return of Prosperity.

COMMENDS LABOR FOR GAINS MADE

Declares Shorter Hours Are Inevitable and Urges Intelligent Voting.

Blames Greed

HON. CHAS. W. LUSK

Judge Lusk, speaking to a great holiday throng at Warner park Labor Day, blamed principally greed and the desire to get something for nothing as the cause for our economic ills. He declared the major problem now is distribution, and said shorter hours for labor are inevitable before prosperity returns.

Greed, and the desire to get something for nothing, was a most potent cause of the present depression, said the Hon. Chas. W. Lusk, judge of the criminal court, in a Labor address at Warner park Monday. "But, whatever the mistakes of the past, whatever the misery of the present, prosperity is coming back to this country," he said, and "it is to be our task to make that prosperity permanent; to see that this disaster shall not again come upon us." The Florida boom, the stock market crash, unwise business practices by rich and poor alike, installment buying, international affairs and a wild orgy of spending were listed as among the many causes for present world-wide misery and unemployment.

"Labor heretofore has been the group of protest," Judge Lusk said, "it fought against long hours, low wages, bad working conditions, poor housing, inadequate living standards, It fought the mistaken policy of some employers who got the most possible from labor, with the least possible paid in return.

"Many phases of labor's contest have been won. They are no longer in dispute. Labor faces the future possessed of such power and responsibility as it has had in no other nation at any time in the past.

"Wise business men now know that their own prosperity depends upon the prosperity of their employes. They know their own well-being depends upon workers who are well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, well-educated, and content in the certainty that they are receiving their fair share of the rewards of industry. They know that low wages make a poor market for goods. They know that machines buy no goods at all, and that where machines make fewer hours of labor necessary, there must still be fair wages if goods are to be sold at all.

"The machine is here to stay. That fact must have part in all our economic thinking. But the fundamental fact must be seen and applied, that

(Continued on Last Page)

LABOR VISIONS HOPE IN CLOUDS OF DEPRESSION

Celebrations Take On New Spirit of Optimism.

GENERAL FERVOR FOR ORGANIZING EFFORT

Darkest Labor Day in History Finds Workers Still Determined.

Washington, Sept. 7.—With Labor Day once more written into history, "the tumult and the shouting" all over, trade union officials are taking stock of the coming fall.

Labor Day celebrations the country over took on a new spirit, reports here show. There was a sharp and often bitter appraisal of industrial conditions, sprinkled with generous hopes for immediate improvement.

Trade union leaders through the United States and Canada delivered addresses, many having radio hook-ups.

Leading the hosts of labor, President William Green, of the A. F. of L., expressed the conviction that unless there is immediate large-scale recovery in employment, the winter, with double last year's unemployed, will be one of unexampled suffering on every hand.

Factors for Improvement.

Several factors are looked to for new employment. One is the Reconstruction Finance corporation, with its ability to at once finance self-liquidating projects that may furnish on-the-job work for 2,000,000 and for more than that number in manufacturing and supply industries. Another is the president's conference committee, led by Walter C. Teagle, for the shorter work-week. Numbers of private organizations are at work, also, including the New York Advertising club, with its labor-management proposal, indorsed by labor.

For the most part Labor Day celebrations took on the grimness of determination that relief must come. And there were plenty of "or else" predictions. "Workers are becoming realists," said Secretary Frank Morrison. "They no longer accept the doctrine that man is not responsible for these conditions."

Hope Through Clouds.

There was a general fervor for organizing effort in almost all Labor Day addresses.

It was the darkest Labor Day in decades, perhaps the darkest of all, with unemployment at its peak and with remedial measures not yet registering their effect in definite terms of jobs.

But a fair summary would be that, despite the dark hour of the present day, the movement looked hopefully forward from its Labor Day vantage point, determined that every possible contribution of vision, wisdom and determination must be made by labor toward sound recovery. This, it was said repeatedly, must be not mere palliative; it must be recovery such as will insure against a repetition of this depression.

MILWAUKEE TERRAZZO UNION BREAKS WAGE-CUT LOCKOUT

Milwaukee.—The two weeks' lockout against members of Terrazzo Workers' Union No. 20 and Terrazzo Helpers' Union No. 510, instituted by contractors because the unions refused to accept a second wage cut, was ended when the contractors agreed to submit the question to arbitration as provided in the agreements between the unions and the contractors. About 200 union members are affected.

The union members contended that the lockout was precipitated when the unions, after accepting a cut of from $1.37½ to $1.25 for mechanics and from 85 cents to 75 cents per hour for helpers in June, refused to accept another cut to $1 for mechanics and 65 cents per hour for helpers after they had signed a one-year agreement.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1932.

Labor Victories Start Prosperity Return in N. C.

Workers Win All Along the Line and With Increasing Employment and Wages State Sees Start of Long-Waited Recovery.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina today looks out upon a vanishing depression.

Not that prosperity has come with its benedictions. Complete vanishment so soon cannot be, nor would it be within the bounds of reason to expect it. Hard and patient effort can only effect the return of "better days." Tar Heelians must continue to face facts, unhappy, often ugly facts, and stupendous problems with high courage and an abiding faith.

But there are many signs that the silver lining is beginning to be seen in a state that has suffered severely from many bank closings, the liquidations of important businesses, below cost of production prices for its two major money crops, unemployment, and most of the ailments resulting from iniquities and faults of the present social and economic order.

Victory in Strange Strike.

Victory for men and women who work, overwhelming victory, in one of the strangest strikes against "cheap" wages ever staged in America has been a powerful factor in turning the tide of business. Most of the thousands and thousands of workers in the multitude of industrial plants in Piedmont North Carolina who staged a spontaneous rebellion when wage cuts were announced last month have returned to their jobs. And they have gone back in almost every case only after the proposed cuts have been rescinded. In some cases, the strikers have even wrested pay increases from their bosses. In many instances, notably that of the hosiery mill workers at High Point, the workers have emerged from their pay cut rebellions with agreements that definitely assure to them freedom from getting fired for participating in the strike and that set forth in black on white certain fundamental rights of working people that have often in the past been denied to them.

Relief Is Pledged.

The two cotton mills at Salisbury, employing together something like 500 men and women, have resumed activities with sharp cuts in effect. But the workers have been given the promise of their bosses, as gentlemen, that the cuts will be removed just as promptly as business conditions will permit.

The 300 employes of the Mount Airy Mantel and Table company went back to work when mill officials agreed to remove the wage cut, announcement of which provoked the walk-out. The strikers claimed that they had been cut about 50 per cent in the past eighteen months and that they were not going back until given "a living wage." Officials of two other furniture plants in the "Granite City" stated that inadequate orders forced them to close shortly after the workers at the Mantel and Table company staged their strike. Both have resumed activities. A number of other plants that have been idle for varying lengths of time resumed operations this week.

Going on Full Time.

Industry the state over is going on full time, and in some quarters night work is putting in its appearance. The Blue Bell Overall company, which has its main plant here and auxiliary mills in Middlesboro, Ky., has resumed operations in both places on a five and a half day week schedule. Readjustment of piece work wages in the plants here has given a number of workers pay increases. It is understood that officials of the Blue Bell concern have been frantically fearing a walkout of workers ever since the outburst at High Point.

People are going back to work all over North Carolina. Business in general is beginning to look up and laugh and live.

From eastern counties come reports that farm prices will be higher this year. All signs point to much better prices for tobacco when the markets open in the next few days.

The depression is vanishing in North Carolina. A slow process, perhaps, but a sure one if present signs mean anything.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Rounding the Corner

If it took a national political campaign to bring that "corner" into closer proximity, thanks for the campaign, gentlemen; thanks for the campaign.

But the political campaign had precious little to do with it.

General Public, that doughty old warrior, has always overestimated the importance of political developments in relation to industry.

Politics didn't do much to bring on the depression, nor will politics, as such, get us out, though both political parties claim to the contrary.

They have to claim something. And if they miss a bet now and then and claim something that later on develops a backfire, well, that's in the game.

If political agencies are serving any purpose in getting us around that "corner," as it has been poetically called, that service consists in the use of leadership, moral suasion and a certain stimulation.

Basically, industry and the people themselves are the active factors working for revival.

* * *

A leadership is growing up among the people and out of their needs that holds higher hope than anything political thus far.

Better, for example, than the plan evolved at Washington, is the plan set forth by the New York Advertising club as the joint product of that organization and the American Federation of Labor.

Washington overshadowed the New York meeting in the news, but in the long run there may be great things as the outgrowth of that New York meeting, in which all of the big advertising associations of America declared their approval of the project. The significance of this is in the fact that in these associations most of the manufacturing industries of the nation are to be found.

A program of joint endeavor, between employer and labor, was there laid down. Washington went only half that distance.

* * *

There is reason to believe that the Washington program looks toward the inclusion of labor in the creation of something like a national economic council. Well, if so, so much to the good.

But the New York program starts on a solid foundation of just that kind of co-operation, with democratic procedure assured at the outset.

In both developments there is the sure sign that the public is awakening to the need for something better than the hit-or-miss operations of industrial autocrats.

The long history of recurring depressions may at last be modified by the injection of intelligence in a program for control of operations.

* * *

Likewise encouraging are the statements of both presidential candidates in favor of a shorter workweek. President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt were no more than a day apart in their most recent public statements.

The lonk workweek is doomed, though it may linger in the dying.

In certain backward industries the long workweek may be with us for altogether too long a time. But be that as it may, that corner, too, has been turned and we face with assurance a new standard of workweek of not more than 30 hours. Few wars have so changed the lives of men and women as does the elimination of ten hours a week from their work periods.

These things are coming because at last they have to come. Labor has stood out in front, waving the signals for a long time. It has been proclaiming the need. The warning can be ignored no longer.

Perhaps the policies now in the making will mark this as the last mastodonic depression. That's only a perhaps. Perhaps as the upturn continues people will forget. Which "perhaps" will win?

Let's Go Fundamental

Much is to be hoped for as a result of the Washington conference held last week in response to President Hoover's invitation to committees from the twelve federal reserve districts. The committees command respect and they evidence much sincerity—and worry. There is hope, in particular, that Mr. Walter Teagle's committee to induce new employment by a shortening of the workweek will get results. Mr. Teagle's own Standard Oil has tried and likes the five-day week.

The nation will expect these committees to get at their jobs with determination and to produce definite results.

* * *

Meanwhile something is to be said about this method of procedure. Labor does not seem to fit into the picture, save in the role of something to be arranged by these master minds. Advance indications that labor would have a deliberative role to play have not materialized thus far, though the predictions continue. There is nothing to prevent the six committees from calling in labor representatives. But, the whole method is one of starting at the top and putting all responsibility in the hands of those who have all along had it in their hands. It is essentially a deification of autocracy in industry.

There probably will be results, helpful in this depression, and that is, of course, the immediate aim. But not a single thing will have been accomplished toward creating an industrial structure that can prevent another depression. There is no recognition of labor's right to a voice. There is no democratic conception of industry.

* * *

This is not a criticism of a political leader or party, for neither leader or party proposes any approach to the processes of democracy as a means of curing depressions. It is a criticism of the politico-employer mind pretty much as a whole. **Industrially we are still in the pill-making stage. We have not learned right living as a preventive.**

What Would Then Happen?

Dispatches indicate Japan isn't going to worry about the U. S. state department's policy on land titles secured through force and that Japan will seek to circumvent the League of Nations' findings. Meanwhile Japanese armament plants run 24 hours a day. American cotton growers seek new outlets and are hard pressed to make a living from their toil. What would Japan say and what would American cotton growers and pottery workers say if America were to put an embargo on Japanese silk and chinaware? Japan probably would be forced into most serious straits by such action.

What about it?

Shorter Workweek Makes Good

From three big concerns comes evidence that the short workweek is practical from the employers' point of view. There never has been any question about it from the workers' point of view, or from the point of view of the general public.

Walter C. Teagle has just explained at length the advantages found by Standard Oil of New Jersey, which has a five-day week.

Secretary Thomas J. Donnelly, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, has just made public a letter from W. Tate, secretary of the Akron central body, about the six-hour day in the India Rubber company plant there, in which Tate confirms statements of company officers and says profits are greater than ever. Men work 25 per cent less time, earn 7 per cent less in wages. Labor turnover in 1928 was 8 per cent. Now it is 17-100ths of 1 per cent.

Paul V. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber, says his plant is on a 24-hour-week basis, which can be varied up to 30 hours on short notice. The old week was one of 44 hours. Litchfield likes the new deal, holding "a feeling of security" goes with such efforts.

Clearly the short workweek makes good wherever it has a chance. The long workweek is condemned by the very conditions of today. Eleven millions of unemployed stand as its accusers.

REPORT RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE FAVORING NEW GASOLINE LEVIES

Corporation Payroll Totals $1,500,000, With No Civil Service Restrictions and No Economy Wave—Payroll Carries 118 at Over $4,800, With Ten Paid $12,000 or More Annually.

By B. C. CLARKE

New York, Sept. 1.—Further increases in gasoline taxes by the states to provide funds for unemployment relief are under consideration by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, according to well authenticated reports in Washington. Officials of the corporation decline to comment upon the report.

The proposal, it is understood, is to ask the states seeking unemployment relief loans from the corporation to raise their taxes on gasoline to the level of such taxes in neighboring states.

The corporation does not have authority to increase gasoline taxes, but it does have custody of the fund recently authorized by congress for lending to the states for relief purposes, and can make such loans on its own terms and demands.

Payroll Is 11,500,000.

Recently in rejecting the request of Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, for a loan of $10,000,000 the corporation said it did not appear that the state has yet exhausted its own resources in this direction. The understanding is that the corporation had in mind then an increase in the taxes on gasoline in Pennsylvania.

Meantime, the payroll of the Reconstruction Finance corporation is coming under scrutiny and providing some of the most astonishing revelations that a national capital thoroughly inured to such things has encountered. Already the payroll is on a $1,500,000 year basis, and the end is not in sight.

When more than 33,000 applicants filed requests with the corporation last January for jobs, some of them said they were bankers and business men who had been receiving from $12,000 to $15,000 a year, but expressed a willingness to go to work for $3,000. But apparently they were all put to work on the salaries they claimed to have been receiving.

The rolls show that 118 officials receive salaries of more than $4,800 a year, and ten of them are paid $12,000 a year or more. The ten are the six aides to the directors in Washington, three members of the staff in New York and the branch manager in Chicago. The directors only receive $10,000 a year, less a cut of 8 1-3 per cent under the recent economy act of congress.

No Civil Service Limits.

Personnel of the corporation is not under civil service, so the directors can pay as much as they wish, which they have been doing under the liberal urging of members of congress anxious to extend a "little favor" to a constituent from their districts or states who is on the payroll.

The statisticians, examiners, secretaries and various assistants of the directors are likewise in the high salary list, as well as the subordinates in the twenty-four branch offices scattered over the country.

Seventy in the Washington office are getting more than $4,800 a year, and amounting roughly to $500,000 a year. Salaries for the branch managers are ranging from $5,400 in some of the western states to $15,000 for the branch manager at New York. The assistant manager and credit chief in New York are each receiving $12,000 a year, and the bureau chief in Chicago gets $12,500.

Attorneys and assistants in the Washington office are being paid $15,000, and others $12,000 each.

No Economy Troubles.

These salaries, which outrank any sums being paid in the government service under civil service rules, are being handed out at a time when the wages and compensation of the rank and file of government employes are being cut and slashed by enforced furloughs, vacations and leaves of absence, as well as substantial cuts in monthly pay.

The wave of economy has not hit the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and under its wave of lavish prosperity it contemplates demanding that states in needs of funds for unemployment relief "soak" their citizens a few cents more on gasoline for their automobiles, and that this over-taxed commodity shall be made subject to further diversion of taxes from road funds, which was the basis upon which it was originally levied and the only reason why the people accepted it.

Indications are that congress will get around to the business next winter of investigating the corporation, and there are a good many people who believe that the revelations that will follow will make Teapot Dome look comparatively harmless and odorless.

More rumors of questionable portent—of loans made through political pull, to favored interests, and in return for political favors—than are to be heard in connection with any other branch of the government service.

LEGION FAVORS FLEXIBLE WORK WEEK TO MAKE JOBS

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, said that incomplete returns of a poll of legion posts showed that the members overwhelmingly favor a shorter or "flexible" work week to spread work and increase employment.

"He stated that if the shorter work week were universally adopted today the more than 11,000,000 jobless would be nearly absorbed in the ranks of the wage-earners. He said the legion's poll showed that farming districts are in favor of it as strongly as the industrial centers.

SICK HEADACHE

Many cases of *SICK HEADACHE* are due to constipation. If you have headache that is due to constipation, take Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for refreshing relief.

"I have taken BLACK-DRAUGHT, when needed, for about 15 years," writes Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Longview, Texas. "I first began to use it for sick headache that seemed to come from constipation.

"I would suffer about twenty-four hours with these headaches. I found out that BLACK-DRAUGHT would help me, so that is what I took. I am glad to recommend it to others, for this trouble, for it will give relief."

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is a purely vegetable laxative, preferred by thousands of men and women because it is so effective and economical.

For CHILDREN, get the new, pleasant-tasting *SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught*, in 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO
718 E. Main 6-3163

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

SALMON "Argo" Red, Tall No. 1, Reg. 27c Size, for, Can 15c
COMET RICE The Better Rice in the 10c Carton — Carton 5c
SUGAR XXXX Powdered or the Browns, 1-lb., 10c Size — Package 6c
PRUNES Real Nice Clean Fruit, Large 30-40 Size — Pound 10c
WESSON OIL A Real Buy—Pint Can for 17c; Quart Size 32c
PEACHES "Del Monte" Large 2½ Size, Melba Halves — Can 15c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEND

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
A. PARE — J. H. JARVIS
L. BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILBS
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. H. RECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...der and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. R. Lea, dated December 28, 1931, ...ded for record in the Register's office of ...on County, Tennessee, on the 18th day ...August, 1932, to which reference is here ... and default having been made in the ... and the notes therein described and ...ment of the notes secured for a time sufficiently long ...authorize the owner and holder of said ... and he having elected to declare them all due and payable at ... declared all of said notes due and pay... at once, and said owner and holder of ...notes having requested me, as trustee, ...ed in said deed of trust, to advertise and ...said property, as therein provided, I, W. Wilkerson, Trustee, will, within legal ...on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932,
...for sale and sell at public outcry at the ...door of the court house in Chattanooga, ...ssee, to the highest and best bidder for ...sh, and in bar of the equities of redemption, ...aimed and all other rights, as provided ...said deed of trust, the following described ...estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

...West One Hundred Fifteen (115) feet ...Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block Thirty-...(37), Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron and ...Company's Addition to Hill City. ...sale will be made subject to a prior ...brance on the above described property ...principal sum of $2,500.00, shown of ...in the Register's office aforesaid, also ...to any and all unpaid taxes. ...subject to said aforesaid encumbrance, ...ed to be good, but sale and transfer ...be made as trustee only.
...August 18, 1932.
W. E. WILKERSON, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47249
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lena Fine vs. B. D. Fine
...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that the address ...D. Fine is unknown, so that the ordinary ...ss of law cannot be served upon him, it ...ordered that publication be made for four ...ssive weeks in The Labor World, a news... published in Hamilton County, notifying ...said non-resident to appear at the next ...rules of said court, to be held at ...Court House in Chattanooga on the first ...day in October next, the same being a ...day of said court, and make defense to ...bill or the same will be taken for con... and the cause set for hearing ex parte ...him.
...18th day of August, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
B. Finkelstein, Atty. 9-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of the authority vested in F. L. ...erwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, ...certain deed of trust executed by E. C. ...ton and wife, Madge Johnston, and ...M. Redmon and wife, Virginia Redmon, ...May 14th, 1923, and recorded in the ...r's Office of Hamilton County, Tennes... in Book L, Volume 17, page 670 et seq., ...ence reference is made for its contents, ...and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank the ...of Twenty-five Hundred and no/100 ...00) Dollars, evidenced by one note of ...date therewith, payable three (3) years ...date, and default having been made in ...ayment of said indebtedness when it be...due, I, or we, will on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1932,
...the legal hours of sale, at the front ...of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell ...highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, in bar of the equities ...emption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Eleventh ...City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, ...ssee, to-wit:
...Lot Number Four (4) in Bank's ...Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1) ...Fourteen (14) inclusive, in Block Number Twelve (12) Stewart's Addition to ...dale, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...shown by plat of record in Plat Book ...6, page 61 of the Register's Office of ...County. Said lot fronts Forty (40) ...on the North line of Kirby Avenue ...extends Northwardly One Hundred ...Thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.
...August 24th, 1932.
F. L. UNDERWOOD.
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47255
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...rs. Marie Skyles vs. Clyde Skyles
...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that Clyde Skyles ...resident of the state of Tennessee, so ...the ordinary process of law cannot be ...upon him, it is ordered that publication ...made for four successive weeks in The ...World, a newspaper published in Hamilton ...County, notifying said non-resident to ...at the next October rules of said court, ...held at the Court House in Chattanooga ...the first Monday in October next, the same ...a rule day of said court, and make de... to said bill or the same will be taken ...confessed, and the cause set for hearing ...parte as to him.
...18th day of August, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Dixon, Atty. 9-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Young and Wife, Marie G. Young, ...February 3, 1927, of record in book ...Volume 21, Page 452 et seq., of the ...ter's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full ...of its provisions, and for the purpose ...satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, ...stee under said deed of trust, will, at ...request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at ...outcry to the highest and best bidder ...cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1932,
...the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...following described real estate in the City ...Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...:
...beginning at the Northeast corner of Oak ...and Central Avenue, formerly East ...Avenue; thence Eastwardly along the ...line of Oak Street forty-seven (47) ...; thence Northwardly at right angles One ...red Thirteen (113) feet, more or less, to ...South line of C. Meister's lot; thence ...wardly along C. Meister's South line ...seven (47) feet, more or less, to the ...line of Central Avenue; thence Southwardly along the East line of Central Avenue Ninety-two and one-half (92½) feet to ...point of beginning, being the West forty-seven (47) feet of a lot sold to William W. ...Brown and wife, Alma H. Brown, by ...dated February 24, 1908, and registered ...Book "H", Volume 9, Page 289, et seq., ...being the same part of this lot sold by ...W. Canfield and wife, Matilda J. ...field, to Oscar E. Curry by deed dated ...1910, and registered in Book "L", ...Page 157, et seq.
...will be made subject to any unpaid ...
...believed to be good, but will sell and ...as Trustee only.
...2nd day of September, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 47343
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen Mildred Rome vs. J. A. Rome
...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that J. A. Rome ...non-resident of the State of Tennessee ...the ordinary process of law cannot be ...upon him, it is ordered that publication ...made for four successive weeks in the ...World, a newspaper published in Hamilton ...County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, ...held at the Court House in Chattanooga ...the first Monday in November next, the same ...being a rule day of said Court, and make ...to said bill or the same will be taken ...confessed, and the cause set for hearing ...parte as to him.
...seventh day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Dixon, Atty. 9-16

Green Indorses Action of Hoover's Business Conference to Cut Hours

A. F. of L. President Says Work-Sharing Principle to Provide Jobs, Accepted by the Conference, Was Adopted by Organized Labor Many Months Ago —Predicts Early Application of Five-Day Week and Shorter Work-Day.

Washington, Sept. 8. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, approved the work-sharing principle to relieve unemployment adopted by the conference of banking and industrial leaders called together by President Hoover to consider measures for combatting the business depression.

Mr. Green pointed out that the sharing work principle was set up early in the unemployment crisis as organized labor's plan to provide work for the jobless, and said that it goes to the root of the unemployment problem.

Through the action of the conference he visioned the early and quite general acceptance of the five-day week and shorter work day by private industry.

In a statement on the position of the conference in favor of spreading work, Mr. Green said:

"In my judgment the unemployment situation was considered in a definite and practical way by those in attendance at the conference composed of business, industrial and banking representatives called by the president.

"An equitable distribution of the amount of work available, so long advocated by labor, was approved by the conference as a partial remedy for unemployment.

"The pledge of those in attendance at the conference to recommend and urge employers to spread the amount of work available in private industry among a larger number of workers and to serve in every possible way in order to bring about a national acceptance of this plan shows that the conference was determined to go to the root of the unemployment problem.

"Work opportunities can be created only by sharing the amount of work there is to do.

"The number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must be reduced in order to allocate work available among a larger number of people.

"Through such procedure work opportunities will be created.

"More people will be accorded an opportunity to earn a living and unemployment gradually overcome.

"An application of the share-the-work principle if nationally applied will be of great help to thousands of white-collar workers.

"If put into effect it will provide work opportunities for a large number of this class of workers who are suffering very greatly from unemployment.

"The steps taken at the conference should lead to the early acceptance and application of the five-day week and the shorter work day in all lines of private industry where it can be quickly and practically applied.

"The action taken at this conference can be properly interpreted as a significant development in the movement which has been sponsored by labor to bring about an adjustment of weekly and daily work periods in industry in order to conform with our constantly increasing facilities of production.

"The recommendation of the conference that working time in all lines of industry be reduced so that the amount of work available may be spread among a larger number of workers should be accepted and supported by employers and employes in all lines of industry."

Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Beaumont, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore — T. F. Ware
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TAXI
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
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417 Market Street

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by Fred M. Dearing and wife, Mae O'Rear Dearing, dated December 26, 1928, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book A, Volume 18, page 459 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, I, or we, will on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932,
within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate situated in the Old 10th, New 6th Civil District of Hamilton County, (now the City of Chattanooga) Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. 1, Block No. 19, Glenwood, as shown by plat of said property recorded in Plat Book 3, page 52, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of Vine Street and extends Northwardly, of uniform width, along the East line of Kilmer Street a distance of One Hundred and forty feet.
This September 2, 1932.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.
9-16

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL BODY FAVORS FIVE-DAY WEEK

New York.—The Lower Manhattan Industrial association adopted the following resolution in favor of the five-day week:

Whereas, machinery and mass production have today largely taken the place of hand labor; and,

Whereas, there are today 11,00,000 people desirous of employment who are idle because no work can be found for them; and,

Whereas, the economic and social problem of such a condition cannot be tolerated; and,

Whereas, men and women must be permitted to earn a living and work must be supplied for those willing to work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Lower Manhattan Industrial association go on record to urge and advocate the adoption of a five-day work week for industry and business in order that available work may be spread over a greater number of employes to alleviate the distress of unemployment.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS POSTPONE 1932 CONVENTION

Chicago.—By a referendum vote the members of the Commercial Telegraphers union postponed the biennial convention scheduled to be held Sept. 12, 1932, until economic conditions are stabilized, C. McMahon, chairman of the general executive board, announced.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

MORE ABOUT
JOHN O'CONNOR

(Continued from First Page)

duty and obligations is most damaging to the movement. We should awaken and enlist actively in this movement because there are difficult problems ahead of us. What you have today represents great sacrifices and vast sums of money and I call upon you to consider the problems before us and make your contribution to their solution.

"When you review the history of the labor movement and its accomplishments you can say to the world 'here we stand, a great institution.' Money is very necessary but in the labor program there is a finer and nobler thing, that is to establish industrial justice.

"What is needed today in this country is closer co-operation between all the groups of our people; infusion of democratic principles, and let us hope the day is not far distant when the cold employer will open the door and bid labor come in and welcome and together work out the problems of industry and the worker.

"The unjustified conditions in this country are unprecedented. There is a vast number of unemployed yet last summer there were the greatest crops on record and we had the mildest winter which was given us to put our house in order, yet we find conditions worse than a year ago and I venture the assertion that it is due to lack of co-operation. The president should call representatives of industry, labor and finance to a conference and work out the problems affecting this nation. What employers have been chiefly concerned about is profits. * * *"

The speaker discussed the inroads made by machinery on man power, yet, he said, both eyes and ears have been closed to the rightful conditions. "It will destroy America if conditions are not corrected," he said. "The nation does not owe a living to any one, but it does owe an opportunity to make this living and if it does not give the opportunity then it will fail.

"Enlist in this great cause; this constructive force in America, rich with a background of accomplishment. Through the activity of your leaders you have been able to focus public attention on industry. Never in the history of this government was there ever more trying and difficult problems confronting officials as today. Public officials are doing the best they can to meet the situation before them, and those who are doing their duty should have the co-operation and support to which they are entitled."

These ORCHESTRAS Are
"UNFAIR"
BORDEN JONES
FRANK WORTHY
CHILE CHILDS
CHATTANOOGA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
LOCAL No. 80, A. F. of M.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.
UNION MADE

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

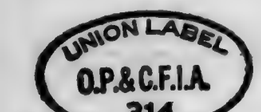
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

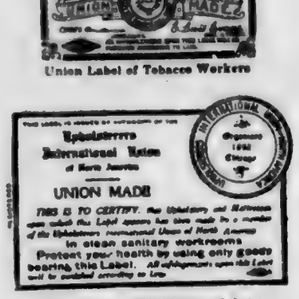
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

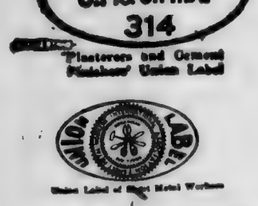


Pipefitters and General Workers' Union Label


Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
This is to certify, that Upholstery and Mattress goods bearing this Label, are made in a clean sanitary workrooms
Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label.
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label



Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

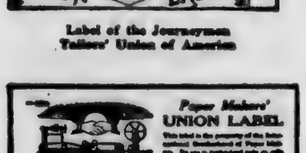
Union Label of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

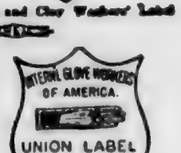
Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label



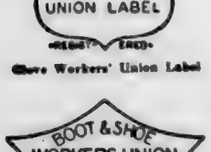
Used on Rolls and Bundles



Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

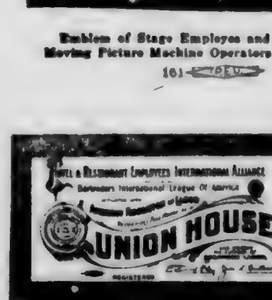


Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Allied Printing Trades Label

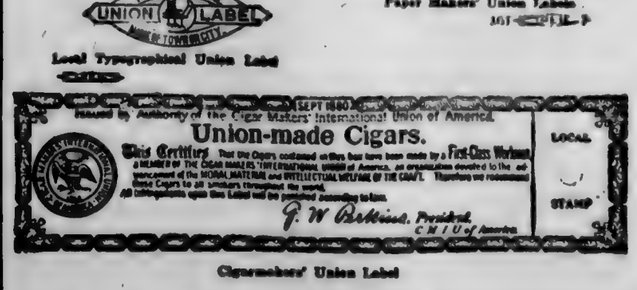
Paper Makers' Union Labels

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



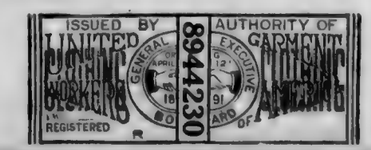
Card of Union Waiters

Local Typographical Union Label


SEPT 1930
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
LOCAL
STAMP
G. W. Perkins, President
CMIU of America
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label



IT WAS A BIG JOB FOR THE JUDGES

Selection of prize winners at the bathing beauty contest at Warner Park Labor Day was a real task for the judges, and after naming "Miss Chattanooga," whose photo is shown on another page, they were faced with the problem of classifying the young ladies shown above. They were "on parade" Wednesday night at the Tivoli, when Mayor Bass delivered the presentation speeches. They are:

Top, left to right: Misses Neriah Duncan, Patricia Mae Suddeth, Betty Wilson, Virginia Schofield and Daisy Shell.

Below, left to right: Misses Sue Puckett, Alice Slayton, Jeanette Scallia, Hattie Mathis, Maggie Livingston and Mary Wray.

WHERE FEAST WAS PREPARED

Above is shown the barbecue pits at Warner Park Labor Day, [illegible] from daybreak Sunday morning until Monday noon the pits, over 125 feet long, were covered with lamb, pork, beef, [illegible] etc., prepared to serve the great holiday crowds. Members of the Painters' and Meatcutters' unions, under direction of "Zeke" Witt, prepared the feast, and it was served by a corps of some half hundred volunteers.

MORE ABOUT JUDGE LUSK

(Continued from First Page)

the single machine which takes the place of many wage-earners must produce wealth and leisure for all, and not for the few. The ultimate importance and bearing of this problem is seen in assuming that finally one man would produce all the machines, and another man bought and operate them. Who would buy and consume the goods thus made? Certainly the two men and their families would never provide the necessary market.

"The major problem, then, of tomorrow, is the distribution of the wealth produced, so that all may share, and none be left in want.

"It is inevitable that the hours of labor will grow shorter. Wisely used, the multitude of labor-saving devices now in use, and those still to be invented, will enable all necessary production, both in factories and on farms, to be done in a third, or even less, of the day of twenty-four hours. What are we to do with this large body of free time?

"I think it reasonably certain that in the future the population of cities will grow less, rather than larger. Good roads, automobiles, and cheap transportation generally, will tend to scatter people over wider areas. And this is as it should be. Thus will come about the end of the noisome tenement and the slum. More and more the wage-earner will have his plot of land in the country to which he may return when his day's work is done, and where he may add substantially to his comforts and wealth by tilling the ground. And, in addition to that, he will still have ample leisure. How he spends that leisure has a vital bearing upon our welfare.

"At no time in the history of men has there been greater need of an intelligent, informed, alert electorate than in the United States today. Pressing problems await solution. Some of these must be settled at the ballot box. Others must be settled by men chosen at the ballot box. Upon what is done at the ballot box, then, depends our weal or woe in the years to come.

"This is a government where majorities rule. The wage-earners make up the vast majority of the electorate of this country. In the last analysis, all power in our government is vested in the people, the people who, at stated times, in elections, express by the ballot their preferences and demands as to men and measures.

"The questions and problems now confronting governments are intricate and confusing as never before. For their understanding and solution wisdom and knowledge are demanded as never before."

CALIFORNIA HAS BEST LAWS RESTRICTING WOMEN'S WORK

California has the most comprehensive legislation of any of our states restricting the number of hours women may work, according to an analysis of state labor laws affecting women by the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor.

An act of the legislature of that state, the bureau said, limits the hours of work to eight per day and forty-eight per week in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment or industry, laundry, hotel, public lodging house, apartment house, hospital, barber shop, place of amusement, restaurant or telephone or telegraph establishment, or the operation of elevators in office buildings, or any express or transportation company.

Orders Limiting Work Hours.

In addition to these specified occupations limited in California, the hours of work in a number of other industries and occupations have been limited by orders of the industrial welfare commission. Certain of these orders set a six-day week and limit to eight hours per day and forty-eight per week the employment of women in the dried fruit-packing industry, as labelers in fruit and canning factories, and as office workers in the citrus-packing industries.

Other orders by the commission permit women in hotels and restaurants in unclassified occupations who work six hours a day or less to work seven days a week, and still other orders require increased rates of pay for all hours worked beyond the prescribed limits or on the seventh day of the week in the fruit and vegetable canning and packing industries, the fish-canning industry, and by specified groups in the motion-picture industry.

HOOVER SAYS JOBS FOR IDLE SHOULD BE MADE BY SHARING WORK

Tells Conference of Bankers and Industrial Leaders That Turning Jobless Into Wage-Earners Is Essential to Business Recovery—Conference Selects President of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to Head Work-Sharing Committee.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Hoover urged further shortening of hours to relieve unemployment in his address to the conference of approximately 350 American banking and industrial leaders here, convened by him to organize the forces of finance and business against the depression.

The president expressed the belief that, with the exception of federal employes, reducing the number of hours worked per week is not the concern of the government, and should be left to employers and employes in private business.

On the subject of spreading work by reducing the number of hours per week, the president said:

"In the furtherance of business recovery it is clearly necessary that there be co-ordination of effort in hastening the return of unemployed to employment in their natural industries.

"It is doubtful whether any action we could take at this time would so greatly accelerate our progress, serve the welfare of our unemployed millions, or so quickly give us as a nation the benefit of widespread spending power as further spread of equitable plans of sharing the available work.

"As a matter of national policy, the shortening of hours is necessary, not alone to meet the need of the moment, but it may be necessary to take up the slack in the future from the vast and sudden advance in labor-saving devices.

"As the result of conferences similar to this nearly three years ago, many industries realigned their operations by shorter hours to retain hundreds of thousands of workers who otherwise would have been dismissed.

"Nevertheless, the still further spreading of available work in industrial, commercial and service activities, especially with every recovery of employment, would be a vital contribution.

"Your committee in the Twelfth district recently inaugurated a drive for this spread of work. Already it is a great success.

"Many methods have been proposed by labor and industrial leaders to systematically shorten hours.

"While I heartily favor the purpose of these plans, I agree with both the employers and the leaders of labor whom I have consulted that its direction is not properly the function of government, except as applied to the operation of government service.

"Moreover, with all the various phases of employment and operation to be met in private business, no general rule can be applied.

"Results must be achieved through co-operation on the part of employers and employes suited to each locality and industry.

"I suggest you should consider the effective part which you can play in further forwarding organization to this end."

The conference adopted President Hoover's recommendation and made Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, chairman of the committee to provide increased employment through sharing work.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

High Lights on Labor Day at the Park.

A few things I noticed of great interest to me:

George Perry doing one real day's work!—and losing some fourteen pounds of "embonpoint!"

* * *

Between fifteen and twenty thousand people on the grounds and only one visible who revealed evidence of having been drinking, and he was about 6 feet 8 inches tall!

* * *

The most good-natured crowd of milling people I ever beheld. Even the two sharp showers could not dampen their good humor, if it did wet their lunches!

* * *

Bob Cooke running around all day with a coat on! One helova labor man! Now I ask you! In that hot sun!

* * *

A lively fight between two young ladies! It seems one of 'em caught the other out there with her husband and it took three men to pull 'em apart, with not a cop in sight! It's funny how the cops miss all the fun that way!

* * *

How many people who, like myself, seem to be economizing! They weren't spending much money, but seemed to have a good time.

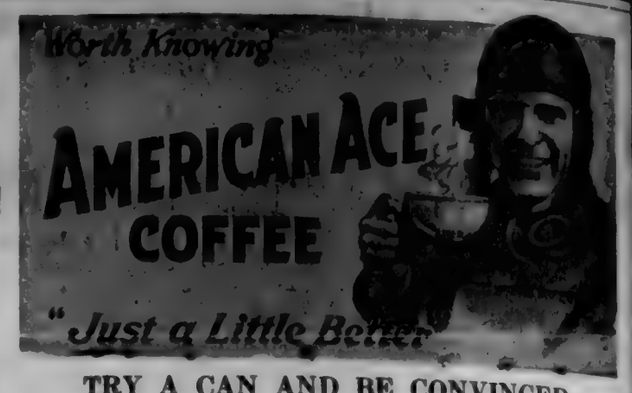
* * *

How many union men who had red meal cards who have such large families! It was truly wonderful!

* * *

Also Paul Aymon doing one more real day's work! A very rare sight!

H. L. B.



TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Announcing

The Fall Opening of

The University of Chattanooga

Freshman Week Sept. 15
Upper Class Registration Sept. 19
Class Work Begins Sept. 20

For Further Information Call Registrar 6-9816

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1932 — Number 21

Central Body Protests Shorter School Term; Flays "Tax-Dodgers"

Gilbert's Tax-Reduction Proposal Denounced As Unsound

CALLS FOR EQUALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT COST BURDEN

Local League Members Take Offense at Wording of Resolution, and Officials Issue Clarifying Statement—Arn Defends Hamilton County Organization.

"We believe the burden of government can and should be made more fairly borne through a more equitable distribution of taxes, without an unwise and unsound reduction in the rate at this time," was, in part, the position of organized labor, expressed by Central Body Monday night, respecting a campaign now being conducted by C. C. Gilbert, under the anspices of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, for a reduction of "25 per cent. or more" in all taxes, state, county, state and national.

Mr. Gilbert has been touring the state forming so-called taxpayers' leagues, giving out interviews to newspapers and attempting to create a public sentiment which labor believes would prove disastrous to the orderly progress of city, county and state government. Mr. Gilbert, whom labor men will remember as a loquacious and unskilled walking delegate of the state employers' union, attempted to pledge candidates for the legislature in the recent primaries to a "declaration of principles" which would bind them to reduce the present tax rate at least 25 per cent. Although some of the candidates were apparently impressed with the wild plan, it is known that others stated frankly their opinion that the suggestion was unsound.

The activities of a certain group of citizens having to do with the schools and other departments of city and county governments were "deplored and denounced" by Central Body delegates at the same time, in a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that regularly elected officials were called upon to "defend in every reasonable and possible manner particularly our public schools against unreasonable and unjust assaults, from whatever source they may come."

The resolution, published in the press Tuesday morning, occasioned considerable comment, and the fact that "the taxpayers' league" was mentioned in the preamble led to a misunderstanding upon the part of several members of the Hamilton county branch of the league. A declaration of the resolution that "We deplore the activities of professional tax reformers and tax-dodgers, so far as their program works to interfere with the proper functioning of our governmental departments," was construed to mean that all members of the league were branded as tax-dodgers. A statement signed by President Perry and Secretary Cuthbert, however, made clear the reference and stated that, while the implication was not intended to apply to the league as a whole, "if the shoe fits any member he will know it, and may wear it."

Respects were paid to that type of thought which, in times of distress, considers its attack on the public school system and the small wage-earner, and officials were asked to guard against the activities of those who would embarrass the orderly and necessary conduct of the various arms of government.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, it has been called to our attention through press reports that a new organization, known as the Taxpayers' league, and certain candidates in the recent primary elections have been advocating a 25 per cent. reduction in taxes for the city of Chattanooga; and,

Whereas, our information is that the total income of the city through taxes is $3,312,000 annually, and we also learn that $1,680,000, or practically 50 per cent. of our total income from this source, is already pledged by the proper authorities to pay interest and principal on our bonded indebtedness; and,

Whereas, if we reduce our taxes 25 per cent., with practically 50 per cent. of our total revenue already spent, it means reducing the operating fund of the city 50 per cent., which ultimately means reducing our school term, our health department, our police and fire department 50 per cent., thus increasing our insurance rates and tending to offset the amount which would be saved through such proposed reduction of 25 per cent. in taxes; and,

Whereas, demand for reduction in the tax rate comes largely from the bigger property owners who are not now paying and never have paid their just proportionate share of the tax burdens; and,

Whereas, it appears that these self-constituted saviors of our city and county in these times of distress and woe invariably center their attacks on incomes of the small wage-earner and on the public school system, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing thousands of working men and women in Chattanooga and Hamilton county, That:

We believe the burden of government can and should be made more easily borne through a more equitable distribution of necessary taxes, without an unwise and unsound program of reduction in the rate at this time;

We believe necessary economies can and should be made through the elimination of unnecessary jobs and other readjustments, without placing the entire load on already underpaid employes and seriously embarrassing the orderly and necessary conduct of the various arms of our government;

We deplore, resent and denounce any and all efforts to interfere with the proper functioning of our public school system for a full nine-month term;

We deplore the activities of professional tax reformers and tax-dodgers, so far as their program works to interfere with the proper functioning of our government departments;

We call upon our regularly elected officials to defend in every reasonable and possible manner, particularly our public schools, against unreasonable and unjust assaults, from whatever source they may come.

Following protest of certain earnest and progressive citizens affiliated with the Hamilton County Taxpayers' league, objecting to what they regarded as a blanket charge of "tax-dodging," the position of labor was clarified in the statement from Central Body officials, in the following prepared article:

Resolutions adopted by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night apparently offended some of our friends in the Hamilton County Taxpayers' league, principally through an unfortunate misconstruction of certain allegations contained in the resolution.

Mr. Fred Arn, president of

(Continued on Last Page)

Movie Boys Thank Friends for Help

Appreciate Co-Operation in Campaign Against Non-Union Bonita Theater.

Officers of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, Friday asked The Labor World to express to their many friends appreciation for their co-operation in the very effective campaign of publicity respecting the operating policy of the Bonita theater, a small picture house on Market street near Ninth, which recently was opened as a nonunion house, with Frank Olmstead, former permit man, in the role of manager.

The trades unionists declared the campaign has been thoroughly satisfactory, and they are confident that continued co-operation of their friends for a short time longer will convince the owners of the theater that Chattanooga movie-goers are in thorough sympathy with the local in its determination to preserve American standards in the industry locally.

Aymon Named to Executive Board

Central Body Handles Routine Business at Regular Session Monday.

Paul Aymon, who has held most every office in Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was unanimously selected Monday night to succeed Joe E. Dobbs, resigned, sergeant-at-arms. The position carries with it membership on the executive board.

Business transacted by Central Body Monday night was for the most part routine, although several "family matters" were the subject of considerable discussion and some oratory. Following delegates were obligated: Painters, M. H. Ortwein, W. D. Canada, J. G. Schrock, A. L. Surrett, Charles Melford, J. A. Farmer; Electrical Workers, Frank Krug; Musicians, Herman Dodd.

Partial report of the Labor Day committee indicated that while the affair was not a success financially, a fine spirit of co-operation was shown by the citizenship of Chattanooga, and much good was accomplished in other ways.

Motion Picture Projectionists, Painters and Carpenters were commended for their splendid campaign of publicity with respect to the nonunion Bonita theater and the typical chain-store attitude of the A. & P. store on Market street, which is said to have imported its labor 100 per cent. for remodeling of a storebuilding.

A delegation of locked-out mine workers from Wilder, Tenn., was present, and the status of the trouble in Overton and Fentress counties was explained. The miners were given a hearty welcome, and were promised every co-operation from local trades unionists.

STEEL COMPANY PRESIDENT RAISES WAGES 20 PER CENT

Camden, N. J.—Mr. H. W. Felding, president of a Camden Steel concern, announced that he would spend $10,000 of his personal funds to give his twenty-five employes a 20 per cent increase in pay for one year. He said the plan will cost him $200 a week.

Although admitting that present business conditions do not warrant the wage increase, Mr. Fielding said:

"It is simply a plan to stimulate officers of large industries to do in proportion what I have done.

"It would put money in the hands of workmen, who need it and will spend it.

"I believe if the plan were carried out generally in industry, it would be only a short time before American business would arrive at good health."

Mr. Fielding said the wage increase was not a restoration from previous wage cuts, since there had been none at his factory.

MUSICIANS REJECT CUT.

Edward Canavan, president of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, announced the union has rejected a proposal of the League of New York Theaters for a reduction in the pay scale. The contract has another year to run.

BARBERS SHOW FINE PROGRESS IN CAMPAIGN

"Keep at It" Policy Successful, Says Shanessy.

MANY NEW LOCALS ADDED TO ROSTER

Renewed Life Seen in Many Organized Crafts as Result of Drive.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15.—Recording a gain in membership of 1,189 for the month of August, in its continuous campaign for members, the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America has entered the second quarter of its new policy to "keep at it" until a 100 per cent organization has been reached.

That the new policy is bringing results is evident, despite hard times, depression and other handicaps, James C. Shanessy, general president, said. A total gain in new members for the first three months of the drive is 3,442. A number of new locals have been installed, including one at Charleston, W. Va., and Shawnee, Okla., known as "tough spots" for trade union organizations. A number of moribund locals have been galvanized into life and activity, reports show.

Reports received by President Shanessy show that much activity in organization work is in progress over the jurisdiction of the international. Mass meetings in scores of cities are being held, and as a result renewed life is noted not only among the barbers but other organized crafts. Some locals have reached their goal of complete membership, while others are making fast progress towards this end.

"The barbers' union is one of the few organizations, if not the only one, which has shown a net gain in membership in spite of the depression and hard times," a statement by President Shanessy on the progress of the campaign said.

"We are in deep earnest about this drive," the statement continued, "because it is now a part of our general policy. If we are to command any economic advantages we have to be properly organized to do it.

"The gratifying thing of it all is that our members are in sympathy with our aims and purposes and are co-operating in every possible way. Every member is an organizer and each is doing his part towards reaching our goal of complete organization. Letters telling of what the locals are doing grow more numerous every day.

"We are building for the future. We know that present conditions in organized labor will continue unless all of us step out and prevent it. We know that people everywhere lack jobs, lack money and many lack hope, but we should not let adversity steal our rights and privileges to organize for our betterment.

"We also recognize the fact that labor's cause is our cause and that we should do all we can to strengthen our great federation. To this end our new local unions, and old ones as well, are requested to affiliate with central bodies and co-operate with them in every way."

President Shanessy and General Secretary-Treasurer W. C. Birthright—who incidentally administers the international's sick and death benefit fund—despite their heavy official duties, find time to aid in combatting wage cuts, not only in their own craft but wherever they threaten organized labor. In many cities of the country union barbers have been the only craft succeeding in maintaining old wage scales. In other instances they have joined other labor unions in fighting drastic wage slashes.

Forbes Defines "Political Game"

Members of the Kiwanis club were quoting George Forbes this week, in reference to a definition of politics given by the local trades unionist in a speech before the clubmembers recently. As one member of the organization recalled it, George said: "Politics is a game in which money is procured from the rich, and votes from the poor, on the pretense of protecting each from the other." Selah!

Musical Society Host to Friends

Local No. 80 Entertains at Smoker — Cohn and Cuthbert Speakers.

The Chattanooga Musical society was scheduled to entertain Friday night at Wheland hall, in the Memorial auditorium, with a smoker. The guests list was selected from among the professional musicians of Chattanooga and their friends.

The principal features of entertainment, it was announced, included two short addresses, one by Lester D. Cohn, past president of the society, and an outstanding violinist of this city, and T. R. Cuthbert, present secretary of the Trades and Labor council. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

John T. Mahoney is general chairman, assisted by Herman Dodd and Ellis Goodloe, while Hubert Pless is taking care of the refreshments.

Those invited include: Stanley Brading, Nell Brenizer, Pat Brenizer, Ben Anderson, Frank Bell, Horace Allen, Jack Bowen, Allen Brown, Bill Campbell, W. E. Bundschu, Charles E. Bush, Harold Cadek, Don Cherry, Luther Childs, John Casale, Lester D. Cohn, Robert Collins, Ralph Cooper, J. D. Colquett, James Cox, Robert Cramer, Herman Dodd, Lloyd Dutcher, Joe Gattis, Ellis Goodloe, Richard Gordon, Dillon Green, Stanley Harold, J. T. Holdam, Leon Holloway, James J. Johnson, Doc Johnson, Borden Jones, Gene Keith, Alexander Keese, Peggy Kenny, Anthony Krug, William Krug, Ora Lasater, Joe Leland, Leslie LeCroy, Dick Lewis, Marion Liner, Earl Lloyd, Richard Lynott, M. F. McMillan, John T. Mahoney, Frances Morin, Robert Morrison, Charles Morrison, Herbert McVeigh, Cooper Null, Everett O'Neal, Howard Pack, John Patty, Dorothy Phillips, Hubert Pless, Raymond Pryor, Lentz Reynolds, Ralph Rhodes, George Ryerson, Shelly Sands, Charles Schmissrauter, Ernest Shadden, Edward Shallett, Herbert Spencer, Osmond Spradling, Richard Stamper, W. C. Still, Dan Stipp, Ira R. Summers, Henry Schmiltz, Saxon Spitzer, Earl Thomasson, F. A. Tomlinson, Earl VanArsdale, G. A. VanArsdale, Mrs. Jean VanArsdale, G. R. VanArsdale, L. M. Vance, J. L. Venance, J. W. Washburn, Granville Watson, Ralph Weatherford, Lloyd Wolfe, Robert Wolfe, Ed White.

LONG WEEK IMPOSED ON GERMAN RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Amsterdam, Holland.—"In spite of the enormous unemployment, the traffic staff of the German railways are still required to put in from 70 to 80 hours service in the week," declared the International Transport Workers' federation in a press report on the hours of service of German railway employes.

"At the station of Pankov," the report adds, "employes sometimes have to be on duty sixteen hours at a stretch. Some of the employes are not even given the days off to which they are entitled. The staff attached to one of the Berlin stations has accumulated 250 free days which have not been given. The personnel has been reduced to a minimum. There is not a man to spare. The employers are overstrained, and the safety of the traffic is in danger."

FORSTMANN WOOLEN MILLS PLACED ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Passaic, N. J.—The Forstmann Woolen company, one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the country, announced that it would inaugurate a five-day working week in all its mills. Curt Forstmann, vice-president, estimated that the short work week would increase the number of employes by about 10 per cent. With the start of the five-day week the company employed two eight-hour shifts.

FIGHT POISON AIR

Harrisburg, Pa.—In a number of industries where processes of manufacture involve emanation of poisonous fumes and gases, the department of labor and industry has begun to make physical and chemical analyses of samples of air from these establishments in its own laboratory.

The results of these tests will determine whether toxic conditions obtain in sufficient amount to warrant further preventive measures.

The bureau of industrial standards, in charge of this activity, is endeavoring to discover methods which will eliminate these poisons without costly equipment, at the same time protecting the workers.

Industry May Plan Full Steam Ahead For Coming Revival

Stage Is Set for Prosperity's Return, Says Washington Writer

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR VAST REBUILDING IS JUST AHEAD

Great Obstacles to Regeneration Declared Being Moved Out of Pathway, While Huge Enterprises in Building and Manufacturing Await Courage—Recovery Signs Called Evident.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Sept. 15.—Work in vast quantities is waiting to be done in this country, and business and industry have an opportunity now to go ahead with reasonable certainty and assurance and regain momentum. The country is in need of manufactured goods and the people are in need of work.

Everywhere business and industrial leaders have an unparalleled opportunity to take up their tasks and go ahead with them. They have had ample time to look over their field and map their course. The effects of depression can be removed now as easily as they can at any time in the future.

Stocks of goods and the supply of merchandise are at the lowest ebb they have been in years. Goods are moving slowly only because of reduced buying power and with the credit resources that have become available during the summer, nothing is to be gained by undue hesitancy and waiting other than a continuation of the sweeping losses that have been suffered through lost wages, reduced buying power and lessened consumption of goods.

Obstacles Are Disappearing.

Business men have been standing still in the face of what they described as appalling handicaps—scarcity of capital, failing banks, uncertainty in legislation, soaring taxes, and surpluses of unconsumed goods.

Most of these obstacles, with the exception of high taxes, have largely disappeared. Bank failures have become inconsequential; no legislation is in immediate prospect which may cause worry to any industrial leader. The surpluses of goods no longer exist. Banks have adequate funds to assist industry to a start in every producing center. People are in need of supplies which they will buy just as soon as they have the resources in wages to do so.

New times are ahead, but how quickly business and industry regain momentum will be gauged largely by the energy and virility of the men at the helm. Some of today's problems will quickly vanish when the minds of the people and the credit resources are focused upon creative activities, and there is a will and determination to bring things back to a normal balance.

The road along which industry will go ahead is as old as industry itself, but it is doubtful if the country will return to exactly the same conditions as before the depression. That has not been the history of other depressions. The country will face new conditions, new demands and new opportunities.

In looking over the country there are to be seen everywhere in large and small towns developments that remain to be swept away with the approach of new conditions. Ancient pavements, obsolete buildings, and outgrown factory plants, which should have been torn down years and years ago, are still found at every turn. **There is no overbuilt condition; there are not too many houses, stores, schools or churches.**

Accumulation of Rebuilding.

The railroads after two years of inactivity have an accumulation of rebuilding and rehabilitation on their hands. The manufacturer who is wide-awake enough to replace his obsolete plant has a large opportunity and market before him; if he waits, he will have largely missed his chance.

Quality is just as great a factor in goods today as it was before the depression. Many firms that slashed wages are trying to sell at low prices to attract buyers with reduced incomes and are bringing cutthroat competition into the situation. The markets have quantities of cheap and shoddy goods, but **there is probably a lot of grief in store for these products.**

Good prices based on good qualities can be obtained today, because the country is full of sound and legitimate firms anxious to perform good work at prices that are the lowest consistent with quality.

High Quality Today's Need.

Business and industry should avoid settling down to mere mass production, and turn its attention to goods of quality and measure supply by demand. There is every indication that the day of mere mass production is gone from American industry and will not return. Business men of constructive foresight have learned well its ruinous lesson of depression and economic breakdown.

People should be put to work and at wages at which they can maintain their standards of living. Progressive towns and cities all over the country could realize this, and are taking advantage of the large opportunity in the business and industrial field, and to march in the front rank of recovery. **And recovery is much nearer than a great many people seem to realize.**

Joe Farmer Loses Brother in New York

Local trades unionists will regret to learn of the death in New York City of a brother of Joe Farmer, financial secretary of Local 226, Painters. The local union official was called to the metropolis some two weeks ago on account of serious illness of his brother and father.

The brother passed away last Saturday, and was laid to rest Wednesday. Mr. Farmer, Sr., reports said, is still in a dangerous condition, but is expected to recover. Both have long been members of organized labor.

She—I heard you had some trouble with lumbago.

He—No, that wasn't her name.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1932.

Safeguard Wage Is Watchword of Campaign Group

President's Conference Names Six Aims and Committees—Teagle Heads Work-Sharing Crusade, O. K.'d by Green.

Washington, Sept. 8.—An immediate and nation-wide campaign to spread work and thus turn millions of workers back into employment was announced on the heels of president's national conference of business and industrial committees here, called for the purpose of helping to smash the depression.

Immediately upon announcement of the spread-work campaign, which is under chairmanship of Walter Teagle, Standard Oil of New Jersey, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, announced his enthusiastic support of the campaign.

Robinson Is Chairman.

The main conference organized under chairmanship of Henry L. Robinson, of California, who will lead the general campaign for industrial revival. The Teagle spread-work committee is one of a half dozen committees named by the conference for specialized work. Chairmen of the other five are Daniel Willard, A. W. Robertson, C. M. Woolley, Owen D. Young and C. H. Miller.

The spread-work campaign is announced as a high-pressure, war-type drive to induce employers throughout the nation to at once adopt plans to increase the numbers of employed by adopting whatever system seems best adapted to the community and the industry.

In its meeting to formulate plans the Teagle group was addressed by Secretary of Labor Doak, who emphasized the necessity of readjusting work on a spread-work basis with as little disturbance as possible to the present earnings of those who have jobs. The folly of reducing all to standards of bare necessities was set forth and it was said to be the view of the entire committee that readjustment should not be on a basis of cutting down present earnings of those on payrolls. "It was more like a labor meeting than a meeting of employers," said one who attended.

Six Fields of Action.

The conference laid down a field for each committee, as follows:

1. Making credit available affirmatively. Chairman, Mr. Young.
2. Increased employment on railroads; stimulation through increase of equipment in co-operation with R. F. C. and I. C. C. Chairman, Mr. Willard.
3. Expansion of capital expenditures for equipment replacement. Chairman, Mr. Robertson.
4. Increasing employment through spread-work or sharing work. Chairman, Mr. Teagle.
5. Stimulating repair and home improvement. Chairman, Mr. Woolley.
6. Assistance for home-owners with maturing mortgages. Chairman, Mr. Miller.

Teagle Lays Plans.

The work of the Teagle subcommittee will be on a basis of federal reserve district organizations. The whole program of the conference will be carried out through the organization of larger committees in the reserve districts and through seeking the co-operation of all groups and agencies.

Labor, it is forecast by some, will play an important part, soon to be revealed in the revival campaign.

The dashing young daughter of a well-known woman appeared at her home recently wearing an outlandish hat.

Practical-Minded Mother — Where did you get that hat?

Daughter—I bought it.

Mother (sneering)—No you didn't. They sold it to you.

The Blind Must Not Lead

With due caution it may be said that there are signs of improvement "in the air." As a matter of fact it is possible to say, with the same caution and reserve, that they are more than in the air.

There must be improvement or there will be worse—and so, there will be improvement.

But the undertaking of what must constitute real improvement is painfully and shockingly limited.

There are all too few who understand that any real and general prosperity can come only on the basis of a new deal all 'round in industry.

* * * *

The old 48-hour week is done for. The old rates of pay are done for.

But most employers look for, and expect, prosperity to come back on the old wage terms and with the old hours of work. Nothing like that can happen. It is a physical impossibility.

The foundation fact is that there never again can be jobs for more than a fraction of American workers unless there is general and drastic reduction in the number of hours of work per man per week and unless there is a wage rate that will create an American market.

* * * *

Thoughts of unloading what has been called the "surplus" on other countries may as well be ditched. That cannot again be done. That chapter, too, is closed, probably never to be reopened. One often overlooked point is that when "backward" nations nowadays get to the point of wanting American machine products they come and buy a few of our machines and then make their own!

But too much of our leadership thinks in terms of going back to the old basis. They are blind leaders and it is time to get rid of blind leaders. They must be retired, wherever they are.

* * * *

The new dispensation, necessary if there is to be a general and genuine prosperity, must envision a grand shakeup in hours and wages and MUST HAVE ORGANIZATION.

Organizations, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, that have fought the organization of labor and that have looked always backward for guidance have done America incalculable harm. They have left America without much of the equipment necessary to readjustment, they have taught their own members to hate the very organizations that now are essential to the team work that must be had if America is to get out and stay out of the slough of depression.

It will never be possible to know the full damage done by such organizations as the N. A. M., the National Erectors' Association and the Anti-Boycott Association.

* * * *

In the new day, if there is to be one, THERE MUST BE UNIONS, for organized workers must sit down with organized employers and actually LEGISLATE for industry, so that there may be continuous COMMAND of the industrial situation. No "plan" to "balance" things for long periods in advance will either work or fit the American mind. But America must come to flexible, organized disregard of the whims and tricks of speculators and financial racketeers. And in that day, too, banks must SERVE and cease to give orders.

* * * *

Thus far only a few leaders see forward. Most of them look backward and see nothing. Labor has repeatedly presented its views and its diagnosis. Labor has proven its intellectual capacity and its right to be heard. Unless labor is heard any so-called recovery from this depression will be nothing more than "a shot with the needle" leading to a relapse that may bring death. The blind must no longer lead. Only those who can see forward have any right to leadership today.

Chilean "Socialism"

When the established government of the Republic of Chile was overthrown last June the revolutionary junta which assumed power declared they intended to set up a "socialist" regime.

Fear was expressed in conservative quarters that the new order of things meant the complete overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a communist scheme such as obtains in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The known conservatism of the officials of the new Chilean government compelled students of the situation to regard the proposed socialist regime and the alleged menace of soviet communism with a large degree of skepticism. Declarations of these officials that their plan centered around forms of government control or ownership of industry confirmed this opinion.

Now the Banco Central of Chile, a government institution, in its latest bulletin, still further allays the fear that Chile is going to adopt soviet practices, or that schemes of government dangerous to the existing economic or political order are intended, with the official statement that the major policy of the Chilean government is concerned with economic planning under state control, which the government calls "state socialism."

> The political events of June gave rise to various interpretations at home and abroad. In the confusion of the moment the idea gained ground that the revolutionary movement would degenerate into destructive and anarchic communism. After calm had been established the fundamental idea of the revolution was revealed.
>
> State socialism has absolutely no relation to communism or bolshevism nor even to scientific socialism.
>
> State socialism is the recognition that completely free capitalism has been powerless to conquer the crisis, and that in order to prevent chaos, the state must take charge of organizing and regulating national economy in all departments.
>
> Chaotic and disordered economy, without a plan, determined in its development only by private interests and exposed therefore to violent changes, must be replaced by an orderly, well-considered economy with a definite plan, which far from eliminating individual initiative submits it to regulation with a view to conserving the interests and welfare of the whole people.
>
> In this form, state socialism, the slogan of the Chilean revolution, is the same thing as the capitalist plan and the planned economy of distinguished European economists.

It will be noticed that the intervention of the government of Chile in national economic planning is caused by the complete inability of the "rugged individualism" of private industry to manage business in the public interest.

The extension of government intervention in business affairs in the United States has been broguht about by the same conditions that engendered it in Chile—the absolute inability or refusal of those who own and control our financial, commercial, and industrial institutions to operate them primarily for the interests of the great mass of the people instead of for the unpatriotic purpose of piling up accumulated wealth in the hands of the few.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Mr. Stuart Chase, one of the most prolific of all the doctors of economics in the abstract, has just poured forth another book called "A New Deal," in which he sets forth sixteen ways of making money, to illustrate the kind of world in which we live.

Mr. Chase believes he has made a complete list, no doubt. His list might be called the sixteen points on how to trim the suckers, or it might be called the sixteen points of Wall Street's book of success, or it might be called sixteen superficial supports for the upper crust. Admitting that in these sixteen ways a lot of money can be won—and lost—they are here offered to the readers of this 13-cm realm.

(1) Create an artificial monopoly and boost prices—as has been done with oil and aluminum;

(2) Tie up a patent or a secret process, and charge all the traffic will bear—as the shoe machinery company did;

(3) Borrow money at 6 per cent, and lend it at fantastic rates, disguised as "bonuses" or what not, to the little people;

(4) Make a useless product and sell it, like toothpaste, by high-pressure radio advertising;

(5) Ballyhoo a perfectly good cheap product, like some patent medicines, worth a few cents, into big sales at absurd prices;

(6) Create and maintain artificial values for more or less dubious stocks and bonds—as per the famous histories of Messrs. Krueger and Insull;

(8, 9 and 10) Speculate in securities; in land; in commodities;

(11) Promote a parasitic industry—move your factory to a region where labor is cheap and unorganized, and convert your farmer-neighbors into mill hands;

(12 and 13) Graft in politics, or in business, by "legal" methods;

(14) "Racketeer";

(15) Dump your surplus production abroad;

(16) Rush blindly in to compete where the going has been good, regardless of the need for more production.

* * *

Mr. Chase omitted one mighty good way from his list. That is to write a book, ballyhoo it as the greatest of all great books and thus drag forth from the pockets of all and sundry the clinking coin of the realm.

To what extent authors and publishers today are doing just that almost any sane person can judge, but those best informed are the authors themselves.

Mr. Chase rates as an economist. An economist has ideas to sell. If he can't sell them, then he is just an unemployed economist, a man without a function. So, the better salesman he is, the better he rates as an economist and the more the returns pour in. Why not? It's the same with Billy Sunday.

* * *

Candidly, there is a lot in what Mr. Chase says about his sixteen ways. But to assume that those are the only ways, or even the main ways, of making money is simply that much foolishment.

Were the Chase catalogue unmodified by other facts, then truly our economic system would have degenerated into a great racket ruled by crooks and fakers.

Under those circumstances there would be no individuals and firms seeking always to make a better product, to find new products and to contribute genuinely to the making of a better and an easier world.

But the fact over which Mr. Chase's whole catalogue barks its shins is just that outstanding fact of production itself. And people do make big money by making useful inventions, by humanely managing industry and by making great paintings. It is well to single out and singe the abuses, but to conclude that we have among us nothing but abuses is to delude, first of all, ourselves, than which nothing is more profitable to the pathologist—but to no one else.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does labor favor compulsory military training in schools?

A.—No; labor has opposed such compulsion, much on the same grounds as it opposes compulsion generally, but with the added reason that labor opposes enforced militarism. However, it approves the citizens' military training camps and reserve officers' training corps, in which training is the result of voluntary action. Labor is opposed to forced training in schools, but it is not pacifist.

* * *

Q.—Has the A. F. of L. ever interested itself in daily newspaper publication?

A.—Yes; and in 1920 the executive council was directed by the convention to look into the possibility of securing control of several dailies to be operated as independent and impartial news channels. The move, however, was finally deemed impractical. Labor regards newspapers, and particularly the labor press, as of vital importance.

* * *

Q.—Does labor approve censorship?

A.—It does not. Presumably you mean of plays, pictures, etc. In 1916 the A. F. of L. convention denounced movie censorship. It does not support any censorship.

* * *

Q.—Have the churches taken any position regarding the so-called open shop?

A.—Indeed they have. In 1920 the so-called open shop was denounced by the three great religious organizations in America and the A. F. of L. expressed deep appreciation of those "most humane documents," terming them "of inestimable value."

* * *

Q.—Did American labor attend the Berne conference called at the time of the peace conference?

A.—It did not, holding it premature and irregular. A great debate with French labor took place, but American labor held firm to its decision to remain "at the place" of the peace conference, there to present its demands upon the peace conferees.

New Jersey state federation of labor, in session at Newark, listened to President William Green, of the A. F. of L. early in its sessions. It also went through a bitterly contested fight for officers.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

H. B. Butler, well known to American trade unionists, has been appointed director of the International Labor office, to succeed the late Albert Thomas.

Joseph Franklin, one of the American fraternal delegates to the British trade union congress, told the assemblage at Newcastle-on-Tyne that though American labor was hard hit by unemployment it was not discouraged and had no intention of quitting the fight against unfair conditions.

The 6-hour day and 5-day week were urged by Matthew Woll, addressing the Connecticut state federation of labor convention in Stamford. He called for a new deal because machines had increased production and reduced employment.

Vern S. Hill, manager of the Colorado Labor Advocate, has been named candidate for the state senate on the democratic ticket.

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100% HOME OWNED STORES

GRAPE JUICE "Armour's Best," 10c Size for 4c; Full Pint Bottle 10c
NORTHERN TISSUE The Sanitary 650 Sheet Roll, (Limit 3 Rolls), Roll 5c
PILLSBURY Buckwheat or Pancake, Reg. 15c Sizes—Package 10c
MAXWELL HOUSE or Chase & Sanborn Coffee—Lb. 29c
"O. K." SOAP Large 1-Lb. Bars (Made by Ivory Soap Co.), 3 Bars 10c
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BEST
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How Black-Draught Holds its Popularity

A LAXATIVE made from highly approved, medicinal plants—yet about the least expensive laxative you can find: Thedford's Black-Draught.

There's no expensive container for you to buy when you ask your dealer for Black-Draught. And its light weight has saved freight bills in your favor. Black-Draught is right with you in economy. It brings prompt, refreshing relief to sufferers from constipation troubles.

Don't put up with sick headache, sluggishness, gas, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, distress after meals, when due to constipation, but take Thedford's Black-Draught.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEND

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

TRUSTEE'S SALE

virtue of the authority vested in F. L. ...wood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, ...rtain deed of trust executed by E. C. ...ston and wife, Madge Johnston, and ...M Redmon and wife, Virginia Redmon, ...May 15th, 1923 and recorded in the ...'s Office of Hamilton County, Tennes... ...Book L, Volume 17, page 676 et seq., ...which reference is made for its contents, ...and provisions, said deed of trust hav... executed for the purpose of securing ...Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank the ...of Twenty-five Hundred and no/100 ...Dollars, evidenced by one note of ...date therewith, payable three (3) years ...date, and default having been made in ...ayment of said indebtedness when it be... ...due, I, or we, will on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1932,

...the legal hours of sale, at the front ...the court house in Chattanooga, Ham... ...County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell ...highest and best bidder at public out... ...for cash in hand, in bar of the equities ...redemption, dower and homestead, the fol... ...described real estate in the Eleventh ...City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, ...see, to-wit:

...Lot Number Four (4) in Bank's ...Re-Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1) ...Fourteen (14) inclusive, in Block Num... ...Twelve (12) Stewart's Addition to ...Riverside, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...shown by plat of record in Plat Book ...6, page 61 of the Register's Office of ...said County. Said lot fronts Forty (40) ...feet on the North line of Kirby Avenue ...and extends Northwardly One Hundred ...Thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

...August 24th, 1932.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47255
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

...Mrs. Marie Skyles vs. Clyde Skyles

...appearing from allegations in complain... ...bill, which is sworn to, that Clyde Skyles ...non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so ...the ordinary process of law cannot be ...upon him, it is ordered that publication ...made for four successive weeks in The ...World, a newspaper published in Ham... ...county, notifying said non-resident to ap... ...at the next October rules of said court, ...held at the Court House in Chattanooga ...the first Monday in October next, the same ...a rule day of said court, and make de... ...said bill or the same will be taken ...confessed, and the cause set for hearing ...as to him.

...the 10th day of August, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...Dixon, Atty. 9-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Young and Wife, Marie G. Young, ...February 3, 1927, of record in book ...Volume 21, Page 452 et seq., of the ...ter's Office of Hamilton County, Ten... ...reference to which is made for a full ...of its provisions, and for the purpose ...securing the indebtedness therein men... ...(default having been made in the pay... ...of said indebtedness) the undersigned, ...trustee under said deed of trust, will, at ...request of the holder of the note repre... ...said indebtedness, offer for sale at ...cash to the highest and best bidder ...outcry and in bar of the equities of redemp... ...dower and homestead, at the west door ...the Court House of Hamilton County, ...house, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1932,

...the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...following described real estate in the City ...Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...:

...beginning at the Northeast corner of Oak ...and Central Avenue, formerly East ...Avenue; thence Eastwardly along the ...line of Oak Street forty-seven (47) ...thence Northwardly at right angles One ...Thirteen (113) feet, more or less, to ...South line of C. Meister's lot; thence ...wardly along C. Meister's South line ...seven (47) feet, more or less, to the ...line of Central Avenue; thence South... ...along the East line of Central Ave... ...Ninety-two and one-half (92½) feet to ...point of beginning, being the West forty-... 47) feet of a lot sold to William W. ...and wife, Matilda J. Canfield, by ...N Brown and wife, Alma H. Brown, by ...dated February 24, 1908, and registered ...Book "T", Volume 9, Page 289, et seq., ...ing the same part of this lot sold by ...m W. Canfield and wife, Matilda J. ...sold, to Oscar E. Curry by deed dated ...Rind, 1910, and registered in Book "L", ...ge 10, Page 157, et seq. ...e will be made subject to any unpaid ...s as Trustee only.

...2nd day of September, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 47343
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Helen Mildred Rome vs. J. A. Rome

...appearing from allegations in complain... ...bill, which is sworn to, that J. A. Rome ...non-resident of the State of Tennessee ...the ordinary process of law cannot be ...upon him, it is ordered that publication ...made for four successive weeks in the ...World, a newspaper published in Ham... ...county, notifying said non-resident to ap... ...the next November rules of said court, ...held at the Court House in Chattanooga ...the first Monday in November next, the ...being a rule day of said Court, and make ...to said bill or the same will be taken ...confessed, and the cause set for hearing ...as to him.

...the seventh day of September, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...Dixon, Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. ...wood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, ...certain deed of trust executed by Fred ...Hearing and wife, Mae O'Rear Dearing, ...December 26, 1923, and recorded in the ...'s Office of Hamilton County, Tennes... ...Book A, Volume 18, page 459 et seq., ...which reference is made for its contents, ...and provisions, said deed of trust ...been executed for the purpose of se... ...an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust ...Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of ...date therewith, payable three years after ...and default having been made in the ...ent of said indebtedness when it became ...due, or we, will on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932,

...the legal hours of sale, at the front ...of the court house in Chattanooga, Ham... ...County, Tennessee, offer for sale at pub... ...cry and sell to the highest and best ...r, for cash in hand, in bar of the equi... ...redemption, dower and homestead, the ...ving described real estate situated in the ...18th, New 6th Civil District of Hamilton ...y, (now the City of Chattanooga) Ten... ...-wit:

...No. 1, Block No. 19, Glenwood, as ...by plat of said property recorded in ...Book 3, page 52, in the ~~Register's~~ Of... ...Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot ...fifty (50) feet on the North line of ...Street and extends Northwardly, of uni... ...width, along the East line of Kilmer ...a distance of One Hundred and forty

...September 2, 1932.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

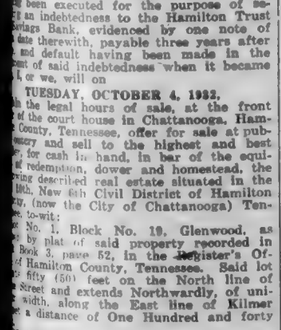
No. 16956
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Price Auto Co. vs. B. V. Moore

...J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

...this cause it appeared by affidavit that ...defendant is justly indebted to the plain... ...and is a nonresident of the state of Ten... ...so that the ordinary process of law ...be served upon him, and an original ...ment having been levied on one Chevro... ...touring car, motor number 320639, serial ...number 9AC18703, it is therefore ordered that ...publication be made in The Labor World, a ...paper published in the city of Chatta... ...Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, ...manding the said defendant to appear be... ...me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth ...Chattanooga, Tennessee, on October 10, ...at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to ...suit or it will be taken for confessed and ...heard ex parte.

...September 15, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.



Trade Unions Necessary to Guard Workers' Interests, Morrison Says

A. F. of L. Secretary Declares Union Shop Is Labor's Major Instrument to Protect Wages, Hours and Other Labor Conditions.

Washington. — A defense of trade unionism as a necessary institution of working men and women to protect their interests was made by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here on "The Closed and Open Shop."

Mr. Morrison said in part:

"The terms 'closed shop' and 'open shop' are misapplied in desigating labor policies of employers. The proper terms are 'union shop' and 'nonunion shop.'

"In the union shop the employer recognizes the right of his employes to join the unions of their trades and callings and be represented by delegates of the unions in negotiating terms of employment.

"In other words, such an employer accords to his wage workers the recognition of their inherent and constitutional rights of association to handle in a protective and intelligent way the matters which affect intimately their life and labor.

Nonunion Shop.

"In a nonunion shop an employer refuses to recognize the right of his employees to conduct negotiations with him looking to regulating conditions of employment through union representatives.

"Some employers may not discriminate against workers holding union cards and many may be honest in their conviction that they assume the fair attitude when they leave it to the free will and choice of the individual worker as to whether he or she shall belong to a union.

"In the final analysis, even though an employer may be neutral with regard to the right of his employes to belong to a union, if he refuses to deal with the union in deciding conditions of employment, he enforces a nonunion policy.

Union Agreements.

"Wages mean for workers food, clothing, housing and such added comforts as their income may afford. Hours for labor vitally affect their home life and association therein.

"The purpose of membership in a union is to establish cooperation among workers to secure agreements with their employers, standardizing conditions of employment, so there may be assurance of regularity in these conditions. The procedure is for the workers in the regular meetings of the organizations to consider the terms of employment, which they will draft finally in the form of a proposed agreement to be submitted to their employers.

"When agreement is finally reached among the members, the organization requests the employer to set the time and place for a conference with the representatives of the union for discussion of the proposed terms, in the hope of reaching an agreement. It is not to be expected that the employer and his employes will always be in accord with the proposals offered for consideration, regulating conditions of employment.

Adjusting Differences.

"Where both parties approach the question with the purpose of dealing fairly and honestly with the questions at issue, the discussions pave the way to a better understanding of each other's viewpoint and usually a common ground of agreement. During the period of agreement employes having any complaint or grievance growing out of conditions of employment are required to take up their grievances through the channel of their union.

"If after investigation the union decides that the employe has a real grievance, the matter is taken up with the employer with a view of adjusting it.

"These policies of negotiation and conciliation lead to promoting a greater mutuality of feeling and respect for each other's rights, duties and responsibilities.

"Where workers thus have the right of joining the union of their craft or calling without fear of loss of their employment, to protect themselves in their conditions of employment, they exercise this right. This fact was demonstrated during the world war.

"With labor greatly in demand as a result of production requirements, the growth of membership of the American Federation of Labor almost doubled. The exact figures show that in 1917 the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 2,350,000, and in 1919, during the peak of employment, the membership was 4,075,000.

"This indicates the attitude of workers where there is no intimidation exercised."

Mr. Morrison's address was the first of a series of ten addresses on current labor problems by representative labor spokesmen under the auspices of the national advisory council in education, with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor, the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and the University of Chicago Press. The addresses are given every Sunday at 12 o'clock noon, eastern standard time, and are broadcast over the nationwide network of the Columbia broadcasting system.

Get Real Relief From *Monthly Pains*

SEVERE monthly suffering is a sign of warning.

If you are having aches and pains every month, heed the WARNING. See what is wrong.

Treat the CAUSE of the trouble. When womanly aches and pains are due to a weak, run-down condition, take CARDUI. It has been used by women for over 50 years. It is a purely vegetable medicine and it cannot harm you. Thousands of women have said that when they had built up their strength with the help of Cardui, real relief was obtained and their general health and feeling of well-being improved.

If you suffer this way, try Cardui, which you can get at the drug store.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile

208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Millions of Jobless Blot on Civilization

Rukeyser Says Unemployed Army Holds Back Business Recovery — Shorter Work Week and Work Day Must Be Applied.

"The great drag on the general situation is still widespread unemployment, the partial correction of which would be the soundest step toward recovery," declared M. S. Rukeyser, a financial writer for Universal Service, in an economic picture of today compared with a year ago.

"Society is still indicted for its shocking misuse of manpower," he said.

"The lack of opportunity for gainful employment on the part of 10,000,000 able-bodied persons marks our state of economic civilization as primitive and crude.

"In spite of ballyhoo, it should be recalled that it is gross mismanagement to permit millions to suffer from the paradox of plenty.

"Under better planned conditions, technological super-efficiency will be translated into systematic leisure of the gainfully employed rather than in wholesale unemployment.

"The immediate disposition is to follow half measures and to divide the available work though temporarily shortening the work day and the work week. Even this compromise is better than widespread unemployment, but the scheme of sharing jobs tends to break down living standards.

"If the present capitalization of great corporations is to be validated, business must be predicated on a rising standard of living rather than on a declining standard."

FIRE INSURANCE SHOWN TO GET $2 FOR EVERY $1 PAID INSURED

Washington, Sept. 15. — Warning that campaigns for restriction of government expenditures must not be permitted to proceed to the point of destroying essential services, was issued in trade union circles here this week. The campaign of the new National Economy league is cited.

"The program of those seeking tremendous reductions is well worth watching," said one of labor's experts in this field.

"According to some of the campaigners for reduction, labor departments or bureaus and essential inspection services and services for enforcement of factory and safety laws should be abolished. The health and safety of men, women and children in factories is essential.

"We might suggest to those who seek substantial reductions in taxation that they consider the cost to the taxpayers of the activities of those pompous gentlemen who operate legitimate rackets, which, in substance, levy a large tribute—indirect taxation—on the American people and American industries.

"Recent compilations of the cost of fire insurance for the last ten years, 1922 to 1931, inclusive, show that we have paid some six billions of dollars to fire insurance companies, of which some three billions of dollars were expended for losses.

"It is hardly believable that the American people can be expected to continue to contribute $2 in fire insurance rates for each dollar the fire insuance companies pay out in losses.

"It is the small industries, the home owners, the farmers and the city dwellers — industrial workers — who pay the exorbitant fire insurance rates which make up the three billions of dollars the fire insurance companies spent during the past ten years for overhead expenses and commissions.

"A 50 per cent expense for overhead for that which is a necessity of life is well worth looking into on the part of those who claim they wish to eliminate waste and reduce unnecessary costs."

Do you remember 'way back when mother put a chair alongside the bed to keep you from falling out?

These ORCHESTRAS Are

"UNFAIR"

BORDEN JONES
FRANK WORTHY
CHILE CHILDS

CHATTANOOGA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
LOCAL No. 80, A. F. of M.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Meanters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

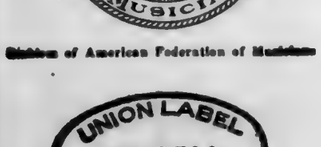
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label



Union Label of Tobacco Workers

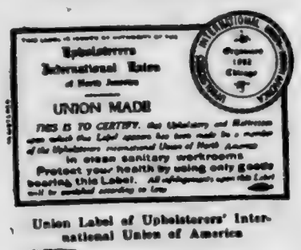
Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



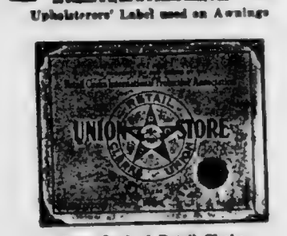
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Stoves and Which Malleable Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label



Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 101

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Machinists' Union Label

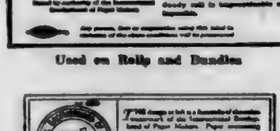
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

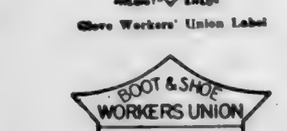
Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 101

International Plate Engravers' Union Label

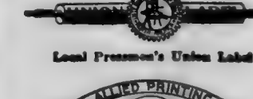


Paper Makers' Union Labels 161



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Waiters 161



Local Typographical Union Label

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
LOCAL
STAMP
J. W. Bates, President, C.M.I.U. of America
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

A very low price

$1.29 1.29 1.29

for a very good overall

OSHKOSH B'GOSH

UNION MADE

Buy now while the price is low. Denims are increasing in cost daily. We have all sizes in stock at the above price.

Miller Bros Co

Bargain Basement

MORE ABOUT "TAX-DODGERS"

(Continued from First Page)

the league, declares the body has not advocated a flat reduction of taxes to the amount of 25 per cent., nor has it worked for a reduction of the school term or otherwise attempted to interfere with the proper functioning of the various governmental activities. Regret has been expressed that we "did not have the facts" before passing the resolution.

Now let's talk about the facts. The only direct reference to the Taxpayers' league was in the preamble to the resolution, which read:

"It has been called to our attention, through press reports, that a new organization, known as the Taxpayers' league, and certain candidates in the recent primary elections, have been advocating a 25 per cent. reduction in taxes for the city of Chattanooga."

Statements have been repeatedly published in the daily press that one Gilbert, a sort of business agent for the Tennessee Manufacturers' union, is engaged in organizing taxpayers' leagues over the state, with the avowed intention of reducing taxes "25 per cent. or more." Only this week the Times quoted Gilbert as stating 168 of these organizations had been formed in Tennessee, and "people with pet hobbies will have to give in," he is quoted as saying, "to the tune of 25 per cent. or more." And, we must "cut government expenses, with a corresponding reduction in taxes."

The following is taken verbatim from a story in the Times: "The Taxpayers' league, fostered by the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, is encouraging the organization of county units, and one has been organized in Chattanooga, headed by Fred Arn."

Under date of July 18 a letter signed by Gilbert was sent to legislative candidates, seeking to pledge them to a "declaration of principles" alleged to "express the views of 150 organizations," and containing the following: "That no candidate ought to be elected to public office in city, county, state or nation, who has not pledged himself definitely to do all within his power to reduce the tax burden of the people not less than 25 per cent. below the present level."

Under date of Aug. 19 legislative candidates received the following query signed by Mr. Arn: "I am instructed by the directors of the Hamilton County Taxpayers' league to inquire of you, as well as all other candidates for the legislature, whether you are under any kind of pledge or promise to any person or persons which would hinder you in bringing about any reduction in salaries or other items entering into the cost of the city and county governments."

In view of all the above, we were certainly justified in the statement that "we learn by press reports" that the Taxpayers' league is advocating a 25 per cent. reduction. However, officers of the league have denied the allegation, and that's that.

Members of the league have personally protested against what they apparently understood was a blanket charge that the league was composed of tax-dodgers and was interfering with the proper functioning of government. In this regard we feel that it is hardly necessary to deny that the resolution contemplated any such broad charge. We are not so foolish as to claim all members of the Taxpayers' league are tax-dodgers, although, on the other hand, we would not care to sponsor the statement that none of them are. The resolution recited that "Demand for reduction in the tax rate comes largely from the bigger property owners who are not now paying and never have paid their just proportionate share of taxes."

We have no apology to make for that statement.

We reiterate that "it appears that these self-constituted saviors of our county and city in these times of distress and woe invariably center their attacks on incomes of the small wage-earner and on the public school system," and although the statement was not intended to apply to the Taxpayers' league as a body, if the shoe fits any member he will know it and may wear it. We stand by the sentiment expressed in the resolution declaring "We deplore, resent and denounce any and all efforts to interfere with the proper functioning of our public school system for a full nine-months term," as well as the "activities of professional tax reformers and tax-dodgers, so far as their program works to interfere with the proper functioning of our governmental departments."

Of course, we are not infallible—in fact, make many mistakes—but we believe our record for intelligent consideration of matters which affect the welfare of the masses is at least passing fair. In any event, we shall continue to raise our voices against what we consider unjust attacks on our institutions and on the standards of American working men and women, giving full credit to the position of those who honestly differ with us, but asking and giving no quarter to those whose selfishness has blinded them to the aspirations and needs of people less fortunately situated.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Notice To Our Friends

THE BONITA THEATER

Market Street, near Ninth

Has Been Declared

"Unfair to Organized Labor"

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

RAILROAD EXECUTIVES PLAN DRASTIC WAGE CUT

Railway Labor Board Procedure Will Be Used to Force 20 Per Cent. Pay Reduction on Over 1,000,000 Railway Employes—Cost-of-Living Wage Theory Set Up to Justify Slash.

New York, Sept. 15.—John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad company, announced that nine executives representing all the major railroads were preparing the machinery by which railroad managers hope to compel more than 1,000,000 railroad employes to accept a 20 per cent reduction in the existing basic wage scales.

It was authoritatively reported that the railway executives will not sponsor joint meetings with the workers' representatives to endeavor to reach a settlement of the controversy, which was done early this year when the railway employes organizations voluntarily accepted a 10 per cent cut. This voluntary reduction will not be effective after Feb. 1, 1933, when the agreement expires.

Instead of seeking to adjust the matter by conciliation with representatives of the railway labor organizations, the executives decided to seek the 20 per cent reduction through the railway labor act, under which, if all the provisions are applied, at least 150 days will elapse from the date of filing the notice before the issue is finalized.

Procedure Under Railway Labor Act.

Under the provisions of the railway labor act the following are the stages of action which may ensue in arriving at a settlement:

1. Notice of the wage reductions sought must be posted by the management for at least thirty days.

2. At the expiration of this limit joint conferences between agents of both sides may be resorted to in an effort to arrive at an amicable solution. If this fails

3. A board of mediation may be convened of impartial judges which will endeavor to present a solution agreeable to both sides. Thirty days after conclusion of their efforts, this failing,

4. Arbitration may be requested by one group and, if agreed to by the other, the judgments of the arbitrators are considered legally binding.

5. Should arbitration be avoided, an emergency board may be created by the president of the United States to deal with the problem. There is no legal compulsion on either side to accept the findings of such a board, but

6. The findings of the emergency board are considered effective in cementing public opinion in favor of one side or the other, it being the theory that public pressure would force acceptance of the board's decision. If this fails, the workers are at liberty to strike, although both sides are prevented from moving until an interim of thirty days lapses after the findings of the emergency board have been reported to the president.

Cost-of-Living Wages.

The main work of committee of nine was said to be preparing the formal notice which must be filed by the railway executives stating their intention of seeking the wage cut under the railway labor act, and to arrange for the preparation of data to fortify the wage cut proposal. It was understood that the major contention would be that the cost of living has dropped more than 20 per cent while basic railroad wage rates have been maintained.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Wagner Asks Why Mills Holds Back Work Program

New York, Sept. 15.—Undue delay in putting a $322,000,000 government building program into action is charged by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills at Washington. Senator Wagner wrote:

"Under date of July 30 I inquired of you concerning the progress made under the relief and construction act in making employment available by means of its $322,000,000 federal construction program. I addressed similar inquiries to the other executive officers who are charged under that law with the execution of some portion of the construction program.

"Under date of Aug. 8 you very kindly wrote me giving me your assurance that there would be no undue delay in the determination of the places where construction was recommended and in the certification respecting availability of funds for the prosecution of the program. I accepted your assurance.

"To date, however, as far as I am aware, work has not yet begun upon the projects enumerated in the relief and construction act. Forty-two days have already elapsed since congress passed that law. It seems to me that undue delay has already been suffered.

"The delay in your certifying that funds are available or can be obtained on reasonable terms is holding up not only that portion of the program which is in the control of the secretary of the treasury, but also projects in charge of other departments, altogether to a total of $186,000,000, which would go a long way in fostering a revival of business and in providing the desperately needed employment. To illustrate what I have in mind I quote from a letter from the secretary of war wherein he says: 'The war department is prepared to approve the actual allotment of funds to river and harbor and flood-control projects as soon as the decision is made as to the availability of the funds.'

"In my judgment the departments are in error in holding up the work until the secretary of the treasury issues his certificate. The plain meaning of the law is that the work shall go forward unless 'the secretary of the treasury certifies to the president that the amount necessary for such expenditure is not available and cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms.' Be that as it may, it is nonetheless a fact that the departments are waiting for the certificate of the secretary of the treasury at a time when the utmost speed in launching the work is vital.

"The American people today are in a mood which is very conducive to a return of confidence. The renewal of confidence, however, can only be safely built upon a solid foundation of employment. If the employment opportunities provided by the relief and construction act are frittered away you will find, I fear, that the present signs of recovery may prove a delusion.

"Those of us who had a part in the drafting of the relief and construction act were given every assurance by the executive departments that the designated projects were ready to go forward. Additional means for expedition were provided in the act itself, all for the single purpose of giving an immediate impulse to business and employment. I therefore take the liberty to urge you to take immediate action to release the construction program so that it may perform the salutary work for which it was intended."

Secretary Mills has responded that the program will be launched as soon as the money can be found. He said that estimates have been requested from the departments which are to undertake building work and that as soon as they are received a ruling will be made. He said that, as he reads the law, his approval is necessary, which centers responsibility definitely, when the estimates reach his office.

Judge—Are you married?

Prisoner—No. A friend gave me this black eye.

WHAT *is the ? value* of TELEPHONE SERVICE

"We wish to express our appreciation for the superservice rendered us Wednesday when we burdened your exchange with the task of calling every telephone in the city . ." writes a business man.

"Please accept our thanks for the prompt service during the illness of our little boy," says a parent.

JUST WHAT is the value of telephone service? Does it consist of making it easy to settle emergency problems, or is it in the day-after-day succession of important details common to every business and household?

Probably the answer is that both in emergencies and in the daily routine the telephone plays an essential part, saving time—getting business—arranging for the family's social affairs—rendering service.

Undoubtedly that is why so many folks agree that the value of telephone service so greatly outweighs the cost that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co. (INCORPORATED)

City Taxes Delinquent October 1st

Unpaid City Taxes for 1931 will pass to Delinquent Tax Collector on First of October and added court costs and fees will accrue. Pay at City Hall this month and avoid this extra expense.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1932 | Number 22

Tennessee Unionists Called to Conference On Political Situation

State Committee Asks "Pow-Wow" at Nashville Wednesday.

Economic Conditions Make United Action on Political Field More Important Than Ever, Says Aymon. Local Unions to Be Represented at Extraordinary Session at State Capital.

Representatives of organized labor throughout the state will gather at Nashville next Wednesday, in response to a call from the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, to consider in all its aspects the political situation in nation, state and counties.

According to Paul Aymon, president of the state federation and a member of the committee, economic conditions have accentuated the importance of labor's political action, and every effort will be made to bring the best thought of the state's organized workers into the conference, so that united and intelligent action will be assured.

While the committee, which consists of three executive officers of the state federation and the legislative chairman of each of the great brotherhoods, is charged with the duty of "keeping tabs" on office holders and office seekers and recommending action to the rank and file, the unusual importance of this year's elections, Mr. Aymon said, was considered as justifying the calling of a conference at which each local union, central body and railroad lodge may participate.

Several local unions have already appointed their representatives, and it is believed a large number from Chattanooga will attend the one-day session, which will be held at the Labor Temple.

Call for the conference is signed by H. V. Reid, chairman, representing the B. of L. F. and E.; David Hanly, Tennessee Federation of Labor; Paul Aymon, Tennessee Federation of Labor; J. A. Chrisman, B. of L. E.; W. E. Jacobs, O. R. C., and W. E. Cheek, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

It follows:

"The State Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Transportation Brotherhoods herewith issues a call for a conference to be held at the Labor Temple in Nashville, Tenn., 10:00 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1932.

"The purpose of this conference is to consider the political situation in this state as it affects the organized workers. Also to indorse candidates for public office to be voted for at the general election to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1932.

"The basis of representation to this conference shall be as follows: Local unions affiliated with the Tennessee Federation of Labor, one delegate; central bodies and District No. 19, United Mine Workers of America, three delegates; local lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, one delegate.

"Organizations sending delegates to this conference shall furnish each with a letter signed by the proper officers with the seal of the organization showing that he is the duly accredited delegate. This letter will be presented to Secretary W. E. Cheek.

"It is desired to have a large representation of the organized workers of Tennessee at this conference. Please see that your organization is represented. The conference will be in session one day.

Chattanooga Vocational School Opens Fifth Session Next Week

W. C. Kirkman, director of vocational education in the city schools, announced Thursday that the vocational night school will open its fifth consecutive session on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sept. 26 and 27. Classes organized on Monday will meet again on Thursday; classes organized on Tuesday will meet again on Friday. The subjects offered and teachers selected for same are as follow:

Into mechanics, C. W. Burton, of the Chattanooga High school faculty.

Advanced bookkeeping and accounting by W. P. Selcer, head of the commercial department of the commercial department of Chattanooga High school.

Beginning bookkeeping by Miss Margaret Kelly, of the Vocational school.

Business English, business arithmetic and penmanship by Miss Margaret O'Grady, of the Chattanooga High faculty.

Blue print reading and estimating building costs by Burton Seagle.

Beginning and advanced fundamentals by Mrs. Irene Shipp, of the Highland Park school faculty, and Miss Etta Rankin, of the East Side Junior High faculty.

Civil service: In this class, special attention is given in those subjects which are stressed most in all examinations for carriers and postal clerks. The teacher is Miss Ruth Green.

Commercial art and show card writing by Scott McBroom.

Furniture design and architectural drawing by L. L. Simmons.

Mechanical drawing by L. M. Collie, of the Dickinson Junior High faculty.

Machine and structural steel design by Eugene Hyden, of the Vocational school faculty.

Practical electricity by George Phelps, of the Vocational school faculty.

Public speaking by Corry Smith.

Salesmanship: Dr. R. B. Dame, formerly of the Taylor School of Bio-Psychology.

Shorthand and typewriting by Mrs. H. T. Strout, Mrs. Katie Williams, Miss Edna Judge and Miss Maria Thompson, of the Vocational school, and Mrs. Elinor Craigmiles, of the Dickinson Junior High school.

Shop mathematics by Clark Jones, a graduate of Georgia Tech.

Spanish by Miss Jewell Cartwright, of the Vocational school.

Technology of the cotton mill by C. W. Walker and J. R. Shedd.

Last are the courses in home-making offered the home-makers of Chattanooga. These classes are all organized on the short unit plan of twenty-four hours of instruction in the different phases of home-making, such as sewing, dress making, garment alteration, millinery, home hygiene, and care of sick, foods and meal planning, dietetics, child care, art as related to the home, etc.

Prof. Kirkman announced that should any subject not listed be desired by as many as fifteen, arrangements will be made to include such studies.

BONITA 'BATTLE' ENDS; PICTURE HOUSE NOW 100 PER CENT UNION

Officials of Local 259 Thank Public for Generous Support. Agreement Signed With Bijou Operating Company—Negotiations Under Way With Other Exhibitors, With Indications of Satisfactory Outcome.

The Bonita theater, opened some two weeks ago as a non-union picture house, Wednesday morning became a "100 per cent. union" show-place, with the recommendation of organized labor, through officers of Local 259, Projectionists, and with three members of the local in charge of the machines.

The short "battle" with the Bonita demonstrated again the fine spirit of cooperation with organized labor for which the Chattanooga public has become noted, particularly during the depression. The struggle was clean and above-board, and it is said there are absolutely no "sore spots" to heal.

The Bonita has been taken over by the Bijou operating company, and announcement is made that new contracts have been signed for the coming year, which cover operation of both the Bijou and the Bonita. Negotiations for the agreement were said to have been thoroughly friendly, and all parties to the pact were declared absolutely satisfied with its provisions. These two houses, it was added, have booked some outstanding programs for the fall and winter months, and the public was urged to patronize them freely.

Negotiations were under way Thursday for a new agreement with the Independent Theaters, operating the American, Cameo, Park, Rivoli and Ritz theaters, and it was believed certain that slight "differences" would be ironed out without serious disagreement and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Negotiations are also under way with new officials of the operating company which has assumed management of the Publix chain in Chattanooga, including the Tivoli, Rialto and State. Local 259 has offered similar concessions to this corporation to those granted the locally owned and operated houses.

Spokesmen for Local 259 Thursday asked The Labor World to express heartfelt appreciation of all the members to their friends in the labor movement and the public generally for support given them in their brief "argument" with the Bonita management.

"It is very gratifying," said an official of the union, "to know that our fellow working men and women are sympathetic with our efforts to maintain standards which we have built over a period of years, and which have cost us much in time, money and effort. But it is even more gratifying to know that we have the support of thousands of local citizens who have no direct connection with the labor movement. We have endeavored to conduct our business at all times with due regard for the interests of our employers, the theater-going public and our members, and we pledge a continuation of that policy."

Organized Workers Hold Standards As Depression Reigns

Statistics Prove Worth of United Defense by American Toilers.

Here Are Figures Revealing Wage Record Since 1929, Showing Disappearance of Increases and Effects of Reduction Policies on Masses—Unions Make Some Advances in Face of Unprecedented Assaults.

By GILBERT E. HYATT

Are we "coming out of it?" People seem to be thinking so in increasing numbers. For the first time in several moons, optimism is vocal. Insofar as the public state of mind influences business and industrial operations, this is a good thing. It should be encouraged.

Without question, we have progressed from the first reactions—"It just isn't so," and "It will not last long," through stunned bewilderment to realization that only determined and united effort will bring recovery.

Most encouraging of all is a visibly growing agreement that all efforts at rehabilitation are effective in the degree to which they expand consumer buying power. Pay checks and revived confidence are basic requirements.

Intelligent effort must be based on knowledge of the facts. Here are some of them, the result of search through reports gathered monthly by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from an increasing number of establishments as to the number of employes, the average weekly payrolls and, from such as would furnish the information, changes in wage scales.

These reports come from as many as 64,000 establishments, including 11,000 to 15,000 manufacturing plants, and approximately 12,000 public utilities, with the remainder in bituminous and anthracite coal mining, metalliferous mining, petroleum production, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, canning and preserving, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning.

Note that, in Table I, wage increases have, up to the last report for July, practically disappeared from the picture and that wage cuts have steadily mounted in number of wage schedules affected and in number of workers.

In November, 1929, approximately 35,000 establishments employed over 5,000,000 workers and paid them $133,785,694 for an average week. In July, 1932, 64,000 establishments employed almost 950,000 fewer workers and paid them $54,500,000 less per week. The average weekly wage, in the interval, shrank from $26.50 to $19.30. Department of Commerce figures factory weekly earnings as $15.63 in July, 1932, as compared to $22.34 in July, 1931.

It should be remembered that these employing establishments are those which kept going. They do not include railroad employment in which a ten per cent deduction in wage rates was made. Neither do they indicate the fact that 1,730,840 were employed in Class I railroads on September 15, 1929, and 1,033,887 on June 15, 1932. Wage figures for the same months compare as $239,975,829 and $119,608,254, respectively. In other words, 700,000 fewer workers and a reduction of more than 50 per cent in total payroll.

Let's close on a note of optimism: The latest bulletin of the Bureau of Labor's statistics on "Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor" shows that, as of May 15, 1931, after about a year and one-half of steadily declining employment, organized labor had been able to preserve its standards and even to make advances. Information collected from 72 trade unions totaling 705,332 members showed an increase of .04 per cent per hour in hourly wage rates and a decrease of .04 per cent in full-time hours per week.

(Continued on Last Page)

Samuel T. Briggs Goes to Reward

Samuel T. Briggs, 88, father of T. N. Briggs, well-known official of Barbers' Local 415, died Friday, Sept. 16, at 7 p.m., and funeral services were held Sunday at Poplar Springs, conducted by Revs. Gates, Trent and Harvey.

Mr. Briggs was a veteran of the Civil war, having fought on the Union side as a member of Company H, Third Tennessee infantry. He is survived by a widow, six sons and two daughters, as well as thirty grandchildren and forty great-grandchildren. Many beautiful floral tributes attested the esteem in which deceased was held by friends and neighbors.

The Labor World joins a host of sorrowing friends in extending to Brother "Tom" Briggs and other surviving relatives sincere condolences.

COAL WAGE PARLEY MAY END IN ARBITRATION

New York City.—With anthracite wage conferences continuing in session here, indications are that the discussions will continue until Oct. 6, and that then the arbitration clause in the wage agreement will be invoked. The contract between the miners and the mine owners runs until 1936, but wage rates may be discussed annually. The mine owners have not reached the point in these discussions of asking for a definite percentage of reduction, but they are working in that direction.

One significant development is the trend of owner opinion toward the union viewpoint on freight rates and there may be a joining of forces to readjust the whole ancient freight rate structure, so that a genuine relief can be passed along to the consumer, reclaiming, it is believed, much of the lost market for anthracite.

Meanwhile 30,000 anthracite miners are idle, with others working three and four days each two weeks.

ROBINS MYSTERY DEEPENS.

Disappearance days ago of Col. Raymond Robins, dry and advocate of soviet recognition, deepens with shattering reports that he was seen in Chicago after his disappearance. Col. Robins was well known to large numbers of trade unionists.

MUSICIANS ARE TOLD BENEFITS ORGANIZATION

Cohn and Cuthbert Address Get-Together Meeting.

RESULTS PLEASE CHAIRMAN MAHONEY

Trades Council Secretary Reviews Accomplishments of Labor Movement.

Officials of Chattanooga Musical society, Local No. 80, were highly pleased with the success of their first get-together and smoker, held at the Memorial auditorium last Friday night. According to John T. Mahoney, chairman of the committee on arrangements, splendid results were obtained from this effort to create a closer feeling and mutual desire for helpfulness among the musicians of the city. Included in the list of invited guests were a number of local men and women not affiliated with the organization, and speakers reviewed the progress of various branches of the organized labor movement, with particular reference to that of musicians.

Declaring that a good many had no conception of the responsibilities which trades unionism embraced, Mr. Mahoney opened the meeting with an introduction of T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, who had been requested to present to those present "a bit of quiet boasting" of some of the accomplishments of trades unionism in our social and economic order of life.

After Mr. Cuthbert's word picture of unionism, Lester Cohn, vice-president of Local No. 80, presented to those not yet affiliated a more intimate and technical discussion concerning the necessity for the tooters and crooners banding together for mutual welfare. Mr. Cohn recalled the "good old days" when the pro-

(Continued on Last Page)

Machinists, 1450, Lose Valued Member

Lodge 1450, Machinists, lost a valued and respected member last Sunday morning at 9:30, when Horace R. Burger died suddenly at his home, 3600 Oakland Terrace. Mr. Burger had been employed by the Southern railway in this city for many years, during all of which time he was a member in good standing of Lodge 1450.

Mr. Burger was a native of Chattanooga, having been born here May 8, 1878, and had spent his entire life here. He is survived by his widow; a son, Jack Burger, and a daughter, Martha West Burger; his mother, Mrs. W. S. Burger, and a grandson, Wayne Burger, of this city; two brothers, Charles, of this city, and Hugh, of Los Angeles, Cal.; three sisters, Mrs. Ada Mulkey, of Los Angeles; Mrs. B. S. Smith, of this city, and Mrs. J. S. Loyd, of Chickamauga, Ga. He was a member of the Baptist church.

Funeral services were held from the Northside Baptist church Tuesday morning at 10:30, with the Revs. R. W. Selman and G. W. McClure officiating. Interment followed in Chattanooga Memorial park, and the following nephews served as pallbearers: Alton Stanfield, Wayne Mulkey, Harry and Edwin Lyle, Frank Smith and Norman Burger. Honorary pallbearers were James C. Rogers, C. R. Canfield, Z. A. McCrary, Louie Roberts, Thomas Hall, Sam E. Jones, J. E. Biles and Harry Paschal.

The Labor World speaks for our entire movement in offering heartfelt condolences to the bereaved relatives of Brother Burger.

Titmarsh Improves After Long Illness

J. P. Titmarsh, veteran member of Lodge 1450, Machinists, is reported as improving at his home, 750 Oak street, from a long illness. Mr. Titmarsh was said to be almost completely recovered, although it may yet be some time before he fully regains his usual strength. Many friends among the railroad workers and others will be glad to welcome the "old-timer" back to his usual activities.

Hordes of Jobless Boys Tramp Highways Looking for Work, Children's Bureau Says

Washington, Sept. 22.—Growing hordes of jobless boys are tramping the highways and riding freight trains throughout the United States in search of work, according to a study by the children's bureau of the department of labor.

The study covers boys under 21 years of age. Many of them have attended college or high school. Local employers refuse to give them jobs. Local authorities do not institute public works to employ them. In many instances support from the family provided by relief agencies is wholly inadequate to feed all the children. So the older boys take to the field in search of work.

The study points out that most of the communities through which the boys pass are no longer able to meet the needs of their own unemployed properly and so allow the transients to remain but twenty-four hours. "Move on! Move on!" cry the authorities in every town.

Dr. A. W. McMillen, associate professor in the graduate school of social service administration at the University of Chicago, who made the investigation on which the children's bureau based its study, concentrated his efforts in the southwest from March to June. He found the boys had swarmed to that region to escape cold weather and to look for seasonal work in the cotton fields, lettuce gardens and canteloupe patches.

He found them hitch-hiking and riding freight cars, cooking their crude meals in the "jungles" about railroad yards, sleeping on jail floors, and then moving on because municipal authorities refused to help them.

To remedy the situation Prof. McMillen recommended that life in their home towns be made more attractive for the boys by various sorts of community activities in vocational education, recreation and gymnastics. To provide for the boys already on the road he urged a national transient service fund to aid communities who are getting "more than their normal share of vagrants" and labor camps with forestry activities and similar work for the transient jobless who have no homes.

"Along the route of the Southern Pacific railroad," Prof. McMillen said, "many small towns in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona reported the passing of about 200 men and boys daily during the winter and spring. This railroad from September to April recorded almost 417,000 trespassers ejected on its 9,130 miles of track. In the month of May it was estimated that 1,500 transients per day rode the freights through Kansas City and that from 20 to 25 per cent of these were boys.

"Boys from New England and the north central states were found in Washington, D. C., and farther south. During the six months ending in April in the District of Columbia, for instance, approximately 2,600 boys were known to be transients. In Memphis, Tenn., from September to March 3,000 transient boys were on their way."

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1932.

New York Printers Win Strike For The Union Shop

Financial Chronicle Gives Up "Open-Shop" Plan After Two Weeks' Fight With Union Solidarity.

New York, Sept. 2[illegible]. After a two weeks' attempt to operate with non-union printers, the New York Financial Chronicle returned to the union fold.

In an article entitled "Financial Chronicle Tries 'Open Shop' and Returns to Union Operation After Costly Experiment," the Monthly Bulletin of New York Typographical Union No. 6 gives the following account of the union's victory:

"The New York Financial Chronicle, one of the leading banking periodicals of the country, notified its composing room employes of its determination to carry on thenceforth on an 'open-shop' basis.

"The management, apparently, was led to the belief that it could operate successfully its composing room as a nonunion shop because of the large number of replies received from help-wanted ads.

"The promoters of the plan had advertised in daily papers for operators and compositors to work under 'open-shop' conditions. Supplementing these replies were many applications made directly to the nonunionist who had been placed in the position of superintendent.

"Immediately upon being informed of the firm's decision, President Hewson leased an assembly room in the old Tribune building on Nassau street, a block from the Financial Chronicle office, and this became 'strike' headquarters for the members of the force, as well as the 'base of operations.'

"The president selected Organizer Beach to handle the situation. The latter, a new man on a new job, did his work in a highly proficient manner, conducting a campaign to reclaim the paper that has redounded to the credit of himself and the union.

"The Chronicle, a weekly publication, had a force of forty-two men and women—thirty-eight members of No. 6 and four unattached monotype 'runners'—in its composing-room staff when it made its 'open-shop' declaration. Every one of the staff, including the 'runners,' declined the Chronicle's invitation to remain in its employ under the nonunion conditions.

"For two weeks the Chronicle staggered along under the 'open-shop' arrangements, and each issue was over forty-eight hours late, a serious matter for the paper, in view of its financial reports and statistics. During this period, several conferences were held with the members of the firm by President Hewson, Organizers Beach and Fahey. Subsequently the chief owner indicated a willingness to meet the former. According to President Hewson and Mr. Beach met with Mr. Jacob Seibert, and this conference resulted in an agreement whereby every one of the displaced employes were returned the next morning, without prejudice to the positions formerly held by them.

"The difficulty was one of the most important occurrences in printing trade circles in many years, and its progress and conclusion created considerable interest.

"The thorough unionism displayed by Chairman Edgar and the members of the Chronicle chapel, and the assistance they gave President Hewson, Organizer Beach and Organizer Fahey (who had laid preliminary plans before the actual break came) is recognized and appreciated. So, too, is the work of other members who directly co-operated with Mr. Beach.

"The two weeks' campaign to bring the Financial Chronicle back to the union fold was clean-cut and honorably conducted. Thus the union's victory is the more pronounced!"

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Strange Facts Are These

While 11,000,000 are idle, 2,000,000 New Yorkers were able to leave the city for holidays over Labor Day. On Labor Day 70,000 Americans paid an average of $1.25 to see a Yankee stadium doubleheader. On that same day 38,000 automobiles crossed Washington bridge over the Hudson.

During August 5,198 merchandise buyers, the largest number in three years, registered at New York hotels. In August listed stocks had a theoretical gain of more than seven billion dollars over the low mark, a rise of 77.7 per cent in two months.

What is the meaning of these interesting facts? Can one portion of the people be fairly prosperous, with another portion destitute? The answer is, Yes.

But do the strange facts indicate rising barometer pressure in business? Let each his answer write.

Why Not Cost-of-Living Interest?

The committee of railroad executives charged with attempting to force a 20 per cent. wage cut on over one million railroad employes emphasize the reduction in the cost of living since 1929 as justification for the cut. The Railway Age, which always speaks for owners of railway securities, also gives elaborate statistics in support of the cost-of-living wage theory.

Wages are the price the railway executives pay railway employes for the use of their labor power in the manufacture of railway transportation which the railway executives sell to the public.

The cost of living is the price which the railway workers pay for the food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries required to keep them and their families alive.

The price which railway employers pay railway workers for their mental skill and physical strength in the manufacture of railway transportation is in no sense related to the price which the railway workers pay for their food, clothing and shelter.

But if the railway executives persist in their attempts to impose a 20 per cent. wage cut on railway employes because the cost of living is in some cases lower than formerly, they should have been consistent and applied the same principle to the other parties in railway transportation.

There are the bond owners. Interest is the price which the railway executives pay the railroad bond owners for the use of their money.

If the railway workers' cost of living has been reduced, it cannot be denied that the railway bond owners' cost of living has also been reduced. But the railway executives have not called on the bond owners to contribute this reduction in living costs toward keeping the railways out of receiverships.

According to Moody's Manual of Railroad Securities there are about twelve billion dollars of railroad bonds outstanding with an average interest rate of five per cent. This amounts to around six hundred million dollars interest annually.

A 20 per cent. cost-of-living reduction in the interest rate would get the railroad executives nearly one hundred and twenty million dollars a year. It is a possible economy worth considering.

Cost-of-living wages is a vicious theory. Organized labor should not tolerate it.

The illogical thing is that industrial executives should overlook the bond owners in the cost-of-living standard and undertake to limit its application to the price they pay for the labor power of human beings.

Conference on Unemployment

There is no escaping the problem of unemployment that has been brought about by the revolutionary introduction of labor-displacing machinery and processes.

Nation-wide conferences between representatives of organized labor and organized industry should be able to reach a solution of the problem.

This view was recently expressed by Ernest Bevin, secretary of the British Transport and General Workers Union. In an address at the annual meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry Mr. Bevin said:

> I feel that we have got to consider a plan for sharing leisure as well as sharing labor.
>
> It is wrong to have an idle class at either end of the social scale; it is a burden on the community as well as demoralizing to the people concerned.
>
> The extraordinary international exchange difficulties which may be accentuating our unemployment problem at the moment will pass; but with the development and intensification of output, the growth of horsepower, the coming of electricity and other various changes, unemployment is bound to be with us, whatever the international settlement is going to be, and to an extent that will be disastrous to civilization itself.
>
> I have not considered this in the sense of putting forward a demand.
>
> I do not believe that this angle of the problem of how labor should be organized in industry should be dealt with from the point of view of mere demand and resistance; it ought to be scientifically investigated, and it is from that angle I suggest the matter ought, on economic and social grounds, to receive the consideration of the flour milling industry.
>
> If we could get industries that employ five or six million people in this country to consider these questions of reduction of labor, and other things in a scientific way, we should be able to increase the number of workers in employment by half-a-million at least, without any injury to industry and without increasing the cost of production in the slightest degree.

For months the American Federation of Labor has urged the President of the United States to convene a national conference of representatives of labor and industry to consider the questions mentioned by Mr. Bevin.

The American Federation of Labor still believes that such a conference should be able to reach an agreement for the inauguration of a reasonable plan for providing jobs for all the 11,000,000 now unemployed by reducing the length of the work week and work day. The federation also believes that such a conference would be able to elaborate policies for the permanent employment of all the workers along with the continued introduction of labor-saving machinery.

So far the President's conferences have been limited to the representatives of those who employ the workers. Such conferences have not been able and will not be able to solve the great problem of unemployment. It is the workers who directly suffer from unemployment. Their representatives should be on every board that considers the question.

"Out-of-Line" Wages

The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce is worried over the possible detrimental effect on employers of the alleged high wages which the organized workers in certain industries have maintained despite the lower rates which employers have forced on the workers in unorganized industries.

Few people take the position that the wages of relatively high-paid workers should be reduced to the low rates paid where the workers are denied the right to organize for their protection and are consequently treated as economic slaves. But that seems to be the position of the Journal of Commerce editor. Listen to his contribution to the literature of wages:

> **"The philosophy of high wages cannot logically be invoked as a reason for maintaining in any one industry wage scales which are out of line with those prevalent in other industries * * *"**

In making this statement the editor of the Journal of Commerce evidently means that the lowest wages paid in any industry should be ascertained and then the higher rates in other industries should be slashed to bring them into line with the pay of the lowest wage group.

Inasmuch as the Journal of Commerce editor invokes logic in favor of reducing all wages to the lowest known standard, why not apply the same principle to dividends with a statement something like this:

> **"The philosophy of high dividends cannot logically be invoked as a reason for maintaining in any one industry dividend scales which are out of line with those prevalent in other industries."**

Take, for instance, the American Telephone and Telegraph company. For a number of years prior to 1929 the company paid nine dollars in dividends a share annually. Stockholders in other industries have had their dividends drastically reduced during the depression, but the stockholders of this company have maintained the nine-dollar rate.

Clearly the dividend rate of the American Telephone and Telegraph company is very much "out of line" with the dividend rates in the corporations of other industries. Why not find the lowest dividend rate paid in any industry and then bring the A. T. & T. rate into line by cutting it to five, four, three, two or even one dollar a share?

Surely the editor of the Journal of Commerce will not maintain that what he considers logical philosophy in the consideration of wages becomes illogical philosophy in the consideration of dividends.

Speeding Up Construction

Building trades will look hopefully for the results of the president's order to speed up construction running to a total of some $750,000,000, of which $200,000,000 was contained in the emergency relief act for public buildings. The speeding up will be in the realm of public buildings, river and harbor work and flood control work long since authorized.

The president announces that he has ordered this speeding up as a means of further aiding in the war on unemployment and the secretary of the treasury states that the money is available.

If the speed-up program is followed with vigor some of the work will be available almost at once, and almost all of it will be available before winter sets in. It will make some dent in unemployment, but a great deal more is needed. However, if other lines are recovering, as indications somewhat reveal them to be doing, the government's program may be a very material element in relieving distress this winter.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Magnus W. Alexander, long head of the National Industrial conference board, non-union employers' organization, is dead at 62, result of a heart attack. No successor has been named.

Unemployed stormed a Toledo A. & P. store, taking hundreds of dollars worth of groceries.

Cleveland, O., printers went on a five-day schedule Sept. 5, the union having voted it into operation, 326 to 274.

Autumn grain sowing in Russia is reported by the soviets about half the acreage sown at this time last year, which may or may not be true.

July to August period brought an employment gain of 2.9 per cent in New York state, with factory pay rolls climbing 3.7 per cent.

Immigration entries for July were 96 per cent below the quotas for the month. Only 633 visas were issued, out of a possible total of 14,838, says the state department.

Dictator Machada, Cuba, has liberated eighty-four political prisoners, of whom ten are women. It is said more will be liberated. Some of those now free had been on the Isle of Pines more than a year, held without trial.

Union miners are at work today in Indiana under a new scale, just signed, providing for a basic wage of $4.57½, the contract running three years. The union took this scale for three years in preference to a $5 scale for one year.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What should be done when it is suspected that an organization calling itself a union is communist?

A.—Communicate with the Central Body in your city, consult the state federation of labor or write to the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Q.—Are labor papers permitted to use the seals of state federations and of the A. F. of L.?

A.—No. It was ordered by the A. F. of L. in 1914 that the use of seals should not be allowed and central body seals were included in the ruling. All organizations were instructed to collect any seals in use by papers. Moreover, no "official" list of papers is published by the A. F. of L., for reasons similar to the reasons actuating the federation in ordering stoppage for the use of seals. But this action merely strengthens legitimate papers.

LABOR PRAISES APPOINTMENT.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in a statement issued at Harrisburg, warmly commends appointment of Miss Charlotte Carr, deputy secretary of the department of labor and industry, to head the bureau of inspection in the same department, in addition to her own duties. Harry D. Immel, formerly head of the bureau of inspection, has been transferred to the highway department.

UTAH FEDERATION MEETS.

Utah State Federation of Labor condemned as cossackism the ousting of the bonus army from Washington, D. C. It adopted resolutions for formation of a political bloc of labor, veterans, farmers and teachers.

What Next!

A safety gasoline is being offered. It is not inflammable. Matches can be lighted and immersed in the fluid without ignition. Engines must be adjusted to its use.

There's now a new chemical treatment to render bituminous coal sootless, dustless, smokeless, clinkerless, yielding more heat units per dollar than coke.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

GRAPE JUICE "Armour's Best" 10c Size 4c; Full Pint Bottle..... 10c
BROOMS A good 4-Tie Light Broom, Hickory Handle—2 Brooms..... 25c
PEACHES "Rosedale," Large 2½ size, 2 Cans 25c; "Del Monte" 2½ Size..... 15c
CORN BEEF "Armour's Best" No. 1 Lg. Square Cans, for, Each 15c
"PILLSBURY" Pancake or Buckwheat Flour, Reg. 15c Size, Pkg. 10c
TABLE SALT Reg. 5c Size, Made by Morton Salt Co.—2 Pkgs..... 5c
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
A. PARK — J. M. JARVIS
L. BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. E. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

Buy COAL Now
At Summer Prices
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore — T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

B L & K R
Digestion, Stimulates Liver and
Action; also fine as Tonic. No
should be without it. Quick,
Sure.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] Young and Wife, Marie G. Young, dated February 3, 1927, of record in book No. Volume 21, Page 452 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full statement of its provisions, and for the purpose of identifying the indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, acting under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1932,

within the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee,

Beginning at the Northeast corner of Oak Street and Central Avenue, formerly East Avenue; thence Eastwardly along the line of Oak Street forty-seven (47) feet; thence Northwardly at right angles One Hundred Thirteen (113) feet, more or less, to the South line of C. Meister's lot; thence Westwardly along C. Meister's South line forty-seven (47) feet, more or less, to the line of Central Avenue; thence Southwardly along the East line of Central Avenue forty-two and one-half (92½) feet to the point of beginning, being the West forty-seven (47) feet of a lot sold to William W. Canfield and wife, Matilda J. Canfield, by deed of Brown and wife, Alma H. Brown, by deed dated February 24, 1908, and registered in Book "H", Volume 9, Page 289, et seq., reference to the same part of this lot sold by William W. Canfield and wife, Matilda J. Canfield, to Oscar E. Curry by deed dated March 2nd, 1910, and registered in Book "L", Volume 10, Page 157, et seq.

This sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

The property is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 2nd day of September, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 47343

In the Circuit Court of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mrs. Mildred Rome vs. J. A. Rome

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. A. Rome is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make answer to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This seventh day of September, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Wilson, Atty. 9-30

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by certain deed of trust executed by Fred Bowling and wife, Mae O'Rear Bowling, dated December 26, 1923, and recorded in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book A, Volume 18, page 459 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, terms and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust Company Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, payable three years after date, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, we will on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate situated in the 1st, New 6th Civil District of Hamilton County, (now the City of Chattanooga) Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, Block No. 19, Glenwood, as shown by plat of said property recorded in Book 3, page 52, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot is fifty (50) feet on the North line of Forest Road and extends Northwardly, of uniform width, along the East line of Kilmer Street a distance of One Hundred and forty (140) feet.

This September 2, 1932.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

No. 16856

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Price Auto Co. vs. S. V. Moore

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace

For Hamilton County, Tennessee

Because it appeared by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff as a nonresident of the state of Tennessee that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Chevrolet sedan car, motor number 320639, serial number 54AC16703, it is therefore ordered that notice be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on October 10, 1932, at 9 o'clock a.m., and make defense to same, or it will be taken for confessed and judgment rendered with ex parte.

This September 16, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

United Charged With Switching Huge Cash Fund

Big Retailer of Non - Union Cigars Also Said to Have Brought Clean-up to 'Insiders' on Cancellation of Leases.

New York City, Sept. 22.—Revelations of the methods of great corporate organizations are coming to the surface in relation to the receivership of the United Cigar Stores company, biggest retailer of non-union cigars.

Information coming to International Labor News Service is that the receiver, named Aug. 29, immediately canceled all store leases throughout the country. Almost immediately, it is said, these leases were renewed at a figure averaging 50 per cent of the original lease price.

In the ten days following the receivership the common stock described a downward and upward curve, with sales rising to tremendous proportions.

On the day before receivership the stock opened at $1.50, closing at $1, where it opened on Aug. 29, to close at three-fourths, with sales of 279,400 shares. On Aug. 30 the stock went down to one-half, with a movement of 76,800 shares. The price ranged around one-half to five-eighths continuously for more than a week, with heavy movements of stock continuing on the basis of 50 cent prices until about Sept. 5, when the price again moved back up to $1 and $1.25. Market observers declare that within the period of this fall and rise enormous fortunes were cleaned up, so that liquidation brought great sums, presumably to those who were "in the know."

Nor is that all. Cancellation of the leases is being opposed by landlords who contend the United is in a position to meet its obligations on the contract basis and that once a permanent trusteeship is established they will be without recourse. There are 1,000 leases in forty states, and the Iriving Trust company, nominated to be trustee, is preparing a report on each.

Hearings here have been given another sensation in the form of charges to the effect that prior to the bankruptcy the United transferred $2,000,000 in cash to a new Delaware corporation formed in March. These charges were made by counsel representing Pennsylvania creditors. It was charged the money was paid for stock in the new corporation and that this was but subterfuge to transfer the money out of the reach of creditors.

Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself:

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

Calls on Hoover To Command Rail Wage Slash Halt

Tobin, President of Teamsters, Moves to Protect Membership by Demanding R. F. C. Loans Be Kept from Pay-Cutters.

New York City, Sept. 22.—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and chairman of the labor division, democratic national committee, in a statement issued here called upon the Hoover administration to use powers of the reconstruction finance corporation to arrest wage cutting by the railroads.

Tobin's organization, which includes railway express, chauffeurs and helpers, is one of those to be affected by the proposed 15 per cent railway wage reduction. The railroads own the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

"The administration can, fairly and legitimately, insist that the people's money shall not be used to finance corporations which seek to lower the living standard and purchasing power of the people," Mr. Tobin said. "President Hoover has declared in favor of wage maintenance and reduced working hours to spread employment. The railroads are pulling in the opposite direction and yet, with the banks and insurance companies, they are to have exclusive right to handouts by the R. F. C., which presumably is working to end the depression.

How Cuts Can Be Stopped.

"The demand of the railroads for a wage reduction of 15 per cent in addition to the 10 per cent taken from these workers last January—with promise of its restoration next February—affords Mr. Hoover a chance to prove that his wage and employment declarations have meant something more than lip service. By withholding loans from corporations, pursuing policies that in this emergency are anti-social and, broadly speaking, uneconomic, the R. F. C. could give force to the government's announced policy. By granting continued loans to the railroads in these circumstances the R. F. C. will be giving aid and comfort to the chief enemies of that policy.

"The railroads, as the nation's largest employing group, have already set a bad example of wage cutting. Furthermore, their consolidation plans threaten to increase unemployment enormously by reducing their labor requirements. If reduction of unemployment and broadening of the nation's purchasing power is the object of the administrtaion, then railroad leadership, including the banks, looms as the villain of the piece and certainly not deserving of government aid.

Started with Banks.

"And yet it has been the purpose of the Hoover administration to hand out millions to the banks, railroads and insurance companies, and to make them exclusive beenficiaries of government financial aid. A greater inconsistency could hardly be imagined.

"The influence compelling the wage-cutting policy of the railroads originated with the banks. Indeed, the movement was started at a conference of bankers who served demand on the railroads that the cut be made.

"There would be nothing of unfair coercion in insistence by the R. F. C. that the beneficiaries of their loans conform to government policy in the matter of wage maintenance. The funds of the R. F. C. are derived from the taxpayers on the assumption that they will be used to end the depression by reviving industry. This purpose cannot be served by aiding those who would increase poverty and joblessness.

May Become Pork Barrel.

"It has appeared from the beginning that the administration's aim has been to help business at the top, ignoring the generally accepted conclusion—voiced even by the president, himself—that depression relief can only come through increased purchasing power of the people. What good can come of stimulating industry with loans to produce merchandise when the present difficulties are admittedly due to overproduction?

"If the administration persists in financing corporations which are attacking the welfare of the workers it will be working to defeat its own announced purposes and the R. F. C. becomes the most gigantic pork barrel in history, perpetrated when the taxpayers and the people generally are confronting ruin.

"Here is the administration's chance to prove the sincerity of its declared wage and employment policies. Let the R. F. C. refuse to aid wage-cutting and job-destroying corporations until they reform their program to comport with national welfare."

AMERICAN LABOR IN FIGHTING SPIRIT, FRANKLIN DECLARES

Newcastle, Eng.—J. A. Franklin, fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union congress, told the congress that although the United States probably was suffering more severely from unemployment than Great Britain, the American labor movement was not discouraged and would continue its fight against the imposition of unfair conditions.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Here lies the body of William Brace;
He sure was one fine fella,
He said in his sleep: "I love you, Grace,"
But his wife's name was Stella.

* * *

Jasper—You say you are going to marry a woman worth $100,000, and you try to make me believe it's a love match?

Casper—It certainly is—I love money.

* * *

Harold—Let's see, you're an optimist, aren't you?

Gerald—Somewhat. I believe the world is getting better every day, but I am not so sure about the nights.

* * *

Things I'll Never Understand.

Why anyone rides in a rumble seat. . . Why they call them "permanent waves". . . What a woman driver means when she holds out her hand. . . How a centipede keeps its feet from getting tangled up. . . The short terms they give the big robbers and the long terms they hand the little guys. . . Grand opera. . . Timetables. . . Greek waiters. . . Chinese laundry marks. . . College cheer leaders. . . Musical terms. . . How sailors get into those tight pants. . . How they get out of them. . . Screen grid tubes. . . And women.

* * *

Hubby—What in the world do you call that? A vase or a bowl or what?

Wifey—I don't know. The salesman just called it a bridge prize.

* * *

Barker (at the fair)—Now, ladies and gentlemen, I've sold this tonic for twenty-five years, and never once heard a word of complaint. What does that prove?

Skeptical Listener—That dead men tell no tales.

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"
TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

City Taxes Delinquent October 1st

Unpaid City Taxes for 1931 will pass to Delinquent Tax Collector on First of October and added court costs and fees will accrue. Pay at City Hall this month and avoid this extra expense.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employees of America
1 C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Flasterers and Cement Workers' Union Label
UNION MADE 1893
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union
METAL POLISHERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
UNION LABEL 1892
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1898
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
B U W C
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Glove Workers' Union Label
THE MACHINE OPERATED BY UNION OPERATOR
MPPO
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
UNION MADE
Paper Makers' Union Labels
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
8944230
REGISTERED

UNIONS HOLD LIVING STANDARDS

(Continued from First Pagt)

TABLE I

	Wage Increases	Number Affected	Wage Cuts	Number Affected
1929—				
November	41	2,287	9	543
December	35	8,610	23	1,662
1930—				
January	54	21,301	26	2,076
February	16	2,138	25	8,814
March	8	.....	14	.....
April	13	461	57	5,828
May	6	577	67	6,634
June	7	6,918	68	10,784
July	7	112	117	20,034
August	0	0	133	24,729
September	6	121	87	10,884
October	6	649	118	9,817
November	4	243	119	12,287
December	3	83	57	6,319
1931—				
January	0	.....	.....	.....
February	3	209	228	39,096
March	5	178	38	22,502
April	8	345	195	22,543
May	7	743	293	46,377
June	5	182	210	25,645
July	5	365	238	33,238
August	7	618	221	20,739
September	5	147	362	61,582
October	2	165	584	155,714
November	0	0	490	134,368
December	0	0	275	49,376
1932—				
January	16	1,157	860	94,780
February	4	60	891	108,844
March	0	0	557	106,088
April	1	.....	628	82,063
May	1	.....	800	100,141
June	0	0	961	213,046
July	2	47	776	110,113

TABLE II

	Establishments	Employes	Change	Payroll for One Week	Change
1929—					
November	34,996	5,045,493	—3.1	133,785,694	—6.8
December	34,432	4,928,090	—2.0	132,775,908	—0.8
1930—					
January	34,857	4,792,669	—2.6	125,205,182	—5.4
February	35,515	4,821,771	—0.1	129,872,832	+2.0
March	36,810	4,915,407	—1.0	132,227,077	—1.2
April	37,453	4,905,798	—0.2	131,157,899	—0.7
May	39,422	5,063,416	—0.9	135,496,232	—1.2
June	39,903	4,958,660	—1.8	131,428,122	—2.7
July	39,546	4,806,458	—2.6	121,582,968	—7.1
August	39,828	4,721,968	—1.4	117,979,212	—2.6
September	40,775	4,835,873	+1.0	121,664,306	+1.4
October	41,399	4,840,914	—1.4	122,578,265	—0.8
November	41,525	4,712,082	—2.5	115,905,230	—5.1
December	42,041	4,711,937	—1.0	116,694,523	—0.4
1931—					
January	41,525	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	42,383	4,575,140	+ *	113,623,246	+4.7
March	43,796	4,649,112	— **	116,282,266	+0.7
April	45,225	4,705,470	+0.2	115,715,549	—1.5
May	46,031	4,721,032	—0.9	115,617,936	—0.9
June	45,911	4,644,057	—2.0	110,891,821	—4.5
July	46,058	4,491,521	—2.0	104,280,547	—4.8
August	46,917	4,583,275	—0.3	105,527,491	—1.1
September	47,521	4,707,018	+0.8	104,303,613	—2.8
October	48,434	4,603,617	—2.7	103,983,267	—0.9
November	50,200	4,551,410	—2.4	101,596,891	—3.7
December	49,841	4,572,588	+0.7	101,655,164	+0.3
1932—					
January	49,251	4,362,503	—3.9	93,573,892	—7.5
February	60,252	4,542,761	—0.3	97,759,053	+0.1
March	60,896	4,504,141	—1.5	97,584,467	—2.4
April	63,421	4,513,853	—2.7	93,639,953	—5.1
May	64,244	4,410,596	—3.2	90,315,167	—3.9
June	64,007	4,246,637	—3.0	84,206,424	—6.4
July	63,417	4,100,425	—3.0	79,141,481	—6.1

(*) and (**)—Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

These ORCHESTRAS Are

"UNFAIR"

BORDEN JONES
FRANK WORTHY
CHILE CHILDS

CHATTANOOGA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
LOCAL No. 80, A. F. of M.

MORE ABOUT MUSICIANS

(Continued from First Page)

fession was an "art," and artists were not supposed to worry about making a living. Now, Mr. Cohn stated, organization makes possible fair competition and a nearer adequate recompense for the long years of preparation necessary for competence.

Secretary Cuthbert's peroration, although addressed to the musicians, can be taken to heart by any American citizen, and The Labor World is therefore presenting it to its readers:

This meeting tonight is for the purpose of allowing musicians of the city to become acquainted one with the other. Although it is sponsored by the Chattanooga Musical Society, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they have especially invited those musicians who are not yet organized. They want to rub elbows with you, talk a bit and enjoy the evening together. We feel that some of you are unorganized simply because you do not know us. It is not natural to expect you to affiliate with a movement while you are yet in ignorance of its aims and objectives —its accomplishments and proud history of achievement.

For that reason I am to give a sort of testimonial—a bit of quiet boasting, as it were—of what trades unionism of this city, state and nation has done, what it is doing, what we intend to do. I am a union man from birth. I was raised in a family of union people. It is only natural for me to be imbued with union principles. Yet, my unionism is not one of blind passion. I can sit down with you and give you cold, deliberate reasons why my union principles form the basic rules of my life. It is a matter of utmost pride with me to say: "I am a union man!"

Trades unionism is embraced by different individuals for one of two reasons. The first reason is because a union card is expedient at a particular time to secure or retain one's job. This sort of union man is of no value to us. He will not stick.

The other reason for joining is because of an intense knowledge of what we signify. The first union men were originally a group of hungry and ill-treated workmen. There was no protection against the unjust employer. As fast as one workman kicked, he was discharged. This dampened the spirit of others, and they submitted to the inevitable. However, a few of the braver and more intelligent decided that if they kicked as a unit, their combined power might prevail against the power of the boss. This was tried —"unions" were created. The pioneers in this movement suffered bitterly. Some were blacklisted, not only in their home city but in other cities. All sorts of tactics to subdue them were used. In spite of various setbacks the principle lived through until today we are enjoying the benefits gained by blood and ruin to homes and lives in the suffering of our predecessors. Wages were increased, in a measure, and hours were reduced. Wages and hours, to a good many uninformed, are thought to be the only advantages of the unorganized worker.

A good union man is a good citizen. For that reason the trades union movement insists that its members qualify to vote. We do not attempt to say how to vote, but we believe that we have sense enough to vote for our friends. Because we do take part in civic duties we have a great power in passing good laws.

A working man's most valued possession is his family. So it is with the rich, most of them. In poorer families the children were forced by hunger and deprivation to go to work in mills by the side of their parents and work long hours. It has come to pass now that organized labor has so welded itself into an aggressive unit that they have put laws on our statute books. One of the first things we did was to limit the extent to which children could be worked in factories. We have not gone as far as we intend to go in this line yet. The fight is still going on. Were it not for organized labor, the child would still be working in factories at night, 12 to 14 hours a day.

An education for the poor child at one time was absurd to think of. The rich child had its private tutors. The poor child was kept so busy working to get bread that education was not considered. Even if there was time from its daily task, the cost of private tutors prevented the enlightenment of these little bits of Americans. From the hearts and minds of organized labor was created the public school system. What a fight that was! What a howl was raised! Yet now any American child receives at least eight years of public schooling—as good as any child can receive. The nation has benefited by it. Broaden a nation's mind and that nation prospers. Our standards of citizenship have been so elevated by the public school system that if for no other reason, organized labor has justified itself. I can read and write simply because my predecessors fought for that privilege for me.

We have also gained in most states the free textbook system. Education is being made accessible to the lowest in the social scale. We have sponsored laws forcing parents to send their children to school.

In conjunction with child labor laws organized labor has promulgated laws protecting women in the factory, thus allowing mothers to be at home with the child. We prohibit the working of women more than a certain number of hours. We have advanced far enough to have passed certain sanitary and safety laws. Some employers' only thought is for production. If an unprotected saw cut off a finger, or flying chips knocked an eye out, another worker was put in the place, and production went on. We have succeeded in causing safeguards to be put around dangerous machinery.

Manufacturers allow their machinery a certain number of years, and then new machinery is installed. Provision is made in the overhead to care for this. But when a human ended his usefulness by having an accident, he went on the scrap heap. Now, to a large extent, organized labor has fostered compensation laws which force an employer to insure his workmen. These laws are not perfect, but with your help they will be improved.

The old practice of putting convicts to work in large factories, the factories themselves in many instances being furnished by the states, thus allowing a manufacturer to compete with the free worker, has been a gold mine to that greedy and unfair type of employer. In many prisons injustice runs riot. Convicts are whipped like galley slaves. His wages are nothing, his production is beaten out to the last ounce. He is of less value than the machinery. Frequently, in the garment shops, convicts have loathsome diseases. There is no supervision in many cases. Goods are shipped out to the unsuspecting public, at cheap prices, and perhaps you or I or my child contracts some terrible disease. Organized labor has carried on a ceaseless and relentless fight against the convict lease system. We have alleviated these conditions to a great extent. The recently passed Cooper-Hawes bill in congress will widen our scope of activity against this convict system.

The system of collective bargaining is a protection against such unfair employers. It actually protects the fair employer as well as improving the workers' conditions. No matter how fair-minded a manufacturer may be, if his competitor is allowed to work men longer hours at less hour cost, the fair manufacturer must either meet the competition or go out of the business. A standardization of wages and hours can only be performed by the unions.

The old method of choosing political candidates through the convention system enabled political bosses and interests to name whomever they pleased. Labor got busy and finally instituted the primary system, which allows every voter a chance to select his candidates. Even now periodical attempts to destroy the primary are being made.

The Australian or secret ballot resulted from our efforts. Under the old system an employer could herd his employes to the polls, and if they did not vote "right" it was just too bad. Now an American citizen goes to the polls and votes, and no one need know how he voted. We were also in the front of the fight to secure the vote for women.

In our organized capacity we have kept our membership from starving in this depression. The local typographical union alone has expended nearly $4,000 in out-of-work benefits for its members. Judge Fleming only recently issued a statement that in his soup kitchen he noticed an absence therein of union members. He commented in forceful language that any organization so civic-minded as to care for its unfortunates, and in addition contribute to charity funds, is an asset to the community. Most trades unions have some sort of a pension fund for their aged and incapacitated. Most of them have some sort of home or hospital to care for their sick or aged. The Supreme Being is as much in the government of our labor movement as is any church. The Golden Rule is really the basic foundation of its principles.

During the world war organized labor received highest praise from all sources. President Sam Gompers, may his memory be ever with us, promised President Wilson that organized labor was making the winning of the war as its only object. There would be no disputes to tie up industry. And we kept our word. During that time we could have secured anything we wished—even to the extreme. Now, in reversed situation—in a depression—nothing is too despicable for Big Business to take advantage of to drive wages down and destroy conditions we have gained. A hungry man is fair game to have his wages further cut. Compare the war records of organized labor and that of industry, and then feel proud with us!

Some time ago President Hoover called Big Business leaders and labor leaders to Washington. At that meeting, presided over by President Hoover, who thus assumed responsibility for it, labor promised not to ask for increases in wages for one year. The industrial leaders agreed not to cut wages for one year. Less than sixty days later, enormous trusts began to slash wages. Organized labor keeps its promises. Industry keeps its promises only when convenient.

In the welter of stealing and crookedness of our state politics in Nashville, organized labor of Tennessee was the first to draw attention to it and expose it. After the capitol only was left, the conditions that organized labor had denounced two years previously were found to be true.

The labor movement is well personified in the life of Samuel Gompers, who died in 1924. What a superb and unselfish figure in American history! Unselfishness, the prime requisite of real unionism, was his dominant trait. His fearlessness was reflected from our early struggles. Injunctions, that dirty weapon which is used to even prohibit a spoken word, were disregarded by him. He fought for us in the courts and won out. The Clayton anti-trust bill secured in 1914 was by his leadership. This bill declared that a man's labor is NOT a commodity, but a PART of his life; therefore it could not be treated as if it was a chattel.

Organized labor is peaceful and law-abiding. We strive only to build up and not tear down. Wherever we enter conditions are improved, both for employer and employe. The law of the jungle cannot live side by side with a union man. He will instinctively fight it with every resource. Seemingly insurmountable odds mean nothing to a union man if he believes his goal is just. You who are not with us should join us. You are now receiving benefits which we gain for you. When we advance you naturally follow along. Swell out your chest with us in our accomplishments. Help us to guarantee them to your children and our children. The stiffer the opposition the more need for unionism.

Does it not give one a feeling of satisfaction to know that one is paying his way, and not sponging off the efforts of others? Join the union of your craft and in a manly, friendly, brotherly way be all for one and one for all. That which is worth having is worth fighting for. Think these things over.

CHICAGO TYPOS SIGN UP.

A wage agreement has been signed between Typographical Union 16, Chicago, and job printers, ending a strike in forty shops affecting 700 men. An arbitrary order for a 15 per cent pay cut forced the union men out. It is understood they now go back at the old $1.29½ scale, but with some reduction to come.

DIZZINESS

relieved by Black-Draught

"I decided to take Thedford's Black-Draught, as I had been having bilious spells," writes Mr. Charles E. Stevens, of Columbia, Ind. "When I get bilious, I feel sleepy and tired and do not feel like doing my work. It is hard to tell how I feel, but I do not feel good. I get awfully dizzy. I know then that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rids me of the bile, for I feel better—don't feel like I am dropping off to sleep every time I sit down. That, to me, is a very bad feeling."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for Children

Do You Remember going miles to hear an important address in the "good old days"?

Now electricity brings world wide news and entertainment into your home . . . and at low cost

Radio is but one of the many home conveniences made possible by electric service. Now, among other things, electricity cooks, cleans, heats, irons, keeps correct time and runs the refrigerator.

Naturally you use more electricity now than a few years ago. It's economy to do so, for electric service constitutes one of the lowest items in the average family budget.

Today, with living costs still about 40% *above* pre-war levels*, the average retail price of electricity to the thousands of homes served by The Tennessee Electric Power Company is approximately 40% *below* pre-war prices.

In other words, if the pre-war (1913) price of household electricity was restored, it would be nearly 66% greater than today's average price.

*U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Retail Price of Household Electric Service is Now Lower Than Ever Before

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.

SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE TO MORE THAN 350 COMMUNITIES

NOTICE
To Taxpayers
City of Chattanooga

CITY ORDINANCES NOW PROVIDE THREE METHODS BY WHICH TAXES MAY BE PAID:

For Year Beginning October 1st, 1932

1.—In full on or before February 28, 1933, after which date interest and penalties accrue

2.—In full on or before October 31, 1932—less a discount of 2%.

3.—In quarterly installments.

The first payment to be made on or before October 31, 1932.

The second payment to be made on or before December 31, 1932.

The third payment to be made on or before February 28, 1933.

The final payment to be made on or before April 30, 1933.

(NOTE:—If first installment is not paid on or before October 31, 1932, taxpayers forfeit right to quarterly payment plan.)

The taxpayers may select any of the above methods.

The taxpayer signifies his choice by making payment in amount and within the dates specified above.

Taxpayers desiring to use the quarterly payment plan must pay the first installment on or before October 31, 1932.

Taxpayers desiring to take advantage of the discount must pay in full on or before October 31, 1932.

If neither the quarterly payment plan nor th ediscount is desired the taxpayer must pay in full on or before February 28, 1933, just as formerly.

The above methods apply to real estate and personalty taxes.

NIGHT CLASSES

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL EDUCATION CLASSES
Open to Any Person Over 16 Years of Age

MONDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHT CLASSES
1. 1st to 8th Grade for Adults.
2. Advanced Bookkeeping and Accounting.
3. Business English and Arithmetic.
4. Penmanship.
5. Salesmanship.
6. Shorthand.
7. Spanish.
8. Typewriting.
9. Millinery.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHT CLASSES
1. Beginning Bookkeeping.
2. Business English.
3. Business Arithmetic.
4. Civil Service.
5. Penmanship.
6. Public Speaking.
7. Sewing.
8. Shorthand.
9. Typewriting.

RELATED TECHNICAL CLASSES

MONDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHT CLASSES
1. Auto Mechanics.
2. Blue Print Reading and Estimating Building Costs.
3. Commercial Art and Show Card Writing.
4. Furniture Design and Arch. Drawing.
5. Mechanical Drawing and Blue Printing.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHT CLASSES
1. Aeronautics Ground School.
2. Shop Mathematics.
3. A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.
4. Machine and Structural Steel Designing.
5. Technology of Cotton Mill.

For Detailed Information Call [illegible]

Chattanooga Vocational School

400 Chestnut Street Phone 6-3321

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932 — Number 23

Labor Representatives Reaffirm Indorsement McAlister Candidacy

Conference Reviews Records of Aspirants for Office.

OFFICIAL ACTS OF DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE DECLARED FAVORABLE

...and of American Federation of Labor and Rail Brotherhoods on Presidential Candidates Approved—Committee Indorsements in Congressional Races Also Given "O. K." by Nashville Gathering.

Indorsement of the candidacy of Hon. Hill McAlister for ...vernor by the Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennes... Federation of Labor and the Rail Brotherhoods was approved ... a conference of labor representatives at Nashville Wednesday, ...d action of the committee prior to the primaries in August was ...ffirmed.

Mr. McAlister's legislative record and his activities as a party ...er in the state with respect to matters affecting the masses ...s reviewed and compared with that of Lewis S. Pope, former ...missioner of institutions, who, although defeated by Mr. Mc...ter in the primaries, declined to accept the verdict of the ...ers and elected to continue as a candidate.

Mr. McAlister's record was shown to be one of unbroken ...dship for and sympathy with the legislative program of the ...nessee workers, and it was predicted that he will receive a ...t majority of the votes of working people in the November ...ctions.

In an address to the conference, the gubernatorial candidate ...ressed confidence that he will be returned a winner.

Discussion of the presidential race consumed considerable ... of the delegates, and at the conclusion of a general review ...he national situation it was the sense of the convention that, ...view of the attitude of the nonpartisan committee of the ...erican Federation of Labor and the Brotherhoods, no indorse...nt should be made in Tennessee. The National labor bodies ...e decided to compile in detail the records of President Hoover, ... Gov. Roosevelt, and submit them to the rank and file for ...r information and action.

Record of L. D. Hill as a member of the state public utilities ...mission was condemned, and the nonpartisan committee was ...ructed to inquire into the public activities and views of Hill's ...ment, Mr. Massey.

Indorsements made by the committee prior to the primaries ...e various congressional races were also approved and reaf...ed.

The conference, held at the Labor Temple, was presided over ...H. V. Reid, chairman of the state committee, and was at...ed by accredited representatives of labor bodies in all sec...s of the state.

THERE MUST BE JOBS!

Unemployment has been checked. There are some signs of better times. Not many, but some. That much is to the good.

But employers have not yet come to understand that wages must constitute the only regiments that can crash through the Hindenberg line of this depression.

Employers have not begun to put into practice a policy of higher wages.

By and large, employers are hiring as cheaply as they can.

There will be no place for goods to go unless there are wages.

The American Federation of Labor makes the situation clear.

* * *

That unemployment is not growing is magnificent news. But 11,400,000 remain out of work. They cannot go through the winter without work or cash relief. They need work and only when they get work can they go into the market places and put an end to depression.

Meanwhile corporations that can hire workers and pay decent wages are hanging onto their cash. The United States Chamber of Commerce comes out for a 40-hour week, which is as out of date as the dodo. Big business is not shouldering its responsibilities. Big business is sticking to its caves and its ancient ideas. Back of big business are the big bankers, hanging onto their credit.

* * *

Most astounding of all, some employers are still cutting wages.

And some are working a 12-hour day and overtime! At the same time, as this week's news discloses, Mississippi river contracts, to beat the 30-hour law, plan to compel men to work 30 hours on one job and then 30 hours more on another job—a minimum of 60 hours per week in ten 10-hour days!

Big business is dodging its responsibilities, hunting the golden eggs, as usual and chanting the old refrain, "Let the devil take the hindmost."

* * *

Labor, as always, takes the lead. Labor points the way. Labor prescribes the remedy and as far as its power will permit, labor will demand that the remedy be applied.

But labor cannot force the whole program through.

It is up to the employers of America to act. It is they who have the jobs and the payrolls. Will they understand? Will they act? Only time can tell, but time may tell other things, as well. There, gentlemen of big business, is the rub!

Increased Purchasing Power Only Road to Business Recovery

Wages Must Be Basis of Recovery, Says American Federation of Labor.

CHEER OVER GAINS IS DIMMED BY LAG OF INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS

Monthly Survey Hopeful, Citing Many Indications of Improvement, But Wage-Cutter Is Branded as Block in Road to Prosperity—Unemployment Checked and "Confidence Is Spreading."

Washington, Sept. 29.—Building toward a tremendous drive for increased consumer buying, the A. F. of L. Monthly Summary of Business just out crashes down with sledge-hammer force on the wage-cutter and points to him as the block in the path of recovery, using charts, facts and figures to force home the lesson. The survey is hopeful—it is almost tinted with optimism, but it sees the hard and ponderous facts in the center of the situation—buying must begin and it cannot begin except as wages are paid to furnish the money.

The federation lists gains and they make a fairly imposing showing:

1—Unemployment rise was checked in August.
2—Coal mines are more active.
3—Increased car loadings show goods beginning to move to market.
4—Prices of goods are beginning to rise.

Then the fly that still walks sticky-footed across the ointment: Banks not yet supplying credit, retail sales still lagging.

"Confidence Is Spreading."

The federation then presents its diagnosis, briefly:

"The gains taken together are too modest to rouse enthusiasm, but they do hint that since the end of financial panic we may have entered a period of convalescence to develop into cure until consumer buying picks up."

What loss of wages has meant is pointed out in relation to the increase in automobile production, discontinuance of telephones, doubling up of families in rented homes and fall in purchase of such consumer commodities as textiles, clothing, furnishings and the things that go into the current of retail business. The federation survey says workers operate more than half the passenger automobiles and it agrees with Business Week that workers with incomes under $5,000 a year buy 83 per cent of the goods and services consumed each year.

The effect of wages on retail business is presented by the survey in graphic form. It is shown that by July this year wage-earners' incomes, in terms of goods they will buy, had fallen 50 per cent below the 1929 level and retail trade had followed along, to within 1 per cent. Retail trade in July was 51 per cent of the 1929 level, which is proof to business that business interests lie with labor and not with Wall Street.

Wages Basis of Prosperity.

The survey points out that, with prices rising consuming power must fall, unless wages also rise, so that the only route back to general prosperity is through rising wage levels.

That many companies could pay wage increases is declared and the survey finds proof of the assertion in the fact that, "even now at the bottom of depression" many are paying increased dividends. It is pointed out that in the last eight months 190 corporations have paid extra dividends and 27 have increased their regular dividends.

"The time has come to reverse this trend," the federation asserts. Our object from now on should be to raise wages, not reduce them. Only thus can we build up buying power and keep business rising. The wage deflation theory arose in a scarcity economy where production could not supply enough for all. But times have changed; we are suffering from problems of oversupply and under-consumption; mass production industries cannot grow unless mass buying increases.

Hours Must Be Shortened.

The federation goes on to point out:

"Hours must be shortened as well, but if shortened hours mean just another income cut, this move will not be fully constructive. Every effort should be made to give workers an hourly wage increase to compensate at least in part for their income loss."

The survey points to clear evidences of growing resentment at unemployment and deflation. While the tremendous loss in purchasing power by labor is cited, the loss of 50 per cent by the farmers is cited, in connection with the farmers' strikes of the middle west. "The last month's slight improvement in business cannot adjust their fundamental problems," the survey says. "As winter approaches we may expect uprisings to increase."

So, the federation regards the outlook with appreciation of the improvement thus far shown, but questions whether improvement will come fast enough to ward off the possible shock of serious consequences this winter.

...ORTER SCHOOL TERM, FIVE-DAY WEEK PROPOSAL, CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE

...ter of shortening the term of ...schools this winter, which had ...strongly opposed by labor in ...tions adopted at a previous ses... occupied the attention of dele... to Chattanooga Trades and La...ouncil Monday evening, and at ...nclusion of a lengthy discussion ... problem the executive board ...given full power to act for the ...in any steps it might deem wise ...e in the efforts of labor to pro... the educational system of the ...rom being engulfed in the ef... fostered in large part by big taxpayers (?), to take advantage of unprecedented economic conditions and weaken those institutions which are operated for the benefit of the masses.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of the council, appeared before the city commission at its regular meeting Tuesday and reiterated to that body the opposition of the workers to curtailing the school term as an "economy" move.

The executive board was also charged with the duty of working out a proposal to institute a five-day week in city and county.

...ie Improves "Slow But Sure"

...very "slow but sure" is the ... The Labor World gets on the ...on of T. J. Davie, foreman of ...mposing room of the Hamilton ... Herald, who has been at Er... hospital for some time suffer... ...m a stomach ailment.

Davie is one of the oldest mem... of Chattanooga Typographical ... No. 83, but a hardy constitu... ...akes most attacks of illness ...mild for him. The present at... ... reported to have been some... ...vere, but the old-timer is ex... ... to be out and back at work ... a short time.

...goods nor service are "just as ... except they are guaranteed by ...ON LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Local 226 Names Weidner Secretary

C. F. Weidner was named financial secretary by Local 226, Painters, Thursday night, succeeding Joe Farmer, who resigned to go to New York City to make his home with a sister.

Mr. Weidner will not need to be "broken in," having occupied that post in the local for eight consecutive years. He has already assumed the duties of the office.

Arturo Elias, half-brother of President Calles of Mexico, has been appointed governor of the upper half of Lower California. Elias, former Mexican consul-general in New York, is at present postmaster-general of Mexico.

Printers Vote to Establish 5-Day Week Jan. 1, '33

Unions Must Ratify Proposal by Referendum on Howard's Suggestion—Chicago Gets Next Convention.

Long Beach, Cal., Sept. 28.—By a vote of 76 to 74 the International Typographical union has voted to establish the five-day week. By a vote of 111 to 39 the convention voted that the local unions must ratify or reject the project, this latter motion coming after President Charles P. Howard strongly suggested that course.

If ratified the plan is to become effective Jan. 1. It will affect 22,000 printers on newspapers. Unions were instructed also to make the five-day week operative in job shops wherever possible through negitiation and contract.

Under the five-day plan as adopted by the convention printers would not be allowed to work more than five-day shifts in six and seven-day plants.

President Howard was sustained in his fight against curtailment of the powers of the president and the executive council in acting on appeals from local unions.

Chicago was selected as the next convention city.

Express Sympathy For a Brother

Sympathy for the family of Mrs. Mary E. Smith, mother of John J. Smith, well-known member of Local 226, Painters, is expressed in resolutions adopted by the members of that organization Thursday night. Mrs. Smith, who was 66 years old, died at her residence, 2508 Wheeler avenue, Wednesday, Sept. 21. The resolution, signed by C. F. Weidner, J. G. Burkes and W. D. Canada, follows:

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from this life Mrs. Mary E. Smith, beloved mother of our fraternal brother, John J. Smith; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow our heads in sorrow with Brother Smith and his family in their great bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, one sent to the family of Brother Smith, and one to The Labor World for publication.

The Labor World joins with the Painters in extending to Brother Smith and other surviving relatives sincerest condolences.

JOHN BRADLEY KILLED.

Elizabeth, N. J.—John Bradley, president of local 245, Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steamfitters, died in Elizabeth General hospital after having been injured fatally by an automobile while crossing a state highway. Bradley's identity did not become known until the day after the accident. He had been in charge of plumbing in the public school system here. He had been president of his union ten years.

"BUSINESS WEEK" PREDICTS NEW HIGH WAGE LEVELS TO RESTORE PROSPERITY

Sees Post-Depression Climb and Holds That Speed of Recovery Depends Upon Speed With Which Pay Can Be Restored to 1929 Levels and Raised Thereafter.

New York City, Sept. 28.—Here is a blow for high wages, right out of the house of business itself.

Rating the question of wages as the most important in the category of questions about recovery, Business Week, McGraw-Hill business magazine, says, pointblank:

"The extent and speed of recovery from this depression will be determined mainly by the promptness with which wages can be restored to the pre-depression level and the degree to which they can be raised above it thereafter."

The magazine, in its striking editorial, is "quite sure" that money wages will in a few years be higher than in 1929, "even though commodity prices do not quite return to that level."

In the same editorial the magazine ridicules "the old Punch and Judy show of the Cost of Living vs. Wages, which used to amuse the older generations so much."

$3.96 a Week Is Paid Workers on Army Uniforms

War Department Declares "Nothing Can Be Done About It," When Informed of Wages Paid by Wealthy Contractor.

Washington, Sept. 15.—While the emergency relief act specifies the 30-hour week and road work must be paid for at not less than 30 cents an hour, army uniforms and pajamas for hospitalized soldiers are being made at wages that run as low as $3.96 a week and range on up to $13, according to pay slips submitted to the war department here.

The Sigmund Eisner plant at Red Bank, N. J., has the contract under which these wages are paid. Active management of the plant is said to be in the hands of a son, Benjamin Eisner.

The Eisner plant is one of the largest uniform factories in the country. Most of the war uniforms were made by Eisner and contracts have been going to Eisner ever since. Assistant Secretary of War Payne says the war department frowns upon sweatshop conditions and low wages, but under the law can do nothing about the situation.

At this time the Eisner plant has a $34,000 veterans' administration contract to supply some sixty-five hospitals and soldiers' homes. It has a contract to make 12,000 army breeches at 66 cents a pair and 12,000 coats at $1.63 each, the total for the contract being $24,732.

A campaign is being waged to compel the government to cease doing any of its own work, which would throw all army clothing contracts into the market subject to such conditions as those existing in the Eisner plant. Sigmund Eisner is reputed to have become extremely wealthy as the result of repeated contracts for army uniforms and other clothing supplies.

There is a possibility that efforts stipulating conditions that may be included in contracts in order to force the payment of better wages. Unionization cannot be compelled by law and contracts must be let to the lowest bidder, but conditions can be stipulated that will prevent sweatshop wages, as has been done in the emergency relief act, labor representatives point out.

Jobs Main Issue, Utah Labor Session Is Told

Harry W. Fox, Addressing Salt Lake City Convention, Declares Penalty of Failure Will Be Outbreaks for Bread.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 28.—Finding jobs is the main issue before the country today, declared Harry W. Fox, president of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, guest speaker addressing the Utah State Federation in convention here. Mr. Fox has just returned from an extensive trip throughout the country. Failing in the task of finding jobs, the nation may face most serious outbreaks, Mr. Fox said.

The best remedy is the shorter work-day, Mr. Fox said. He urged labor to co-operate with other groups, including war veterans, and to study the problems of such groups. He urged establishment of a national economic council, also.

Elimination of "undesirables" from labor's ranks is demanded in one of the important convention resolutions. Support of candidates favorable to labor also is urged. The convention has before it also a resolution calling for formation of a state teachers' organization, in affiliation with the A. F. of L. The convention denounced "muzzling" of federal employes. Resolutions also called for investigation of labor conditions at Hoover dam and called for federal appropriations for unemployed in proportion to appropriations for armament.

ON THEIR WAY BACK.

Men have begun to go back to work at the Coleman furniture plant, Pulaski, Va., following an agreement brought about by a citizens' committee, but the wage cut demanded by the plant stands.

WILLIAM KEHOE DIES.

William Kehoe, San Francisco lawyer, former member of the state legislature, is dead. He was author of the workmen's compensation law and also fathered the criminal syndicalism law.

FAILURES LESS NUMEROUS.

Commercial failures are becoming less numerous as business sentiment improves throughout the United States. R. G. Dun & Co. reported that 2,596 manufacturing and trading companies were reported insolvent in July. This is the lowest total for any month since November, 1931. By months, the comparison is as follows: November, 2,195 insolvencies; December, 2,758; January, 3,458; February, 2,732; March, 2,951; April, 2,816; May, 2,788; June, 2,688, and July, 2,596.

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

John L. Lewis, attending coal wage meetings in New York, was last week [illegible] which kept him inactive for two or three days.

At Braidwood, Ill., seventy-eight auto loads of [illegible] from northern Illinois were moved out by police. Two of the [illegible] pickets have been shot at Braidwood.

Windsor, Ont., employes of a street [illegible] to be so eager to take a [illegible] that they are fighting [illegible] on the issue.

"Let us [illegible] million people back on pay rolls," said U. S. Senator Barbour. New Jersey, in [illegible] talk "Let us capitalize [illegible] and spread employment."

Anti-trade [illegible] a measure, permission of a [illegible] to make gas out of hard coal [illegible] about one-fifth the present rates.

What Next!

Coal [illegible] and stopped stoker [illegible] rising prices on goods. Now [illegible] pencil that will make marks [illegible].

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is the A. F. of L. for a 30-hour week?

A.—The American Federation of Labor is for a work-week adjusted to employment conditions, so that there shall be work for all. It has estimated that a 30-hour week would today accomplish the purpose. But 30 hours are not fixed as a final or arbitrary length of work week.

* * *

Q.—How many departments are there in the A. F. of L.? I have been told there are five.

A.—Departments are Metal Trades, Building Trades, Label Trades and the Railway department. Formerly there were five.

Trenton Labor Wins Freedom to Picket

Defeats Effort to Stop Motion Picture Operators Through Use of So-Called Sandwich Ordinance.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 28.—Organized labor has won a signal victory on appeal from police court convictions against seven members of the Motion Picture Operators' union, charged with violating the [illegible] so-called sandwich ordinance.

In Mercer county [illegible] reversed the police court convictions and set aside the fines. The judge held that [illegible] ordinance specified certain things as unlawful, it did not follow that [illegible] other things not contained in the ordinance were unlawful.

The men were convicted in police court for wearing union buttons while picketing. The picture now is that the union is lawful, though the court warned that picketing must not result in destroying public peace.

The union contention is upheld by the decision and an effort to prevent picketing through use of an ordinance clearly intended for other purposes and never intended to restrict picketing has failed. The Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law did not figure in the case, since it was not a federal court case.

Sweet Sallie—Kiss me like they do in the movies, honey dear.

Passionate Paul—All right; get ready to be swallowed.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Wages and Business Recovery

Officials of most of our corporations and other large employers continue to harp on the alleged necessity of low wages to promote prosperity.

It is inspiring to note the different attitude taken by "Business Week," one of the outstanding journals of business news and interpretation.

"Business Week" holds that higher and higher wages are not only the key to rapid business recovery, but also the foundation on which permanent prosperity must rest. On this point it says:

> "The extent and speed of the recovery from this depression will be determined mainly by the promptness with which wages can be restored to the pre-depression level and the degree to which they can be raised above it thereafter. * * * The new industries we are dreaming of will turn out to be bad dreams, many of our old ones will rust away in idleness, while most of our jobless will be permanently unemployed unless wages are speedily restored and raised as recovery proceeds."

"Business Week" admits that most business men are skeptical about business prosperity being linked to increased wages, but gathers a gleam of hope from the occasional announcement that an employer, as business picks up, has raised wages above the sheer subsistence level to which they had been reduced.

This occasional employer, however, does not dominate the situation. The low-wage employer, worshiping at the shrine of subsistence pay for the workers, still rides in the driver's seat. Here is what "Business Week" thinks of him:

> "On the other side it is disconcerting at this stage to see wage negotiations still dragging out the old Punch and Judy show of Cost of Living vs. Wages, which used to amuse the older generations so much.
>
> "Inspiring as it may be at the moment to see 'capital' and 'labor' sitting in comparatively peaceful conference over these questions, and however justifiable or necessary the readjustments at issue may be, we cannot help feeling what a tragedy it all is, this business of turning back the hands of the clock, and doing with infinite difficulty and futility what events will inevitably undo later."

It is interesting in this connection to note that the committee of railroad executives who are undertaking to impose lower wages on over one million workers has published statements justifying the proposed cut on the ground that the railroad workers can buy their living now for less than it cost them three years ago.

A worker's wages is the price which an employer pays him for the use of his labor power in the production of commodities and the performance of services for the profit of the employer. It has no logical relation to the price which the worker pays for his living.

The cost-of-living wages theory embodies the principle that a [illegible] living is all the workers should have from the abundance of wealth which they are capable of producing under machine production. It regards the workers as entitled to no more pay than the slave owner accorded his slaves. Employers who advocate it are doing more to stimulate the growth of communism than all the communist ballyhooers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Business Week" is right. Employers should drop the curtain on their Punch and Judy cost-of-living wages show.

A New Picture in the East

Reports have it that Japan is going to quit buying oil for her navy in the United States—will buy it from the soviets instead. At the same time the soviets agree to send a million dollars' worth of oil to Canada, where Andrew Mellon's Aluminum company will sell it in competition with American oil.

American oil has had hard going for some time. These things will make it harder. Meanwhile both Russia and Japan are seeking to strengthen their international position by the use of oil. The whole course of empire may be changed by these deals.

And what will the American farmer say when the soviets begin to pour out a stream of wheat comparable to the stream of oil? Both wheat and oil have begun to flow—just begun.

These things touch the lives and futures of all men. They need to be watched—and perhaps guarded against.

Where Shall These Men Go?

Technological unemployment, that cold and unfeeling term used to designate the displacement of men by automatic machinery, marches along, juggernaut fashion, even in these depression times.

Now comes figures on what has happened to railroad workers, as the roads go through the motions of starting a new wage-cut movement.

And here again the unions build a six-hour day case that cannot be refuted. All over the land men turn toward the shorter day and week as the way out—that and the higher wage.

Why do employers stand against the logic of the situation? Are they determined to remain blind?

"Old Sore-Toed Lew"

By W. W. O'Guin

This dreary old world is full of crooks
And none of them will ever do.
There's but one man that we can trust,
He's poor old sore-toed Lew.

Party leaders have all turned liars,
And committee members, too,
Everybody's liars, and also thieves,
Except old sore-toed Lew.

At Negro votes he turns his back,
His face, it turns right blue;
Only white votes would Lewis count—
Our poor old sore-toed Lew.

Of democrats only he is "straight,"
And pure and righteous, too;
For the Big Chief's job he cannot wait,—
Our holy, sore-toed Lew.

The vile machines may plague the state,
And damn the party through;
But only two has Lewis named,
Our dear old sore-toed Lew.

That octopus whose head is Luke
That makes Marse Henry do,
Pope has not discovered yet—
Pure old sore-toed Lew.

It wrecked the state of Tennessee,
And closed the banks up, too;
"But I don't know if it favors me,"
Shrieks saintly, sore-toed Lew.

"But down with Memphis and E. H. Crump,
And Howse of Nashville, too;
I cannot bear that dirty pair,"
Shouts vicious sore-toed Lew.

"But ah!" cries Pope, with gleaming hope,
"I know now what I'll do;
The party's vote I'll freely bolt,"
Says "straight" old sore-toed Lew.

So forth he drew his sword untrue,
And stained with bloody hue.
"I'll slay the man in my way that stands,"
Screams heroic sore-toed Lew.

"It's right for me, as I can see
To count one vote as two;
And damn the man that balks my plan,"
Shouts mighty, sore-toed Lew.

"O Tennessee, don't I love thee?
As no one else can do.
This race I make, it's for your sake,"
Patriotic sore-toed Lew.

"My way is plain—if party's slain,
There's nothing else to do;
They made me sore on August 4,"
Groans poor old sore-toed Lew.

"To win the place sought in this race
I know I can never do.
I'll run this fall, to aid McCall,"
Pleads poor old sore-toed Lew.

N. Y. PUBLISHERS ACCEPT ARBITRATION IN PAY FIGHT

New York.—The Publishers Association of New York agreed to arbitrate the question of hours and wages with Typographical Union No. 6.

The newspaper publishers asked the printers to take a 20 per cent cut, while Typographical Union No. 6 asked for a 9 per cent wage increase and a six-hour, five-day week. The proposal to arbitrate the controversy was made by the union on Aug. 25.

119 FATAL INJURIES.

Injuries inflicted by industrial accidents took the lives of 119 workers, according to reports received in August by the department of labor, said Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins in a statement recently. The single district reporting a larger number of fatalities than in July was New York City, which rose from a very low 65 to 82. Albany and Rochester had the same totals as in July, 17 and 9, respectively. Buffalo reported 8 and Syracuse 3.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

An encouraging sign in the midst of things is that building operations for the country showed a gain in August over July—not a great gain, but a gain, the rise having been 4.5 per cent in point of cost.

There was an 18.7 per cent rise in the number of operations, the reason obviously being the increase in home construction.

Every proper means should be taken to encourage home construction, but not to the point of leading families over their heads, as has been done in the past.

* * *

A striking fact in the building situation is that to a large extent new construction has to compete with construction that has gone on the auction block.

New homes have to compete with homes lost through inability to pay and the flood of homes going back to mortgage holders is a major issue in itself. Foreclosures run to seventy-five a week in one medium-sized city.

Families have bought homes, depending upon future income. Loss of jobs has stopped income. Homes go and tragedy is intensified.

Home building and home owning is the visible sign of a nation's hope and faith. It ought not be destroyed or even shaken. The new home loan banks have plenty to do and it is to be hoped they do it.

* * *

The other day the first world series fan took his seat at the head of the line, waiting to be first to enter the grounds.

There are always firsts in every line, in foolishness as well as in serious pursuits.

The man these days who sets a record to be aimed at is the man to get the first chance to go back to work.

The man who can be first to the grocery store with newly earned cash is a man to be envied—and congratulated.

But the first is not enough. What the nation needs is a floodtide running toward factory gates, earning money to buy factory products and farm crops. Ah, that will be something to radio the world about!

More Than Half Work Part Time, Survey Reveals

Report on 6,551 Companies and 3,475,870 Workers Shows How Labor Has Been Hit, in Addition to Total Idleness.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—The enormous extent of part-time work is revealed in the results of a survey just made public, showing that of 3,475,870 employes of 6,551 companies, 56 per cent are on part time and that 58 per cent of the companies are spreading work by reducing the number of days of work per week.

The results were announced in an article by William J. Barrett, of the president's organization on unemployment relief, just issued through the U. S. department of labor.

The companies involved in this survey have a rated capital of $100,000 or more, as a consequence of which the figures reveal the situation among the larger employers of the country.

84.9 Per Cent Part Time.

Examination of the returns by industries reveals that some groups, although severely affected by the drop in operations, have endeavored to spread available work over relatively large numbers of their employes. In the machinery group the decrease in employment has been 36.2 per cent, but the companies reporting have spread work so that 48.9 per cent of present employes are given part-time employment. In the case of some of the other groups there are apparent possibilities for further spreading of employment.

The methods of spreading or increasing employment used by the 4,926 companies reporting their method were distributed over 10 major groupings. The statement below shows the number of companies reporting the use of each method:

Method of spreading work:	
Reduced days per week	3,857
Reduced hours per day	2,336
Shorter shifts in continuous operation	380
Alternating shifts or individuals	1,338
Rotation of days off	1,170
Method of increasing employment:	
Maintenance and repair	1,290
Construction	278
Production for stock	1,177
Development of new markets	959
Development of new products	1,020

Note: The total number exceeds the total number of companies because many of the companies reported the use of two or more methods for spreading or increasing employment.

Hopes for Future.

In reply to the question as to future employment, over 10 per cent of the companies reporting in the survey replied that they expected to add to their forces during the next few months.

The 6,551 reporting companies, representing all sizes and practically every type of industry and business, in 1929 employed 3,475,870 persons at a weekly pay roll of $104,461,727. During the pay-roll period ending nearest March 15, 1932, these companies employed 2,547,901 persons at a weekly pay roll amounting to $60,026,129. This represented a decrease of 26.7 per cent in employment and of 42 per cent in pay roll.

On March 15, 1932, of those employed, 1,428,110 (or 56.1 per cent) were on part time. These part-time workers were employed, on the average, 58.7 per cent of full time.

Of the companies reporting, 1,678, or 25.5 per cent, were working full time, while 1,842 companies, or 28.1 per cent, were working five or more days per week.

Few on Full Time.

The proportion part-time employes form of all present employes varies from 84.9 per cent in the machinery and rubber groups to 20.4 per cent in commercial establishments.

The proportion of companies operating at or near full time (five days or more per week) varies from 70.3 per cent in the commercial group to 13.5 per cent in the machinery group.

"Reduced days per week" was the method most commonly used for spreading or increasing employment, and 3,857, or 58.8 per cent of the 6,551 companies, reported they were using this method.

EMPLOYERS HAND 7-DAY WEEK TO MAINE TEXTILE WORKERS

Waterville, Me.—Officials of the Wyandotte Worsted company announced the inauguration of the seven-day week on a 24-hour basis to turn out the influx of orders received.

PRINTERS LOCKED OUT.

Ordered to take a $9 a week reduction in pay, union typos on the Anderson, Ind., Herald were compelled to walk off the job. The Herald said it regretted losing the union men, but stood pat on its pay cut order, making the lockout effective. The union stated its case in a half-page advertisement in the Anderson Evening Bulletin.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

GRAPES Michigan Concords, 4 Qt. Basket (Limit 3 Baskets)—Basket..... 15c
GRAPE JUICE "Armour's Best" 10c Size 4c; Full Pint Bottle..... 10c
CORN BEEF "Armour's Best" No. 1 Lg. Square Cans, for, Each 15c
POLLY RICH A Pure, High Grade, Guaranteed Flour—24-lb. Bag..... 68c
OAT MEAL 'Bonnie Oats,' Lge. 20-oz. Pkg. (Made by Quaker Co.)—Pkg.. 5c
IVORY SOAP Guest 5c size, 3 bars 10c; 6-oz. 8c size, bar 5c, 4 bars 19c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

...y COAL Now
...t Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
...r D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
ATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
...your taxes, improvements on ...r home, or for other obligations. ...ns made on most reasonable ...ms and paid back by the week ...month.

...itizens Savings & Loan Corporation
...nd Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47418
...f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...t. Willie S. Webb vs. Edward Webb
...appearing, from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that Edward ... a non-resident of the State of Ten... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered ... publication be made for four successive ... in The Labor World, a newspaper pub... in Hamilton county, notifying said ...ndant to be and appear at the next November ...m of said court, to be held at the court... in Chattanooga on the first Monday in ...mber next, it the same being a rule day ...e court, and make defense to said bill ... same will be taken for confessed, and ...cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. ...28th day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Dixon, Attv. 10-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...rtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Shopbell and wife, Bertha Shopbell, ... August 28, 1925, of record in book ...Volume 19, Page 681 et seq., of the ...ter's Office of Hamilton County, Ten... reference to which is made for a ...cital of its provisions, and for the ...se of satisfying the indebtedness there... mentioned (default having been made in ...yment of said indebtedness) the un... ...ed, as trustee under said deed of trust, ...at the request of the holder of the note ...ecuring said indebtedness, offer for sale ...at outcry to the highest and best bid... ...r cash and in bar of all equities of re... ...ion, homestead, dower and all other ...hts of exemptions of every kind at the ...r door of the Court House of Hamilton ...y, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1932,
...within the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 ...P.M. the following described land situate in ...Third (3rd) Civil District, County of ...ilton, and state of Tennessee, to-wit:
...Beginning at the South seventy (70) feet of Lot ...Number Seventeen (17) Rankin's Property at ...Ridge, as per plat of record in Plat Book ...Page 17, in the Register's Office of Ham... County, Tennessee. Said part of lot ...Number Seventeen (17) fronts seventy (70) feet on the West line of ...Mound Terrace and extends back West... ...ly a distance of one hundred (100) feet. ...Subject to restrictions forbidding the sale ...of property to persons of color, also re... ...the cost of buildings to be erected on ...said property, as set out in the deed of L. B. ...Shopbell and others to West Shopbell and ...wife, recorded in Book D, Volume 16, page ...of the Register's Office of Hamilton ...County, Tennessee.
...This sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
...The property is believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
...This 28th day of September, 1932.
...AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 47343
...State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...Helen Mildred Rome vs. J. A. Rome
...It appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that J. A. Rome ...is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee ...so that the ordinary process of law cannot be ...served upon him, it is ordered that publication ...be made for four successive weeks in the ...Labor World, a newspaper published in Ham... County, notifying said non-resident to ap... ...at the next November rules of said court, ...to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga ...on the first Monday in November next, the ...same being a rule day of said Court, and make ...defense to said bill or the same will be taken ...for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ...ex parte as to him.
...This the seventh day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Dixon, Atty. 9-30

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. ...Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, ...under certain deed of trust executed by Fred ...Dearing and wife, Mae O'Rear Dearing, ...dated December 26, 1928, and recorded in the ...Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennes... ...in Book A, Volume 18, page 459 et seq., ...to which reference is made for its contents, ...terms and provisions, said deed of trust ...having been executed for the purpose of se... ...certain indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust ...Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of ...even date therewith, payable three years after ...date, and default having been made in the ...payment of said indebtedness when it became ...due, we will on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932,
...during the legal hours of sale, at the front ...door of the court house in Chattanooga, Ham... County, Tennessee, offer for sale at pub... ...outcry and sell to the highest and best ...bidder for cash in hand, in bar of the equi... ...redemption, dower and homestead, the ...following described real estate situated in the ...Fourth, New 6th Civil District of Hamilton ...County, (now the City of Chattanooga) Ten... ...to-wit:
...Lot No. 1, Block No. 19, Glenwood, as ...shown by plat of said property recorded in ...Book 3, page 52, in the Register's Of... ...Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot ...fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of ...Forest and extends Northwardly, of uni... ...width, along the East line of Kilmer ...a distance of One Hundred and forty ...(140) feet.
...This September 2, 1932.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.

No. 16956
REPLEVIN NOTICE
...Price Auto Co. vs. S. V. Moore
...J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
...It appearing from affidavit that this cause it appeared by affidavit that ...defendant is justly indebted to the plain... ...and is a non-resident of the state of Ten... ...so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, and an original ...attachment having been levied on one Chevro... ...sedan car, motor number 320629, serial ...number 9AC16703, it is therefore ordered that ...publication be made in The Labor World, a ...newspaper published in the city of Chatta... ...Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, ...requiring the said defendant to appear be... ...me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth ...street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on October 10, ...1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to ...same or it will be taken for confessed and ...proceeded with ex parte.
...This September 15, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

A Pocket History of Man.

Dodging girls.
Dodging work.
Dodging automobiles.
Dodging taxes.
Dodging the sheriff.
Dodging the undertaker.

* * *

A lot of girls are waiting to find out what kind of cigarette Queen Mary smokes before they form the habit.

* * *

Kleber—What started the Grand Canyon?

Guide—A Scotchman lost a penny in a ditch.

* * *

Nitt—Once I saved a man's life but I never got a medal for it.

Witt—Give particulars, please.

Nitt—An inebriate once came home to his apartment, turned on only hot water to take a bath in, and he would have been scalded to death, only I happened to be janitor of the building and there was no hot water.

* * *

Judge—You told the waiter you were going out to get money to pay your bill. Why didn't you return to the restaurant?

Accused—I was caught getting the money.

* * *

Official—You have a fine head of hair—your passport describes you as bald—the passport is false.

Traveler—No, the hair!

* * *

Jones picked up the daily paper and was astonished by seeing an announcement of his death in an accident. He immediately rang up a friend.

Jones—Bill, have you seen the notice of my death in this morning's paper?

Friend Bill—Yes, where are you speaking from?

* * *

The old Tomcat may prowl all night and yet get petted in the morning. But the wise hubby should endeavor to get home before midnight.

* * *

Mike—Yes, she's engaged to an Irishman.

Friend—Oh, really?

Mike—Yes, but I think he pronounces it O'Reilly.

* * *

Sparks.

This is the machine age and about thirty a woman enters the reducing

Two salesmen met in the smoker of a train.

Number One—Well, I've had a good month. Orders have been coming in good—like they did in the good old days of 1927.

Number Two—I can't say as much. I've had only three orders all year.

Number One—Three orders! Sakes alive, man! What is your line?

Number Two—Railway locomotives.

* * *

machine age. . . A girl's greatest problem is not whether to let her hair grow, or which boy to marry, but when to stop being twenty-five. . . A bookkeeper may hold his job by getting the accounts so bailed up that no one else can understand them. . . Have you ever noticed that all great men have been great workers?

* * *

Irate Parent—Didn't I see you kiss my daughter, sir?

Nervy Youth—How should I know? Do you think I'd be gawking around when I was doing a thing like that?

* * *

She—Aren't you a little worried about your affairs back home, John? Are you sure that new clerk you hired is trustworthy?

He—Pshaw, Annabelle! I ain't in the least worried about him. I always know what he is going to do next.

She—And what's that?

He—Nothing.

* * *

Our idea of a disappointed wife is one who took her man for better or for worse and found that he wasn't even good.

* * *

Before they were married he whispered to her:

"Were I drowning in the middle of the Atlantic ocean—going down for the third time—you would be the last person I would think of."

It made her feel very happy.

After they had been married several years, he made the same speech.

It didn't seem to have the same meaning then. Besides she didn't like the way he said it.

So she hit him with a plate.

* * *

Never Out of Work.

Mr. Hooey and Mr. Blah
Are men who always gain
A steady job when we put on
A national campaign.

'Twixt Mr. Hooey's tirades
And Mr. Blah's replies,
Facts are buried ten feet deep,
And truth lies down and dies.

H. F. B.

* * *

The other fellow probably is wrong, but he has the right under the American constitution of being wrong. It's well to remember that while engaged in a political argument.

* * *

Gerald—Do you believe in heredity?

Janice—Sure, that's how I got my money.

* * *

It's not a question of what this younger generation is coming to. Rather, it's when.

* * *

Singer—And for Bonnie Annie Laurie I'd lay me down and die!

Listener (rising)—Is Miss Laurie in the audience?

* * *

A notice in an Alpine hotel reads: "Guests who attempt the dangerous mountain climb are requested to pay their bills in advance."

* * *

Coroner—What were your husband's last words, Madam?

Widow—He said: "I don't see how they make much profit on this stuff at $1.25 a quart."

* * *

October Shorts.

Among the hardest problems modern parents have to solve are those their sixth-grade children bring home from school. . . Dad says the fellow who confidently asserts there is nothing impossible in the world has never seen mother. . . A woman is usually a good deal older and better than she's painted. . . If a man gives in when he is wrong he is wise, and if he gives in when he is right he is married. . . One never has a chance to win with a dentist. He either plugs you or else it's a draw.

* * *

Flapper (confessing, as she gazed into the eyes of her escort across the table)—Right now I'm sitting on the ragged edge of despair.

Companion (startled)—My goodness! I didn't even know you tore 'em. I'll buy you another pair.

* * *

In the smoking room of the big hotel the Scot had been boring everyone with tales of the great deeds he had done.

Englishman (at last)—Well, now, suppose you tell us something you can't do, and by jove, I'll undertake to do it myself.

Scotchman—Thank ye, I canna pay ma bill here.

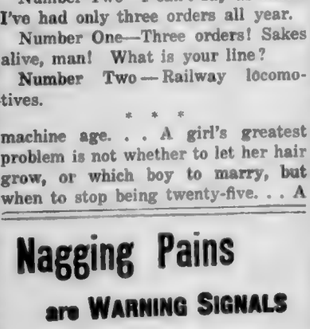
Nagging Pains are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

Take Cardui to build up against the nagging symptoms of ordinary womanly ailments. It has been in use for over 50 years. So many women praise CARDUI, it must be good to have the widespread use that it has today. Sold at drug stores.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
617 Market Street



Federation Not Partisan, Green Says in Letter

Declares Council Ordered "Full and Complete" Non-Partisanship in Presidential Campaign and Neither Party Is Indorsed.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has made clear the position of the federation as to the presidential campaign in a letter, dated Sept. 16, to William L. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and chief of the republican labor bureau here. President Hutcheson telephoned President Green and President Green's letter is a response to President Hutcheson's telephoned request for a declaration of policy. President Green's letter follows:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor and myself, as president, are committed to the observance of a non-partisan political policy during the national political campaign. The executive council emphasized its full and complete adherence to the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held in Atlantic City, N. J., beginning July 12, 1932. As president of the American Federation of Labor, I regard it as my duty to adhere to and follow a non-partisan political policy.

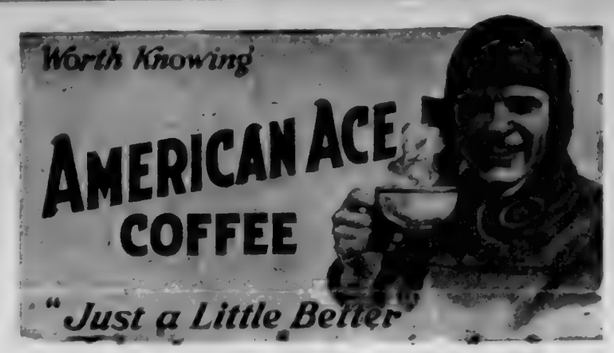
"For this reason neither the executive council nor myself has given official indorsement to any political party or to the presidential candidate of any party. I am pleased to send you this information in response to the inquiry which you made by telephone."

"We have been receiving reports from many parts of the country that the position of the federation was being misrepresented," said Mr. Hutcheson in a statement accompanying the letter. "Obviously the person best qualified to deny these misrepresentations is Mr. Green. This he has done."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.



TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

City Taxes Delinquent October 1st

Unpaid City Taxes for 1931 will pass to Delinquent Tax Collector on First of October and added court costs and fees will accrue. Pay at City Hall this month and avoid this extra expense.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A. 314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
UNION LABEL
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
UNION MADE
UNION LABEL
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
UNION MADE
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
UNION LABEL
1892
Bookbinders' Union Label
U B C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
UNION LABEL
1893
Stove and Hollow-ware Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
UNION LABEL
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
UNION MADE
Machinists' Union Label
N.A. 1865
Union Labels of Electrical Workers 101
Power Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Belts and Dandies
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
UNION LABEL
Paper Makers' Union Labels
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
MEMBER OF
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
SEPT 1880
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
C.S.E.U. A.F. of L.
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF AMERICA
8944230
REGISTERED

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

These ORCHESTRAS Are

"UNFAIR"

BORDEN JONES
FRANK WORTHY
CHILE CHILDS

CHATTANOOGA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
LOCAL No. 80, A. F. of M.

Qualify Yourself --- Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .
Pay Your Poll Tax
. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Goverment Employes Must Be Organized

By JOHN ARTHUR SHAW
First Vice-President and Chairman Organization Committee, American Federation of Government Employees.

(Editor's Note: Mr. John Arthur Shaw, first vice-president and chairman of the organization committee of the American Federation of Government employes, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, made the following statement urging all government workers to join the new organization.)

On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employes, I wish to extend a warm invitation to every federal employe, who has his own welfare and that of the federal service at heart, to immediately join hands with us in effecting the most powerful body of organized federal employes yet known.

We know that conditions necessitate a broad and comprehensive plan of motion, and no "peanut policies" will get anywhere.

We cannot expect to sit down, with folded hands, bemoaing our fate, doing nothing actively to get back what we have lost. We must, instead, create a virile, powerful organization, intelligently led and imbued with the spirit of fairness and democracy—to fight our battles for us.

We have already had a sample of what may be meted out to those in the federal service, when congress runs ruthlessly and cuts and removes the privileges, justly earned, and of many years' standing.

We know that the national publicity attendant to the passage of the so-called economy bill has done more to hurt federal employes, throughout the country, than anything which has happened within the past fifteen years.

The public has gained, thereby, a conception of federal employes as a petted, pampered group of fat-salaried individuals, entirely surrounded by hungry and destitute tax-paying citizens.

Nothing could be further from the truth, as we all know, but, still, the stigma, thus fairly placed upon us, to our detriment, must and shall be removed.

Our federation will immediately proceed to engage upon a national campaign, to "sell" the American public on the idea that it is getting full value for every dollar it pays its public servants.

We are utterly opposed to waste and maladministration in the service, and shall use our utmost efforts to remove these twin evils. At the same time we are, likewise, opposed to any movement designed to lower the American standards of living, whether it be confined to the federal service or outside the service.

We owe it to ourselves, and our country, to further the merit system in government, and to the best of our ability we shall carry out this program.

A Laxative that costs only 1¢ or less a dose

NEXT TIME you need medicine to act on the bowels, try Thedford's Black-Draught. It brings quick relief and is priced within reach of all. Black-Draught is one of the least expensive laxatives that you can find. A 25-cent package contains 25 or more doses.

Black-Draught is made of approved laxative plants, firmly ground so you take the medicine into your system just as naturally as you get nourishment from the food you eat.

Refreshing relief from constipation troubles for only a cent or less a dose—that's why thousands of men and women prefer Thedford's Black-Draught.

20 Billions of Wealth Poured Into Industry

Greatest Force Ever Mobilized Throws Nation Into Business and the Question Is: Can It Ever Untangle?

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, Sept. 22.—Whether the mobilization of a credit army so vast that imagination fails before it can strike a death blow at depression is a question the answer to which is awaited by all labor and by all the world.

But another question follows in the wake of the first one and the second question is:

Having plunged into the wholesale business of underwriting ruined private business, can the government get out when the time comes?

Is America headed for a permanent condition of governmental support and operation of businesses of all kinds, from soup to banks?

Here's the Grand Army.

Here are the regiments in the governmental finance army:

The National Finance corporation.

The Railway Finance corporation.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation.

The Federal Home Loan bank system.

The Glass-Stegall act.

A billion dollars in new national bank currency.

A billion-dollar open market operation by the federal reserve banks.

The 2,100-million-dollar emergency relief and reconstruction act.

The federal farm board.

Vast expansion of federal reserve currency.

New low discount rates.

Aided and abetted by:

The bankers' bond pool.

The Commodities Finance corporation, and

The Owen D. Young committees in the federal reserve districts.

Enormous Credit Pump.

The purpose of all of these is to pump credit into languishing business. But in most directions the pumping in of credit means assuming liabilities now represented by depreciated stocks and paper. In other words, actually the United States government is directly or indirectly loaning money to business of all sorts and consequently has entered upon the most gigantic receivership business ever known to man, the government being the receiver. There is no way around that fact.

To engage in this enormous receivership the government has massed a credit army amounting to the almost fabulous sum of twenty billion dollars and it is with this world-beating bank roll of twenty billion dollars that Uncle Sam hopes to smash the depression. What this amounts to is credit inflation on a grand scale and currency inflation on a very moderate scale.

Never in all human history has such a tremendous volume of credit been massed to serve any single purpose, or even to serve any group of purposes. The World war knew no such fighting force of credit. And all of this credit is under the direction of the government, which is another new factor in the handling of credit.

All the World Same.

In a sense the United States is doing what all the world has sought to do, most of it at American expense. That is, cure the evils of debt by securing more credit. But, by pursuing that course the European world has sapped wealth from America by the billion, contributing thereby in a major degree to the volume of our own trouble.

The American contribution to the expanded credit of European nations has been made possible, partly by draining off the legitimate savings of the American masses, but to a much greater degree by draining off in excess wages to American wage-earners.

The purpose of the new government credit machinery is to put government credit to work where private credit is frozen. That is another way of saying that where private business has got caught with "securities" and stocks that have no market, save a wreckage market, government credit will be extended. It is expected the government credit will be withdrawn as fast as private credit "thaws" out, which is another way, too, of saying that as fast as receivership brings a sound condition back to business the receiver will quit the job. But the question looms: can the receiver quit so readily?

Can Receiver Quit?

More and more the indications are that the receiver cannot quit so easily and that without having had any plan or purpose to plunge into the business field to the tune of 20 billion dollars, Uncle Sam is in to that depth and for many, many years, turning aside the whole trend of American development and heading the nation toward a new type of social order, thus doing, as a distress measure and without having digested the philo[so]phy of it at all, what the nation [has] through its whole history steadfa[st] declined to do.

There are many other questio[ns] but the main question has been po[sed] After that and aside from that, [is] this vast credit machine be rig[ht] controlled, or will it run amuck, m[ak]ing a new game out of which loot[ers] will seek more loot to use in furt[her] demeaning the people's basis of [liv]ing? Here is a monumental pow[er] created almost over night. It is [en]tirely under political control and [la]bor's voice in its direction is limi[ted] to the power of moral suasion it m[ay] bring to bear.

NOTICE
To Taxpayers
City of Chattanooga

CITY ORDINANCES NOW PROVIDE THREE METHODS BY WHICH TAXES MAY BE PAID:

For Year Beginning October 1st, 1932

1.—In full on or before February 28, 1933, after which date interest and penalties accrue

2.—In full on or before October 31, 1932—less a discount of 2%.

3.—In quarterly installments.

The first payment to be made on or before October 31, 1932.

The second payment to be made on or before December 31, 1932.

The third payment to be made on or before February 28, 1933.

The final payment to be made on or before April 30, 1933.

(NOTE:—If first installment is not paid on or before October 31, 1932, taxpayers forfeit right to quarterly payment plan.)

The taxpayers may select any of the above methods.

The taxpayer signifies his choice by making payment in amount and within the dates specified above.

Taxpayers desiring to use the quarterly payment plan must pay the first installment on or before October 31, 1932.

Taxpayers desiring to take advantage of the discount must pay in full on or before October 31, 1932.

If neither the quarterly payment plan nor th ediscount is desired the taxpayer must pay in full on or before February 28, 1933, just as formerly.

The above methods apply to real estate and personalty taxes.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 7, 1932 — Number 24

Movie Projectionists Begin 5-Day Week As New Pact Signed

Negotiations With Independents Not Yet Concluded.

Readjustment of Manpower and Increases in Wage Scales Assures Steady Employment for All Members — Officers of Local Union Thank Public for Support.

When the details of a new wage contract are worked out with management of the Independent Theaters, Inc., which in all probability will be completed before the week is ended, Chattanooga Moving Picture Projectionists will have instituted the five-day week in all local showhouses, and all members of Local 259 will be assured of steady employment for the next year, in some cases at increased pay per hour.

The above is the result of negotiations which have been carried on between the local unionists and various theater owners for several weeks past. It was said Thursday that while a reduction in manpower had been conceded to the theater owners, reopening of the State and institution of the five-day week in all the showhouses will have the effect of caring for local union members and at the same time will be a concession to the proprietors which will enable them to "carry on" during the depression.

Contracts covering operation of booths at the Bijou and Bonita theaters was signed some two weeks ago with the Bijou Operating company, and last Sunday saw the end of many days of negotiation with the new operators of the Publix theaters in Chattanooga—the Tivoli, State and Rialto. R. M. Kennedy, district manager, and E. R. Rogers, city manager, represented the Wilby-Kinsey interests, lessees of the houses named, while the executive board of Local 259, consisting of Wayne Williams, W. A. Belcher, A. C. Kamin, Felix Hamil and C. E. Curle, spoke for Local 259 in the parleys. It was on recommendation of this board that the union, in session Saturday night, accepted the plan of employment as outlined.

Contrary to widespread reports of an imminent open break, members of the official board of Local 259 told a representative of The Labor World Thursday that the negotiations had been conducted in the best of spirit, with a mutuality of interest conceded from the start, and with each party to the "argument" giving full consideration to the contentions of the other.

Negotiations with S. H. Borisky, representing the Independent company, operators of the Cameo, American, Park, Ritz and Rivoli, had reached a point Thursday, it was said, where differences were more or less a matter of minor detail, and that complete agreement will be reached before Saturday night was regarded as practically certain.

"The reduction which we granted in manpower," a spokesman for the union told The Labor World, "means, of course, an added strain upon each projectionist, but the institution of the five-day week will to some extent relieve this phase of the work. Our determination to concede this point was actuated by consideration of business conditions and other factors, not the least of which was the realization that we owe to our employers every consideration in the present times of economic stress.

"Of perhaps greater importance, however, is the appreciation we owe to the public, which has been generous in its expressions of confidence in us. We were not unmindful of the friendships which the local labor movement as a whole has made through efforts of its various units to deal fairly with its employers and with the general public, and we were and are always ready to make any reasonable concession to show our appreciation of that confidence.

"For widespread encouragement thus given in the past we are profoundly grateful, and we also are deeply appreciative of the assistance given us by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and its executive board."

Offer Sympathy to Bereaved Brothers

Sympathy of two local unions for brothers in whose families bereavements have recently occurred were offered this week in resolutions given the Labor World for publication.

Painters' Local 226 expressed condolences to H. R. Gray, member of that union, whose mother was called by death last week. The painters' resolution, signed by J. M. McKinney, J. C. Nannie and C. F. Weidner, follows:

"Whereas, the Angel of Death has entered the home of our brother, H. R. Gray, and removed therefrom his beloved mother; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we express to Brother Gray and other surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy in his great bereavement; be it further

"Resolved, that this resolution be made a part of our minutes, and copies be furnished Brother Gray, and the Labor World for publication."

Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, expressed the sympathy of the membership to D. H. Harrison, who recently lost his father, as follows:

"Whereas, the father of Brother Dave Harrison has been called to his reward, having passed away a short time ago; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we extend to Brother Harrison and his family the sincert condolences of each and every member of this union, and express our deepest feelings of sympathy with them in their bereavement; be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be made a matter of record in the organization, a copy sent to Broter Harrison and to The Labor World."

The resolution is signed by J. Burson Lowry, A. C. Kamin and R. M. Cooke.

St. Louis.—Musicians' Union No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, has made progress in negotiating new wage agreements with theaters here. The Ambassador has agreed to maintain its regular orchestra at the old wage rate of $75 a week and favorable agreements have also been made with other houses.

Call Is Issued For Convention Of Federation

Executive Council Appeals for Full Number of Delegates at Cincinnati.

Call for the fifty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, to meet at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, O., beginning Monday, Nov. 1, has been issued by the executive council.

"The hopes and aspirations of millions of workers will be centered upon the convention and widespread interest will be manifested in its actions and in its deliberations," the call says. "The economic emergency which existed one year ago has become more intensified and acute. The problem of unemployment overshadows every other social, economic and political problem which the American people are called upon to consider.

"Labor in our country is expecting that the fifty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will give consideration to the thoughts which occupy the minds and attention of the masses of the people. We must speak for labor and act for labor in a way which will inspire them to renewed efforts and to strengthen them in their determination to resist all attempts to lower the wage standard an dto impose unbearable conditions of employment.

"For these special reasons the officers of the American Federation of Labor appeal to all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions to send delegates to this important convention."

The railroads have authorized a fare of one and one-half for the round trip to Cincinnati.

J. M. PEYER NEW PRINTERS' HEAD

Typographical, No. 89, Selects Officers for Coming Year at Session Sunday.

J. Martin Peyer, of the Intertype Composing company, was chosen president of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, at the annual election of that union Sunday afternoon, succeeding Harris D. Hix, who declined to accept renomination.

Mr. Peyer is an experienced union official, having served No. 89 as president several times in past years, and having held some office in the union practically continuously for the past quarter century.

Other officers named by the Typos were:

Vice-President—R. M. Cooke.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. T. Carter.

Recording Secretary—H. Clay Timmons.

Sergeant-at-Arms—T. J. Davie.

Executive Committee—M. M. Morris, J. R. McGhee, Claude Springfield, Arch Underwood and R. M. Cooke.

Chairman Apprentice Committee—S. R. Camp.

Allied Printing Trades Council—Phil Mandre, T. J. Davie and John Crump.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—H. D. Hix, T. R. Cuthbert, W. L. Gardner, William Keels, J. H. Crump and R. M. Cooke.

Auditing Committee—Dan M. Jones, Wallace Miller and W. L. Gardner.

Forbes Re-Elected By Postal Employes

Postal employes of the Third Congressional district, at their annual meeting last Sunday at City High school, re-elected George Forbes president, named W. A. Myers vice-president and J. W. Oliver secretary-treasurer.

The Third district organization is composed of postmasters, supervisors, railway mail clerks, carriers, clerks and R. F. D. carriers. The meeting Sunday was preceded by a picnic lunch at noon, the business session following. Matters of interest to all postal employes were discussed. Time and place of the next annual meeting was left to the incoming executive officers, it was said.

DENY RUMOR OF PEACE PACT WITH MASCOT

Union Officials Declare Reports Unfounded.

STOVE CONCERN STILL "UNFAIR"

"Raw Deal" Given Local Workers by Management Recalled by O'Connor.

Persistent rumors that the long-standing controversy between the organized labor movement of Tennessee and the Mascot Stove company has been settled were vigorously denied Thursday by Jas. T. O'Conner, corresponding secretary of Local 53, Iron Molders.

"We have been queried several times recently," Mr. O'Conner told a representative of The Labor World, "by friends outside of the labor movement, who have heard from some source that the Mascot concern has made peace with us. There is no basis whatever for the reports. We have had no communication from the management of this concern in several months, although we have definite information to the effect that victims of the low-wage system practiced at Mascot since our members were locked out several years ago are complaining bitterly against conditions imposed upon them in the foundry. Repeated cuts in already low wages have intensified the dissatisfaction of the present employes.

"We do not believe the Chattanooga public has forgotten the 'raw deal' given local citizens by the Mascot management, when our members were dismissed in as cold-blooded a manner perhaps as was ever experienced by local workers. Strike-breakers were recruited from all sections, and a bitter controversy raged for months, until the plant eventually closed down. Recently, however, it has been reopened, and this probably led to the reports that a settlement had been made with the former local employes.

"J. O. Fowler, of the Fowler Brothers Furniture concern, is apparently the 'big boss' of Mascot, and every effort has been made in the past to convince him that competent union workmen are the most economical in the long run, without avail.

"The Chattanooga public is also aware of the fact that Mascot products, when made under union conditions, had a nation-wide name as among the best in their line, and the company was prosperous until a new management decided they would have nothing to do with the old employes who had had such a large part in building a successful business.

"Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor long ago declared the concern 'unfair to labor,' and news of this action was broadcast throughout the southland. Nothing has happened since to change the status of the Mascot, and we hope our friends throughout this territory will continue to give us the fine support and encouragement which we have received in the past in our endeavors to maintain American working conditions in the shops and foundries of the south.

"If and when such working conditions are again placed in effect at the Mascot Stove company, we will broadcast the news to the same extent to which we have given publicity to the attitude of the management since our members were locked out."

Labor Records Of Candidates Are Broadcast

A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee Presents Analysis of Platforms

Washington, Oct. 6.—Labor's analysis of the political situation was issued this week over the signatures of the members of the A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee for distribution throughout the labor movement.

The federation's committee reports on the favorable and unfavorable actions of the two conventions and on the records of the two presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

No recommendations are made. The report is issued as information upon which trade unionists may base their decisions.

Members of the committee are: President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Vice-Presidents Thomas A. Rickert and Matthew Woll.

President Hoover signed twenty-four bills favorable to labor and vetoed two during the Sixty-first congress and signed seven bills favorable to labor in the first session of the present congress, with none recorded as vetoed. President Hoover is listed with three unfavorable judiciary appointments, with Parker leading the list.

Gov. Roosevelt is credited with fourteen favorable votes in the state legislature in 1911, all of them signed. The report shows that he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy before the 1913 session. As governor, Mr. Roosevelt is credited with signing nineteen bills favored by labor and with vetoing five opposed by labor.

The report lists the bills acted upon by both candidates. The platforms are analyzed plank by plank in parallel columns.

LETTERS CARRIERS THANK A. F. OF L. FOR SUPPORT

Meeting in annual convention at Walla Walla, the Washington State Association of the National Association of Letter Carriers, adopted by unanimous vote resolutions expressing the appreciation of the state association for the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to maintain the salaries and working standards of federal employes. The convention voted to send a copy of the resolutions to President Green, of the A. F. of L.

SAY FOWLER COMPANY IS INCONSISTENT.

Somebody, some time, said something to the effect that consistency is a jewel, or something. Anyhow, inconsistency is sometimes laughable, if not tragic, and in this connection local printers are pointing to alleged business practices of the Fowler Brothers Furniture company. Night after night, the Typos recall, a radio program sponsored by The furniture concern has blazoned the statement that Fowler Brothers will "give double coupons," whatever that means, on all purchases of Chattanooga-made house-furnishings.

"Buy Chattanooga-made goods; put Chattanooga people back to work," is the advertiser's plea.

Which is very fine and commendable, say the typos.

But . . .

An imposing catalogue containing advertisements of both local and out-of-town furniture manufacturers supplying the Fowler store, published by and for the Fowler company, they declare, is to be printed in Knoxville, several Chattanooga printers having failed to impress the furniture dealers with an appeal for Chattanooga labor.

Somebody, some time, said something to the effect that consistency is a jewel, or something.

Gains Marked In Production Bring An Optimistic Note

Steady Improvement Shown for Four Consecutive Weeks.

Manufacturing Industries, Railroads and Steel Show Movement Toward Increased Activity, According to Figures—Reconstruction Finance Corporation Furnishes Funds for Work.

By RALPH F. COUCH

Washington, Oct. 6.—Manufacturing operations now are increasing at a rate that is larger than is seasonal for the fall months, according to a statistical record just compiled by the federal reserve board. The record deals with activity in July and August and in the form of an index number.

The August index number rose to 60 points from 57 in July. Normal manufacturing activity is represented by 100 points. Thus, from July to August, the index advanced 3 points.

Gains Through September.

The board also announced numbers showing the condition of four other lines of activity. The index number for mining remained steady at 64 points, indicating that progress in this line was exactly normal, no greater and no less than is seasonal. The construction index rose from 27 to 29 points, 2 points more than is seasonal. Railroad freight car loadings remained unchanged for both months at 51 points. Retail trade, as revealed by department store sales, fell from 67 points in July to 66 points in August, meaning that although sales were larger, the gain was less than is seasonal.

The September index numbers, when computed, are expected to show additional advances in all lines except possibly construction. Informal trade reports indicate that gains made from July to August were carried over into September.

Rail Tonnage Gains.

Railroad freight tonnage is showing an increase that is substantial, according to reports compiled by the American Railway association.

The number of cars loaded by Class 1 roads advanced to 587,502 in the week ended Sept. 17, according to the newest report. This is at the rate of better than 83,000 cars daily. In the preceding week, the daily loading rate was at virtually the same high level, although the total for the entire week was only 501,824 cars because of Labor Day.

Steel Moves Upward.

The production of steel ingots is going forward at the rate of 17½ per cent of capacity, according to the Iron Age. This is the highest rate of operation achieved by the steel industry since the week of June 11, when the mills reported 18 per cent of capacity.

Improvement has been steady for the four consecutive weeks. For the week ending Sept. 3 the operating rate was 12 per cent. In the following week of Sept. 10, the rate advanced to 15 per cent, followed by a further gain of 16 per cent in the week of Sept. 16.

Several railroads, however, have announced during the last few days the reopening of their car construction and repair shops and have called men back to work. Among these are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, the Central of New Jersey and the New York, New Haven & Hartford. Most of them have received or have applied for loans from the Reconstruction Finance corporation with which to do the work.

U. S. Chamber to Push Drive For 40-Hour Week

National Organization, "Smoked Out" by Public Sentiment, Calls on Industry and Commerce to Shorten Week.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Forced to take action by public sentiment for the shorter work week, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States voted to begin an intensive campaign to put American industry and business on the 40-hour week. The campaign includes "white collar" workers.

Following the lead of organized labor, public opinion has swung strongly to the shorter day and shorter week in recent months, but the chamber of commerce has refused to see the urgent need for cutting hours. Finally the chamber directorate was compelled to recognize the handwriting on the wall and declared for the 40-hour week, as a means of spreading employment.

The chamber directors decided to call on industrial, commercial and other employers, through the local chambers of commerce and trade groups, to restrict the working hours of their employes to a maximum of 40 hours per week in an effort to reduce unemployment. But the directors did not go the whole way in their indorsement of the shorter week. They left a way open for lengthening of hours later by limiting the time the plan would be operative to "the present emergency of excessive unemployment."

While discussing other means of spreading work among more men, the board made no specific recommendations but directed immediate collection of data on the subject.

BIG ENGLISH STRIKE ENDED.

Manchester, England.—The long strike of Lancashire cotton mill workers was ended on Sept. 27 by the signing of an agreement which provides for the reinstatement of workers who struck lhat spring when some mills altered wages and hours without waiting for a general agreement in the industry. The agreement also provides for revision of wages, and rules for the settlement of trade disputes. The strike involved 160,000 workers.

Old Maid—So the waiter says to me, "How would you like your rice?"

Friend—Yes, yes, go on.

Old Maid—So I says, wistfully, "Thrown at me, big boy."

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7563

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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

President Austin Hewson, of Typographical Union No. 6, New York, has warned the Printers' league that the policies being pursued by a part of their membership may create chaos in the job printing business. These employers are attacking the priority rule which, of course, is a part of the contract between union and employers.

August output of automobiles was lowest of any month this year.

American Engineering council has concluded its program for a survey of all American economic factors. The committee says it finds already that several explanations of depression have been insufficient in themselves to cause the depression. Technological unemployment is included in the list.

House committee investigating causes of postal deficit announces it may ask for restoration of 2-cent postage to produce more revenue and create more work opportunities.

Textiles, food products, leather and shoes, bituminous coal, silver and lead showed greater than seasonal gains in August, federal reserve board says.

New terms on farm mortgages have been announced, easing up on farmers who cannot pay loans due without undue hardship. New deal amounts to a moratorium on money owed to the government.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is a central body?

A central body is a body made up of delegates from local unions in a given community or in a district of which a community is the center. Delegates must be from local unions belonging to unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and from local unions which are directly chartered by the federation. The question seems to call for mention of other city delegate bodies. Trade groups form local representative bodies in the same way. In cities large enough there are label trades councils, made up of delegates from all local unions in occupations using a union label. Similarly, there are printing trades councils, building trades councils and metal trades councils. At least two trades, carpenters and painters, often have district councils. All of these are delegate bodies whose authority goes back to local unions, but which may not transgress authority vested in national and international unions.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Raise Consuming Power

"Our object from now on should be to raise wages, not reduce them. Only thus can we build up buying power and keep business rising," says the American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there can be no real recovery as long as wages go down. But it will not be enough merely to stop the downward trend. Wages must come up and up and with higher wages, hours of labor must be sharply reduced. If wages make substantial gains and the hours of labor are reduced, the purchasing power of the masses will be greatly strengthened and the nation will be on the road to recovery.

The fact that the wages and hours problem is the paramount issue of the hour must be impressed on every candidate of every political party. Nothing else is so important at this critical time in the history of the nation and individuals, newspapers and organizations that stress it before everything else are doing their country a constructive service of the utmost value.

The Chamber and the Banks

Observe the action of the United States Chamber of Commerce in declaring for the 40-hour week. To be sure, this is better than the 44-hour week. But, there are some things to consider.

Two weeks before the chamber's action the big bankers of New York let it be known that they were for the 40-hour week. This was reported in labor newspapers over the country through International Labor News Service. The chamber followed the lead of the banks.

More than that: Purposely or otherwise, the chamber's 40-hour week blast came on the heels of the demand of railroad workers for a 30-hour week, timed to throw the weight of big business into the scales against them.

And still more: The American Federation of Labor has shown that unemployment cannot be ended unless industry inaugurates a 30-hour week.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, therefore, is not proposing a remedy for unemployment. It is echoing the bankers.

Gleaned From the News

News comes that the Lidgewood Manufacturing company, Elizabeth, N. J., has been awarded the contract to make the electric cableway for installing power machinery at Hoover dam.

The Lidgewood company, working on government contracts, was until recently working a 12-hour day. It is reported now to be working nine and one-half hours a day, in spite of unemployment and of great efforts to spread work by reducing the work-week.

John P. Frey, testifying two weeks ago before a congressional committee, revealed Lidgewood's 12-hour day operations.

* * *

John Sharpe Williams is dead in Mississippi. A famous character, he was. Twenty-eight years in the senate, ten in retirement.

Williams typified the old south and its aristocracy. He was of an earlier day. Possessed of a thirst for knowledge, he died surrounded by books.

Never hot on the trail of benefits for the workers, but always hot on the trail of what looked like justice to him, he was an outstanding marker of a type and a day. The intellectual integrity for which he stood could be repeated with great gain in many men now in public life.

* * *

Illinois coal fields remain strife-torn.

Rebellion against their own union has sent miners on the march and on the rampage, lured by false ideas.

Communists are never far from such scenes.

In the end the miners must come into unity in their own bona fide union.

America has not yet done paying the price for the work of the reds. There will be more.

Miss Mary Anderson Hits Wage Cutters

Reductions Not Justified by Drop in Living Costs, Says Head of Women's Bureau—Employers Strangle Industry by Curtailing Purchasing Power.

The favorite argument of wage-cutting employers—that pay reductions are justified by the "decrease in living costs"—was thoroughly upset by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the U. S. labor department, in a speech broadcast from radio station WCFL, the "Voice of Labor," in Chicago.

Miss Anderson quoted two sets of figures—one from an employers' organization and the other from official statistics of the U. S. government—to show that wages have been slashed far below any drop in living costs.

Wage data furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, she said, showed a 54 per cent decrease in workers' earnings "in a large number of typical factories" between June, 1930, and June, 1932. But during this same period, the cost of living dropped only 18 per cent.

Wages Off One-Third.

Figures from the National Industrial Conference Board—an employers' organization—disclosed a 30 per cent pay drop during the year ended last June, bringing the average weekly earnings down to $10.70 for women and $17.17 for men.

"Employers are strangling their own industries," Miss Anderson declared. "In the mistaken belief that they can save themselves by grasping at the straw of lowered employment standards, wages have been cut before dividends, large numbers of employes have been dropped, the hours of other workers have been lengthened, vacations with pay have been abolished, and overtime work without extra wages has been imposed.

Home Markets Lost.

"Rapid contraction of home markets has followed. This has led to still more unemployment, greater underconsumption, and widespread poverty in a country wealthy in natural and industrial resources.

"Another paradoxical situation is found in the long hours existing in a number of factories throughout the country, despite the dismissal of workers, part-time employment, and greatly shortened schedules in so many other plants.

"The women's bureau has evidence of firms working their women employes 10, 11 and 12 hours a day—even longer—with no extra pay for overtime."

One encouraging trend during the depression, Miss Anderson pointed out, is "the strong current of public opinion now rolling up" in favor of widespread adoption of the five-day week as a means of spreading employment.

Can Go Too Far.

"This is a splendid move," she said, "provided it does not carry with it too great a division of the pay envelopes of employed workers who in so many instances have had their earnings rendered very meager through wage-cutting and part-time schedules.

"Stretching thin the limited earnings of the masses will mean a multiplying of the threadbare spots in our economic fabric. What we need for the good of all is a real five-day week—one that will mean not only increased employmtnt but increased purchasing power.

"If domestic markets are to keep pace with the rapid development of productive facilities, the system of shortened working time must bt combined with payment of a health-and-decency wage to all workers."

What Next!

Acoustics, assuming a new place in construction, demanded new materials. Newest in the line is an acoustic material of inorganic matter, said to be incombustible and to "soak up" an unusually high degree of sound.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Street & Smith's To Carry Label

Big Publishing Company Agrees to Place Union Emblem on Its Publications—Intensive Campaign Brings Good Results.

New York, Oct. 6.—The following well-knoyn publications of the old-established Street & Smith company will henceforth carry the union label: Picture Play, Complete Stories, Sports Story Magazine, Detective Story Magazine, Top-Notch, Love Story Magazine, Wild West, Western Story Magazine, Best Detective Story Magazine and The Shadow.

During the past year, the printing trades unions of Greater New York have been carrying on one of the most intensive campaigns in their history. All members of the printing trades have been segregated into assembly district groups and have been concentrating their fire upon the various merchants living in their neighborhood. Regardless of business conditions, these various district committees have been making remarkable progress, for definite evidence has been submitted all over the city, showing thousands of merchants who have diverted their work to union printing establishments.

In the borough of the Bronx alone, a very active label committee has succeeded in diverting approximately $500,000 worth of work from non-union to union shops.

One of the most substantial accomplishments to date, in behalf of the union label, is in the magazine field. The officers of the printing trades unions, with the co-operation of the various local committees, have been endeavoring for some time to have magazines carry the union label. The results of this campaign are much more successful than anticipated, for the Street & Smith publications, one of the best known union publishing concerns in the country, has, with the current issues of all their publications, placed the union label on the "contents" page.

President Green Flays Pay Cuts

No Start Toward Prosperity Until Wage Slashing Stops, He Says, Declaring Labor Refuses to Accept Reductions.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—Labor will fight wage cuts to the bitter end and will refuse to accept as final any reduction imposed through force of economic might, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the twenty-fourth convention here of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

"If forced to yield to superior strength, economic or industrial, we will bide our time and when the first favorable opportunity comes we will strike back and fight with all our strength to restore the wage rates and conditions which have been taken away," Mr. Green declared.

Wage reductions and closed factories are correlated, the speaker said.

"Wage cutting has produced chaos, misery, unemployment and a decrease in the volume of goods sold," President Green pointed out. He said that the nation would start back toward prosperity when wages stop going down and added that the power to buy must be restored and this can only be done through the creation of employment and the payment of high wages.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., flayed the bankers for their exploitation of the nation and encouragement of wage cutting and showed how failure to increase wages commensurate with increased production brought on the depression.

Other speakers included President P. J. Morrin, of the Iron Workers; Frank P. Walsh, general counsel for the union, and Matthew Woll, vice-president, A. F. of L.

TAXI

Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Statement of Condition

. . . of the . . .

Hamilton National Bank

Chattanooga, Tennessee

In Response to the Comptroller's Call as of September 30, 1932

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$12,998,819.31
Overdrafts		1,047.03
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,049,214.88
Bank Building (five offices)		1,462,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		120,485.12
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		434,951.40
Other Real Estate		79,819.94
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		328,785.48
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	$ 904,644.74	
U. S. Bonds, Other Than Circulation Requirements	2,269,337.15	
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	4,484,434.73	7,658,416.62
TOTAL RESOURCES		$25,231,281.41

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,203,390.64
Reserve for Dividends	40,312.75
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	328,785.48
Deposits	19,658,792.54
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$25,231,281.41

The above figures do not include the Hamilton Securities Corporation with paid-in capital stock of $500,000.00, nor do they include any of our associate banks.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
lunteer State Life surance Company
Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
PARK — J. M. JARVIS
BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
H. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47418
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie S. Webb vs. Edward Webb
ring from allegations in complain- which is sworn to, that Edward a non-resident of the State of Ten- that the ordinary process of law be served upon him, it is ordered publication be made for four successive The Labor World, a newspaper pub- Hamilton county, notifying said ar at the next November court, to be held at the court- Chattanooga on the first Monday in next, the same being a rule day court, and make defense to said bill will be taken for confessed, and for hearing ex parte as to him. day of September, 1932. TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Atty. 10-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by and wife, Bertha Shopbell, 28, 1925, of record in book 19, Page 681 et seq., of the Office of Hamilton County, Ten- reference to which is made for a of its provisions, and for the or satisfying the indebtedness there- (default having been made in ment of said indebtedness) the un- as trustee under said deed of trust, the request of the holder of the note said indebtedness, offer for sale to the highest and best bid- cash and in bar of all equities of re- homestead, dower and all other exemptions of every kind at the door of the Court House of Hamilton Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1932,
the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 following described land situate in (3rd) Civil District, County of and state of Tennessee, to-wit: the South seventy (70) feet of Lot Seventeen (17) Rankin's Property at as per plat of record in Plat Book H, in the Register's Office of Ham- County, Tennessee. Said part of lot seventy (70) feet on the West line of Terrace and extends back West- a distance of one hundred (100) feet, to restrictions forbidding the sale property to persons of color, also reg- the cost of buildings to be erected on property, as set out in the deed of L. B. and others to West Shopbell and registered in Book D, Volume 16, page the Register's Office of Hamilton Tennessee.
sold be made subject to any unpaid
believed to be good, but will sell and Trustee only.
9th day of September, 1932.
ERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 16956
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Auto Co. vs. S. V. Moore
J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
cause it appeared by affidavit that dant is justly indebted to the plain- is a nonresident of the state of Ten- so that the ordinary process of law be served upon him, and an original having been levied on one Chevro- car, motor number 320639, serial 4AC16708, it is therefore ordered that be made in The Labor World, a published in the city of Chatta- Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, ing the said defendant to appear be- at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Chattanooga, Tennessee, on October 10, 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to or it will be taken for confessed and ded with ex parte.
September 15, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47443
Ann Wood vs. George W. Wood
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
ring from allegations in complain- which is sworn to, that George W. a non-resident of the state of Ten- that the ordinary process of law served upon him, it is ordered that be made for four successive Labor World, a newspaper published Co., notifying said non-resi- appear at the next November rules court, to be held at the Courthouse nooga on the first Monday in No- next, the same being a rule day of and make defense to said bill or will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him. th day of September, 1932. TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Williams, Atty. 10-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE
and by virtue of a deed of trust 2, 1929, executed by Thomas F. and wife, Mary G. Sanford, which ert is now found of record in the Office of Hamilton County, Ten- in Book "E", Vol. 24, page 416, of which reference is here made for its and provisions, which deed of trust ated conveying the property therein to me, James T. Burns, Trustee, for se of securing that certain indebt- evidenced by notes therein described: ult having been made in the pay- the principal of one of the notes de- said deed of trust, and default en made in the payment of the in- all said notes and taxes levied said property, the legal owner and said notes has elected to declare declared all of said notes due and at once and has requested me as to sell said real estate under said ers;
I, James T. Burns, Trustee, will, ral hours, on
URDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932,
ale and sell at the courthouse door nooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ostery, to the highest and best bid- cash and in bar of the equities of homestead and dower, as pro- said deed of trust, the following de- real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton Tennessee, to-wit:
east half of the north half of Lot ty-four (44), Chestnut Street, Origi- of the Town of Chattanooga, in County, Tennessee; said lot front- feet on the west side of Broad and running back westwardly, of width, a distance of one hundred dred (118) feet, more or less, half- Chestnut Street; and also the south d one-half (7½) feet and the east feet of the west half of the north Lot No. Forty-four (44), Chestnut Original Plan of Chattanooga; east half of north half of said Lot two (44) being the same premises to said Thomas F. Sanford by W. and wife by deed dated April 14, and recorded in Book H, Vol. 10, , and said south seven and one- and said east eight feet being the remises conveyed to him by G. W. and wife by deed dated April 17, recorded in Book C, Volume 16,
that portion of the west one-half orth half of said Lot No. Forty- (44), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of of Chattanooga, Hamilton Coun- nessee, described as follows: Said lot fronts thirty and one-tenth the east side of Chestnut Street, west corner being on the east side nut Street, twelve and four-tenths th of the northwest corner of said (4); running thence at right angles estnut Street eastwardly one hun- nine and nine-tenths feet, more thence southwardly and parallel estnut Street thirty and one-tenth more westwardly and parallel with line of said part of lot one hun- nine and nine-tenths feet to the of Chestnut Street; thence with side of Chestnut Street north- thirty and one-tenth feet to the beginning; and being the same conveyed to said Thomas Sanford Franklin, Jr., and wife, by deed 11, 1927, and recorded in Book , page 681, in the Register's of- Hamilton County, Tennessee.
said property is believed to be sale and transfer will be made as
ber 4, 1932.
JAMES T. BURNS, Trustee.
M & WILKERSON, Attorneys.
son National Bank Bldg., Tennessee. 10-21

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The First.

Many others my lips have kissed,
Many have found me fair—
But you of all I most esteem . . .
You haven't mussed my hair.

* * *

First Floorwalker—Poor old Perkins has completely lost his hearing.

I'm afraid he'll lose his job.

Second Floorwalker — Nonsense! He's to be transferred to the complaint department.

* * *

Hot Blasts.

Nobody can earn if nobody can spend. . . Some minds are so open that they appear unable to hold anything. . . Nobody loves a flat man. . . A man is sometimes known by the ignorance he is willing to admit. . . And remember that good luck is a lazy man's estimate of a worker's success. . . Anyway, it is costing our creditors a cent more for each bill they send us. . . A wave of emotion has swept more than one man into the sea of matrimony. . . When a woman cleans her husband's pipe—well, she surely loves him.

* * *

And after all, isn't the modern girl with her paint, lipstick and rouge just as real as grandmother was with the false hair and bustles?

* * *

He—Oh, you musn't blame me for my ancestors.

She—I don't. I blame them for you.

* * *

Most men need a job for two reasons. The first to enable them to make a living. Second, to have some decent way to spend their time. A job or a business is a way of living as well as a means of earning a living.

* * *

Willie—I'm ready to eat now, ma.

Mother—Have you washed your face?

Willie—No.

Mother—No what?

Willie—No soap.

* * *

It is our guess that it will require a lot of political ballyhoo this year in order to take the farmer's mind off 25-cent wheat and 9-cent oats.

* * *

Caller—And what are the twins to be named, Johnny?

Johnny—Helen and Maria.

Caller—Why, no Johnny, it can't be that.

* * *

Johnny—Well, that's what daddy said when the nurse brought them in.

* * *

"Who invented high heels?" asked a magazine writer. One theory is that it was the idea of a short, pretty girl who was continually being kissed on the forehead.

* * *

First Stenographer—What is the gentlest way of breaking the news to the boss that the cashier has absconded?

Second Stenographer—Let the bookkeeper tell him—he stutters.

* * *

The advertisement read thus: "Before you put the baby on the floor, clean it thoroughly with our Thingumabob Vacuum Cleaner."

* * *

Grace—I didn't accept Bob the first time he proposed.

Graceless—No, dearie, you weren't there.

* * *

Gusts of Wind.

The evangelist is the only business man who can bawl his customers out and get away with it. . . The pessimist has the advantage of being mentally prepared for the worst. . . The woods are full of promising candidates. In fact, there are no other kind. . . Nobody questions the value of education. What causes the row is the definition of it. . . You can't expect to keep your friends if you give them away. . . The man who does the most talking usually has the least to say. . . Many who think they are a wit are only half right. . . The girl who gets into trouble up to her knees these days don't soil anything but her stockings. . . Politics makes strange drinking companions. . . If you think idle talk gets anywhere, you'd be surprised. . . A husband is a yes man who won't take no for an answer. . . One conquers a bad habit more easily today than tomorrow. . . And those that live by the sword shall perish by the taxes.

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women:

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by O. Z. Wise and wife, Fannie Wise, dated June 24, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 24, page 279, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the city of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot Number Three Hundred Sixty-one (361), and the East five (5) feet of Lot Number Three Hundred Sixty-two (362), Clifton Hills Addition Number Two (2), as shown by plat thereof of record in Plat Book 6, page 16 and Amended Plat in Plat Book 8, Page 36 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot and part of Lot make one lot fronting fifty-five (55) feet on the Northwest line of Clifton Street and extends back Northwestwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred eighty (180) feet to an alley.
Subject to conditions and restrictions set out in deed registered in Book "B", Volume 12, page 559 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 7th day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
1028 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by P. R. Kelsey and wife, Lula Kelsey, on September 19, 1931, recorded in Book O, Vol. 26, page 96 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which recorded copy reference is hereby made for its provisions and conditions, and default having been made in the payment of eleven of the notes evidencing the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, the whole number of notes being 106, one hundred and five of them in the principal sum of $12.50 each and the last note of the series $22.50, aggregating $1325.00 and in the performance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days, and the owner and holder of said indebtedness demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on
SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1932,
within lawful hours, in front of the West door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, the following described Real Estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
In the THIRTEENTH WARD of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee; in the Second Civil District of said state and county, to-wit: Lot number three (3), in block number two (2) of E. B. Anderson's Subdivision of Lot No. 2, DeSabla Home Place, conveyed by J. A. Long, Trustee, to W. H. Brown, December 4th, 1926, and by W. H. Brown and wife, Ella Brown, to I. B. Koons, January 4, 1927, as recorded in Book G, Vol. 21, page 619 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered except taxes for 1930-31, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.
This the 6th day of October, 1932.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.
10-28

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore — T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids will be received by Judge Will Cummings, Chairman of Hamilton County Building and Grounds Commission, for the sale of the Brown's Chapel School building and grounds at the County Judge's Office, until 10 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 15, 1932. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

WILL CUMMINGS, Chairman.

RAIL WAGE ISSUE SHIFTS BASE AS POSTPONEMENT ANNOUNCED

Hoover Plea to Roads Brings Cessation to Move, While Rise in Traffic Is Reported Immediately After—Board of Five Called to Formulate Legislative Measures in Behalf of Rails.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Hoover announced an appeal to rail executives not to press the wage issue, but to allow time for expected recovery in railroad operations, and the acquiescence of the roads in this program.

This dramatic move pushed apart the structure built up by the roads in the preparation of public sentiment for a wage-cutting movement.

By the same token, it may have operated to take the steam out of wage-reduction moves in other lines.

Immediately on the heels of the announcement traffic gains were reported by the roads for August, with a decline in losses of net operating revenue.

Another move, with a problematical outcome, was the naming of a board of five to study the railroad situation and to make public recommendations. On this board are Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith, Bernard Baruch, Alexander P. Legge and Clarke Howell, Sr. It is expected this board will recommend a legislative program.

Raising Wages Only Way to Bring Real Recovery, Labor Points Out

Slow Business Gain Is Indicated and Confidence Is Spreading But Convalescence Cannot Develop Into Cure Until Buying Power Is Increased by Higher Pay for Workers, A. F. of L. Shows—Warning Sounded People Will Not Starve in Silence.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Increased buying power is needed to bring definite business recovery and wages must be raised, not lowered, the American Federation of Labor points out in its monthly survey of business.

Though signs of "real business improvement are coming in slowly," and the increase in unemployment was checked in August, the survey warns that 11,400,000 are still out of work and emphasizes that the chief obstacle to recovery in buying is the loss in workers' income.

"The gains taken together are too modest to arouse enthusiasm, but they do hint that since the end of the financial panic we may have entered a period of convalescence. Confidence is spreading, but we cannot expect convalescence to develop into cure until consumer buying picks up," the survey says.

Standards Torn Down.

The survey shows that increasing wage cuts have recently speeded the decline in workers' income. "Old-school economists spread the theory that wages should be 'deflated' in depression along with prices," the survey adds. "This gave an excuse for widespread wage slashing; costs had to be cut and employers made no efforts to find other ways. Standards have been ruthlessly torn down."

"The time has come to reverse this trend," it is declared. "Our object from now on should be to raise wages, not reduce them. Only thus can we build up buying power and keep business rising.

"Even now at the bottom of depression many companies could increase the wages paid to workers. In the last eight months 190 companies have paid extra dividends and twenty-seven have increased dividends. If a company can increase dividends it is in a position to increase the income of its wage-earners.

Hours Must Be Cut.

"Hours must be shortened as well, but if shortened hours mean just another income cut, this move will not be fully constructive. Every effort should be made to give workers an hourly wage increase to compensate at least in part for their income loss."

Discussing the revolt of the farmers against low prices, manifested in the farmers' "strikes" and other mass movements in the west, the survey says that raising the consumer buying power would help relieve farm distress by immediately creating a market for wheat, cotton, vegetables, meat and leather.

Popular Uprisings Increase.

Warning is sounded that the people will not starve in silence. "Popular uprisings are beginning to express the distress of our people," the survey points out. "Through the farmers' holiday movement middle western farmers are organizing to check the price shrinkage which has eaten away their incomes and forced them to sell below cost; their method is to keep goods off the market until prices rise. Strikes of the unemployed show that industrial workers are not willing to accept starvation without a protest. In some cities the unemployed are organizing. These two great producing groups, who have borne the brunt of depression, are not willing to suffer in spiritless submission. The last month's slight improvement in business cannot adjust their fundamental problems. As winter approaches we may expect uprisings to increase."

Trade Pacts Urged.

The survey says that one fundamental problem left untouched by the government reconstruction program, the progress of which is reviewed, is how to start world trade moving again. Showing that the United States depends on many raw materials essential in the manufacture of hundreds of our products, the survey says that necessary imports must flow regularly to our industries and advocates trade agreements with foreign nations to assure a constant supply of needed products.

Report Shows Pay Cut Ratio

Year Ending in May Saw Rates Go Down in 337 Cases, Department of Labor Survey Discloses.

Washington, Oct. 6.—In the year ending with May there were 337 pay cuts, 14 increases and 33 cases of no change, out of 664 cases in which comparisons were made, the United States department of labor reports, following a survey of union wage rates. The report is based on findings in twenty main occupations in forty industrial cities.

FAILURES FEWER.

Commercial failures are occurring less frequently throughout the United States, according to reports compiled by R. G. Dun & Co.

A reduction in the number of insolvents has been reported each week for five weeks.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

LARD	Pure or Compound, Best Grades, in Bulk or Cartons, Pound	7c
WRITING PADS	"PUBLIC SCHOOL," 50 Leaf Size, 2 for 7c; 100 Leaf, 2 for	13c
CHILE	"Van Camp's" Reg. 10c Size, 2 Cans 15c; Large 2½ Size for	18c
APPLE SAUCE	"MUSSLEMAN'S," Extra Nice. Size 2 cans, 19 ozs., 2 Cans	15c
OAT MEAL	'Bonnie Oats,' Lge. 20-oz. Pkg. (Made by Quaker Co.)—Pkg.	5c
SORGUM SYRUP	"SAND MOUNTAIN," Clear as Honey. None Better. 5-Lb. Pail	28c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

The First National Bank
of Chattanooga

Condensed Report to the Comptroller as of Sept. 30, 1932

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$15,151,187.82
Overdrafts	2,128.40
U. S. Bonds	2,643,726.57
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,223,848.02
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	1,507,296.28
Other Real Estate, Including Old Banking House	773,412.00
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	34,270.00
Other Assets	63,205.08
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	3,612,924.87
	$25,131,999.04

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits,	508,511.87
Reserve for Interest, Taxes and Other Purposes	133,600.99
Quarterly Dividend Payable Oct. 1, 1932	31,250.00
Circulation	2,471,620.00
Letters of Credit	34,270.00
Due Federal Reserve Bank	776,624.96
Bills Payable	2,355,375.00
Deposits	14,820,746.22
	$25,131,999.04

Commander—Now, suppose you are on your post one dark night. Suddenly a person appears from behind and wraps two strong arms around you so that you can't use your rifle. What will you call then?

Cadet—Let go, Honey.

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

DO YOU REMEMBER
what a laborious task your problem of housecleaning used to be?

Now electricity cleans your rugs and does other tiresome jobs . . . at lower-than-ever prices.

Who wants to beat rugs and go through the other back-breaking drudgeries of housekeeping when electricity performs such tasks so easily, quickly and economically? Electrical appliances save wear and tear on rugs and furniture—and on the housewife as well.

With its many conveniences you use more electricity now than a few years ago. It's economy, too, for electric service constitutes one of the lowest items in the average family budget.

Today, with living costs still about 40% *above* pre-war levels, the average retail price of electricity to the thousands of homes served by The Tennessee Electric Power Company is approximately 40% *below* pre-war prices.

In other words, if the pre-war (1913) price of household electricity was restored, it would be nearly 66% greater than today's average price.

The Retail Price of Household Electric Service is Now Lower Than Ever Before

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE TO MORE THAN 300 COMMUNITIES

Announcing ....

The Coulter Mutual Burial Association

The Coulter Mutual Burial Association was organized by the R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company for the purpose of more closely uniting a body of people in order that its members may obtain a good, Christian burial at the lowest possible cost.

This organization, operated solely on an assessment basis, with no salaries and no accruing profits to the operators, will prove most beneficial, especially under the present economic conditions.

We, The Coulter Undertaking Company, appreciating the vast patronage extended us in the past years in which we have been engaged in our particular profession, have adopted this mutual plan of funeral payment with the earnest desire to render a greater service to the people of Chattanooga and vicinity in their time of bereavement, no matter what their financial status may be.

INVESTIGATE TODAY!

Phone or write us and we will send a representative to fully explain how every family in this community can greatly benefit themselves by becoming a member of this organization.

THE COULTER MUTUAL BURIAL ASSOCIATION

A Subsidiary of

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Co.

Executive Offices, 801 Vine St. Phone 6-6114

Chattanooga, Tennessee

These ORCHESTRAS Are

"UNFAIR"

BORDEN JONES
FRANK WORTHY
CHILE CHILDS

CHATTANOOGA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
LOCAL No. 80, A. F. of M.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

DOAK BACKS 5-DAY WEEK AND ASSAILS WAGE REDUCTIONS

Labor Secretary Tells Bankers' Convention No System Can Survive Unless It Maintains Appropriate Standards.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Backing the five-day week and opposing wage-cutting, Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak this week addressed the Morris Plan Bankers' association convention with an address predicated upon the proposition that an economic system justifies itself by its results in terms of living conditions.

"No economic system can survive," Secretary Doak declared, "which will not support a standard of living commensurate with the social enlightenment of its day. Rather, it is our job to weed out of our system those collossal wastes involved in mere money-making without return of goods or services. We must eliminate the usurer whether he be found in high or low places. We must bail the water out of soaked and sinking capital structures. We must call waste by its right name wherever it is found—and cast it overboard.

"By such vigorous action alone can we fully restore and stabilize employment. And I hold the minimum interpretation of the American principle of egual opportunity is the right to a job. If that involves the five-day week, I say let us face the question courageously. We must readjust ourselves to current realities. When we fail to do so, economic and social facts have an inconvenient way of rising up and smiting us. Incidentally, the department of labor operates upon a five-day week.

"As bankers, I know that you are all cognizant of the degree to which the federal government has found it necessary this year to enter the field of private banking. Through the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and its allied agencies, and the Home Loan bank system, billions of credit are being pumped into the financial organism of the country. This transfusion of credit necessarily must proceed through the main financial arteries. It has taken time for its effects to reach the capillaries.

Chides "Impatient Souls."

"There are those impatient souls who contend that we should have reversed the process and given skin injections, but by so doing we should have never reached the vital points in the financial structure. We should not have realized the stimulating effects which are already apparent.

"We should realize that the speed of our recovery will depend upon the extent to which we have effected fundamental business correctives. Among these none is more important than a statesmanlike control of our national credit—a control which will prevent an early repetition of that inflationary prosperity which we have now all learned to call by its right name.

Other Nations Harder Hit.

"It appears to me that we should have convinced ourselves that low bad debt losses may indicate business health, or they may mean unjustifiably high collection costs. We ought to have learned that credit delinquency, measured by yardsticks designed to conceal business facts, does not have anything to commend it.

"The use of credit instead of salesmanship or advertising, the high-pressure extension of credit, the imposition of credit costs on cash customers in merchandising, and similar unsound practices of the boom period ought now to have been relegated permanently to the business scrap heap, Secretary Doak asserted.

"I do maintain, however, that with all our difficulties we have retreated less under the crushing weight of this depression than any other people upon the globe. I do say that we have surrendered less of principle, we have resisted more the pressure against our material and spiritual standards than any nation on earth."

"LAST WORD" IN TIME STUDY IS ELECTRICAL

New York City, Oct. 6.—Engineer Taylor and his stop-watch time study are out of the picture. Taylorites have come to a more modern point of view.

But the hunt for speed-up methods goes on forever and now comes an electrical jigger into the industrial arena to keep such tabs on a man and his work as were never kept before.

The new device is called the Chronolog, to be manufactured by the National Acme company, Cleveland. It will permit such a check-up on production as Taylor never dreamed of.

The Chronolog can be installed on a giant press that stamps out half an automobile body, or to fancy little machines that wrap up pills that may or may not do what the labels say they will. The Chronolog finds the idle time and chalks it down. No getting away from the electrical record it makes.

Test installations are said to have resulted in 20 to 83 per cent increase in production, thus piling more goods per man hour onto a market in which goods have no place to go because buyers have no money.

When the worker starts his machine the record is written on a tape. That tape keeps the record all day. The worker can see it as he works and the foreman can see it whenever he comes around. The boss can see it before golf and after golf, too, if he comes back.

Cumulative time is recorded, idle time is recorded and production is recorded. If there is a shutdown a red light flashes the news to the foreman. The worker dials the reason and the Chronolog chalks up time out for whatever may be the reason. At this point the device provides the worker his alibi for not working. The machine keeps on marking up idle time and the reason until the machine is in operation.

But while machines are running the Chronolog catches every lost motion and every idle moment. Its net result is to speed up the worker, pile more goods per hour onto the market and, in piece-work shops, to result in lower rates, as per the custom, for a worker "mustn't get rich on the job."

Patronize a Union Man!

RED BANK DRY CLEANING C

William Keeks, Prop.
Member Typos, No. 88

Service and Quality Work Guaran

PHONE 6-4656

I Will Come and Get It!

Here you are, men!

Genuine Fur Felt

Hats

$1

Expensive fur felt, mind you, not the wool felt used in cheap hats.

These hats are made with leather sweatbands, good quality linings, and will keep their original shapes after many cleanings!

Gray
Tan
Brown

A dollar buys a snappy fall hat at Grant's,

WHY PAY MORE!

GRANT'S

Merchandise From 1¢ to $10.00

715 MARKET STREET

A. F. of L. Says Voting by Every Trade Unionist Is Vital This Year

Non-Partisan Campaign Committee Declares Conditions of Last Three Years Make It Imperative That Friends of Labor Be Given United Support at Polls—Labor Planks of Both Big Parties and Records of Candidates Given.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Organized labor and its friends should take a deep and real interest in the coming election for president, vice-president and members of congress, the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign committee declares in placing before labor and the nation the labor planks of the republican and democratic parties and the records of the candidates for president and vice-president on labor issues.

"The conditions for the past three years make it imperative that all members of organized labor and those who sympathize with them shall go to the polls election day and vote for friends of labor and the people," the committee says.

The report of the committee is submitted in a 24-page pamphlet which gives the planks of the two platforms pertaining to labor and the records of the candidates for president and vice-president. The records of the candidates for the United States senate and house will be sent to the labor organizations in their respective states and districts, the committee announces.

In ending the report, the committee urges that every trade unionist and every trade union should take a real interest in the election. "Those who do not vote are neglecting to discharge their duties as American citizens," the committee says. "It must be remembered that the American labor movement is not partisan to political party. It is partisan to principles—the principles of righteousness, freedom and justice."

The report recalls the political policy of labor: "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for president, for congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative, or judicial."

Watchwords of labor should be, the committee says:

We will not vote for a candidate for congress who is in favor of the sales tax.

We will not vote for a candidate for congress who will vote to reduce the wages of underpaid government employes.

We will not vote for a candidate for a state legislature who is not in favor of protecting the nation's children from industrial exploitation.

We will not vote for a candidate who is opposed to remedial legislation urged by labor.

We will only vote for those candidates who are known to be the friends of the people and who place the interests of all above the selfish demands of the few.

The report is signed by Labor's National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, as follows: William Green, chairman; Frank Morrison, secretary; Thomas A. Rickert, Matthew Woll and Martin F. Ryan.

JOBLESS STORM RELIEF OFFICE.

Philadelphia.—Hundreds of men and women, many of them carrying children, crowded the rooms and jammed the sidewalks around the application headquarters of the Philadelphia county emergency relief committee when the headquarters were opened to take applications under the new state fund for the relief of the jobless.

MAINTAIN WAGES BY STRIKE.

Melbourne, Australia.—The workers in the ready-made section of the clothing industry here won their strike against wage cuts. The employers undertook to impose a wage reduction of three shillings a week for males and one and a half shillings for females. It was claimed the cut was justified because of the reduction in the cost of living. The employers returned to work at the pre-strike wages.

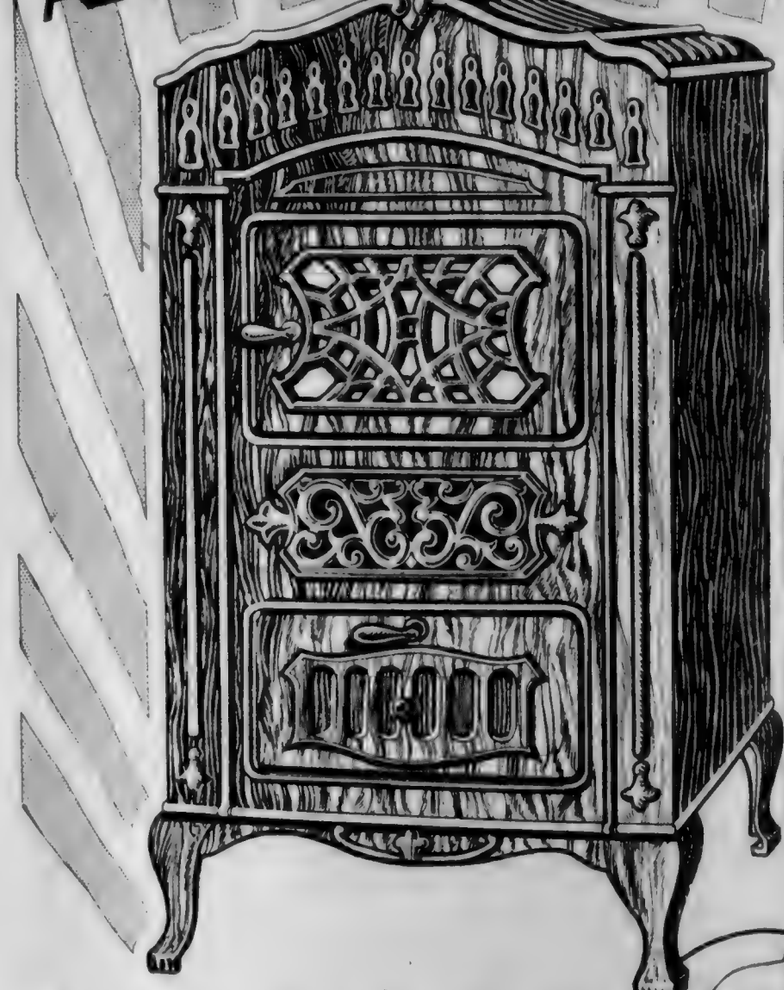
Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Heat at low cost with A CIRCULATOR!



This Complete Home Heating Unit for Only

$29.50

ZERO weather will have no meaning to you if your home is prepared with one of our efficient circulator heaters! Here's one in rich walnut finish at a record low price for a heater of this size! Beautiful to look at—economical of fuel—and radiating warmth to every nook and corner of the house! Order yours tomorrow, and be ready for the first cold blasts of winter!

Convenient Credit Terms!

Points of Superiority—

Casing top and front made of heavy cast iron.
Lustrous natural walnut porcelain finish.
Full capacity fire pot.
Extra heavy fire pot and combustion dome.
Large ash pit and heavy duplex grate, easily operated.

We Sell as We Advertise

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY

609 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

Buy Here With Confidence

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 14, 1932 — Number 25

ABOR PLEA FOR SAFE BUILDINGS MAY BE HEEDED

eek Half-Million Expenditure on Schools.

AYOR SAYS CITY LACKS AUTHORITY

eclares Legislative Act Necessary to Float Loan. Bankers Oppose Move.

Proposal that the city government borrow $500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation for the purpose of reconditioning city school buildings in deplorable state of repair, originated at Monday night's meeting of Central Body, has been a subject for discussion among many and varied groups during the past few days. For the most part, the proposal has met with hearty approval, although certain local bankers and business men have expressed opposition to the plan.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night recalled a survey of local schools made last year, when it was found that practically every building was in bad condition, and many of them were declared dangerous to the lives and health of children, even at that time. It was recalled that representation had been made to the city commission, and an appeal for at least $50,000 was made for the purpose of repairing the dilapidated buildings. When the "taxation committee" of the chamber of commerce, that ultra-conservative body, approved the expenditure of $40,000 to place the buildings in at least a safe condition. A fraction of that amount was finally appropriated, and delegates declared that some of the buildings are still in dangerous, insanitary shape.

Executive board was charged with the duty of appealing to city officials to apply for the loan from the Reconstruction finance corporation, which has money to loan to various branches of the national, state and local governments at 3 per cent. interest.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of the labor council, appeared before the commission at its regular weekly meeting Tuesday and urged prompt action on the request. In calling attention to conditions found by a labor committee appointed to inspect the buildings, Mr. Cuthbert told the council that "many cases of rotten floors and rickety stairs were found."

"In one instance a furnace is located directly under a stairway in a school," he said. "A better death trap could not have been constructed if it had been deliberately planned.

"It may be unscientific to borrow this money," Mr. Cuthbert told the commission, "but we are tired of being readjusted. We demand that these schools be fixed."

Commissioner Huffaker expressed himself as favorable to the proposal, and said he was investigating the possibility of securing the money. He declared that if the funds could be secured probably half the interest could be paid out of savings in the repair funds.

Mayor Bass declared he would favor securing the funds if possible, but cited a decision of City Attorney Anderson, given in July, holding that under the charter the city has no authority to seek the loan. The mayor declared he would favor a special legislative act giving the city government such authority.

The matter is being investigated, and the labor council's executive board is watching developments with the purpose of insisting that the money be borrowed and the school buildings repaired if possible.

R. F. C. Financing Is Moving Toward Building Revival

First Loans Expected for Vast New York Projects — Other States Acting to Create Necessary Regulatory Bodies.

New York City, Oct. 14.—States and cities are moving to expedite low cost housing and slum clearance with the aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to the American Engineering council. A national movement to encourage state action is gaining ground, and the disbursement by the corporation of hundreds of millions of dollars to promote self-liquidating enterprises of this character seems assured, says a statement by the council, which is co-operating to accelerate the granting of loans involving the field of engineering.

New York, by establishing a state housing board, is the first to comply with the provisions of the emergency relief and construction act under which the corporation can make loans to "corporations formed wholly for the purpose of providing houses for families of low incomes, or for reconstruction of slum areas, which are regulated by state or municipal law as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, and areas and methods of operation."

The non-existence of an appropriate local regulatory authority, save in New York state, is the chief barrier to the financing with federal assistance of a huge housing program employing large numbers of men and a vast amount of materials, the engineers declare. Concerted effort by engineers, architects, the building industry, and civic groups is gradually surmounting this difficulty, and the release of funds, soon to begin, is expected to acquire a momentum which will powerfully influence business revival.

(Continued on Last Page)

LOCAL DAILIES GIVE SPACE TO "SUCKER ADS"

Ridiculous Claims Made for "Printing School."

CORRESPONDENT CHIDES PUBLISHERS

Points Out Inconsistencies in Promises Made to Victims of "Union-Busters."

(By Ed Crump)

Below is the text of an advertisement which appeared in local newspapers recently:

I you will learn you can earn! By learning to do one thing well your earnings and future are limited only by your efforts. Unlimited opportunities are open for qualified young men and young women in the printing industry. Why not learn so you can take advantage of these golden opportunities? We offer a modern way to teach and prepare you for such places. Instructions given on linotype, monotype, hand composition, presswork and proofreading in America's outstanding printing trade school. Tuition charges and living expenses materially reduced. Write for catalog and information. Southern School of Printing, 1514-16 South Street, Nashville, Tenn.

The Southern Newspaper Publishers' association is the sponsor of the school named in the above reproduced advertisement, and other such schools in the south.

Let's take the above advertisement and compare the statements in it with conditions existing in the printing industry now.

First, we'll take the statement "If you will learn you can earn." Right here in Chattanooga we have men who have been working in the newspaper printing business for twenty-five years and more, who undoubtedly must have learned to "do one thing well" in that length of time, and who are entirely unemployed now. Were it not for the fact that their union is "buying" work for them in its plan of paying men who have regular jobs an amount considerably less than that which they earn in order to induce them to lay off a day or two a week, in addition to the time they ordinarily take off, and let the unemployed men work, these unemployed men would be forced to call upon the charities of the city for the sustenance of life. But their union is taking care of them and they do not have to call upon the city charities.

Then we have the statement "Unlimited opportunities are offered..." The remarks above might very well apply to that, but we'll go a little further and tell what the percentage of unemployed is in the ranks of the International Typographical union (and everybody knows that the I. T. U. membership outnumbers the non-union faction more than four to one). During the past year, the average full-time earnings of the I. T. U. members, based upon the number of members working full time, was $50.67; while the average actual earnings, based upon the entire membership, was $39.73, or 21.6% less than full time, which shows that the membership of the I. T. U. is 21.6% unemployed. Does that look like there are "unlimited opportunities" and "golden opportunities" in the industry?

Next they say "We offer a modern way to teach and prepare you . . . " That leads you to believe they have modern equipment in their school. I have heard linotype operators who "learned" at the Macon, Ga., school (and the same applies to all these "printing schools") say the machines they learned on were so old and dilapidated that it was a wonder they held together long enough for them to work on for a few hours at a time. These printing school "graduates" will tell you they had to "barnstorm" around for two or three years on small weekly newspapers before they became proficient enough on the linotype to work on daily newspapers. And yet these schools frequently say in their advertisement "We'll make you a competent printer in from three to six months." The I. T. U. apprenticeship is five years. If the men who have been working at the trade for upwards of fifty years and more think that the least possible time in which you can learn the printing trade is five years, how can a school teach it to you in from three to six months?

Any competent printer will tell you that he is constantly learning something new. They will tell you that it is impossible for any one person to know everything there is to know about printing.

There are unlimited opportunities to "learn" in the printing industry, but known facts show that the opportunities to "earn" are indeed very limited. During the past year and ten months Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 has spent more than $4,000 in taking care of its unemployed members. A large percentage of the members of No. 89 do not have regular jobs, and are dependent upon the union to keep them from calling on the city charities.

These "printing schools" do not have modern equipment. The linotypes, intertypes and monotypes they have are old wornout machines which were donated to them by the members of the S. N. P. A., or which they bought for a small sum. The type they use in teaching the handmen is type no modern newspaper would use, for it is out-of-date and worn out. It is doubtful if the instructors in these "schools" are competent enough to work on any daily newspaper. And yet, they frequently advertise they can "turn out competent printers in three to six months."

An apprentice who learns the trade in a union-manned composing room works beside journeymen who have worked at the trade every day for years. These apprentices learn under actual working conditions, and not under theories propounded by "school instructors." These apprentices, instead of paying to learn, get paid while they are learning. They get increases in their wages as they learn. When they complete their apprenticeship they have earned more during their five years than the average school "student" will earn in five years from the time he starts "learning" after deducting what he pays the school to "teach him." Fair wages in the printing industry are usually found in the union composing rooms, and the reason the union printers receive such wages is because they can be depended on to continually produce, and their employers know it.

But a lot of employers resent having to pay the union men a decent living wage, hence the reason for the S. N. P. A. sponsoring printing trade schools. Some of the members, however, are not entirely in sympathy with the fight the S. N. P. A. is continually waging against the International Typographical union, but the majority rules in anything, so they have to accede to the wishes of the many in this matter in order to remain members and receive actual benefits which the association gives its members.

The association has assessed its members to create a fund of one million dollars to use in fighting the I. T. U. One of the most notorious "rats" in the United States is in charge of its "open shop" department, one Flagg by name.

Willingness particularly to local newspapers, which have maintained continuous contractural relations with Chattanooga Typographical union for decades, to give space to such misleading and manifestly ridiculous advertisements is beyond the understanding of local printers.

NEWS CUTS WEEK TO 5 DAYS AT SAME PAY

New York City, Oct. 13.—All non-union employes of the New York Daily News went on a 5-day week October 10. Most of the union employes have been working five days.

The newspaper announced that it had made no pay cuts and no cuts accompany inauguration of the shorter week.

Roy C. Hollis, general manager, says it will be necessary to add from 5 to 10 per cent more employes. "We undertake this experiment because we think it is in line with the evolution of American industry," he said. "We think American industry is coming sooner or later to shorter working hours and working weeks."

It is believed the News is the first metropolitan daily newspaper to adopt the 5-day week for unorganized editorial and business office and circulation employes.

SEES LEWIS POPE HEIR TO HORTON-LEA MACHINE

O'Guin Deplores "Vindictiveness" of Bolter.

McCALL'S CANDIDACY CHILD OF WILL TAYLOR

Local Newspaperman Offers Review of Gubernatorial Candidates' Background.

(By W. W. O'Guin)

Will Tennesseans again fall for false propoganda and send to the governor's chair a machine politician?

I remember when Henry Horton made his first race for governor he told the people that an eight months' school term and good roads were absolutely dependent upon his election. They fell for it and elected him. He came out in two years with the same plea and they fell for it again. Now, where are their eight months' schools and where has been the road situation for two years?

Now comes Lewis S. Pope, on the one hand, and John E. McCall on the other, both appealing to the voters to elect them and rid the state of machine politics. What is the situation?

Pope has fallen heir to the most ruthless and expensive political machine that ever disgraced a commonwealth. No amount of denying, even with "cuss words," changes the fact that Mr. Pope is the choice of the Lea-Horton machine and he knows it. He knows it so well that he is studiously careful never to say one word against that powerful machine. Not one word of criticism falls from his lips of the Horton administration.

He throws dust in the eyes of his audience by howling about Crump and negroes, and Hilary Howse, of Nashville, while with this dust he hopes to blind them against the octopus which bankrupted Tennessee, closed scores of banks and brought shame and disgrace upon us, and which is now supporting Mr. Pope.

What about John E. McCall, the republican nominee?

McCall is actively supported, and really was nominated, through the influence of that most powerful republican machine headed by J. Will Taylor. McCall tells his hearers that Pope and McAlister both are "machine-supported" candidates while he represents the people only.

I am not saying that machine politics is damnable. Political machines may become damnable, while on the other hand they may be helpful. But these two candidates, Pope and McCall, are hoping to create in the minds of the voters the impression that a political machine is a hideous monster with horns and hoofs just waiting to devour the substance of the people. The only machine in Tennessee that is not serving its constituency properly is the Lea-Horton combine which is now backing Mr. Pope.

Crump has a machine, of course. But that machine functions in the interest of Shelby county, and always has, and that is why it is so powerful down there, that it has existed in undisputed control for more than a quarter of a century.

Hill McAlister does have the support of Crump and Hilary Howse, because they regard him as the best man for governor and not because they hope to control him for both know they can never do that. Would either of the other candidates spurn this support? Let them answer. Is Hill McAlister, whose public record for many years is unassailed, to be damned just because these two men favor his election?

As the campaign progresses Mr. Pope becomes more and more reckless with his statements. He charges that 30,000 negroes voted for McAlister in Shelby county when McAlister received but 31,000 votes in Shelby county. Anyone who will think can see that this statement is prima facie false.

He became so rampant the other day that he charged that John E. McCall is a tool of Ed Crump and if elected would have a Crump-controlled administration. Crump is a most powerful man according to Pope's charges.

The people should not be misled by Mr. Pope. Anyone who is informed knows Mr. Pope cannot be elected. Many who know Pope believe he knows he cannot be elected but that he seeks to gratify that spirit of revenge which burns him unquenchably. He blames McAlister for keeping him from the democratic nomination. He is willing to knife his party in order to reap revenge on McAlister.

For more than ten years Pope drew his sustenance from the state by virtue of the action of the democratic party in electing democratic governors who kept him in office. Does he have any gratitude for the party which did this? He has been on a rampage ever since Gov. Horton tore him loose from the public teat, cutting and slashing at everybody and everything.

It is regrettable that Mr. Pope has allowed his spirit of vindictiveness run away with him to such an extent that he is endangering the success of the democratic ticket and at the same time forever writing "Finis" on his own political career.

Roads Abandon Notification of 20% Pay Slash

Managers Recommend Continuance of Conferences and Presidents Concur—20 per cent. Slash in Discard.

New York, Oct. 13.—Foreshadowed two weeks ago when President Hoover suggested postponement to the end of this year of all moves for railroad wage changes, announcement has just been made here by the nation's leading railroads regarded as equivalent to such postponement.

The railroad representatives, comprising the conference committee of managers, announced that they had reported to the presidents recommending continuance of negotiations with the Railway Labor Executives' association and that the presidents had concurred, leaving the matter in the hands of the conference committee.

Under the terms of this announcement, there will be no filing of wage reduction notices. By this action the most ambitious and sweeping wage reduction movement of the year has been forestalled. The roads had planned notices for a 20 per cent cut and that now is definitely in the discard.

FEDERAL AID FOR 252,233 FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Washington. — The Reconstruction Finance corporation loned the state of Pennsylvania $3,342,183 to relieve unemployment destitution during October. A prior loan of $2,500,000 was made on Sept. 22.

Pennsylvania officials said that the minimum need for the period Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 next is $18,148,491, with a maximum of not more than $4,922,694 available from state and local sources.

According to data supporting the request for the loan, it was stated that 252,322 families in sixty-four counties, not including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, will require relief during the remainder of the calendar year.

BARBERS' CHIEF URGES SUPPORT OF LABOR PRESS

Shanessy Points Out Worth of Papers.

BRING UNCOLORED, UNDOCTORED NEWS

Tribulations of Publishers Recognized by International Union President.

An earnest appeal for wholehearted support of the Labor Press of America is contained in the current issue of the Journeyman Barber, official magazine of the international union of that craft, by James C. Shanessy, president. An advance copy of the article was furnished The Labor World this week, and it is given space below for consideration of trades unionists in this territory.

President Shanessy is recognized as one of the most able executives in the American labor movement, and his expressions with reference to the labor papers should prove of incalculable benefit in enlisting the active interest of consistent union men who are sometimes prone to underestimate the value of their publications.

Ponder this:

"Great is journalism. Is not every able editor a ruler of the world, being the persuader of it?"—Thomas Carlyle.

In season and out the faithful editors and publishers of the bona fide labor press are bringing to the laborers and the public the uncolored, undoctored labor news.

It is up to the labor press to educate the masses in trade union philosophy; to give the true and unbiased news about labor; to comment on various subjects of interest to those who toil; to lend a word of encouragement to those who are carrying on organization work; to expose the grafting politician and exploiting employer; and in fact take up the cudgel for the entire membership of our trade union movement.

While it is true there are a few big daily newspapers that occasionally print labor news—and we say with due credit to such papers that they try to do so without prejudice—a newspaper must be published with profit in view and far too many daily papers are prone to make that profit through subservience to an interest and to the submergence of principle and the bald truth. Nor can we expect the labor press to subsist without profit. It is regrettable that individual members of organized labor are so negligent in regard to supporting the labor papers. Let the moral support of any newspaper increase, and the advertisers will respond. No one is going to advertise in a paper that is considered as without influence and is not even read by those whose cause it vindicates.

Despite a lack of financial remuneration and profit, our labor editors

(Continued on Last Page)

RUCE DECLARED IN DISPUTE WITH NEW MARKET ST. STORE

kets Removed From Vicinity of David's While Negotiations for Settlement of Difficulty Are in Progress—A. & P. Pickets Approved.

porary truce was declared Monght in the disagreement between ized labor of Chattanooga and ty, a new women's ready-to-store on Market street, pending tiations for an adjustment of the e, which arose over the employ- of non-union labor in the re- ing of the store building.

resentatives of the D. Miller any, New York owners of the 's store, were in Chattanooga week investigating incidents g to the split with labor, and ed the hope that a way may nd out of the difficulty. Pickets patrolled the vicinity of the were temporarily removed Tues- orning.

A. & P. PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN APPROVED

Publicity campaign of the Painters' and Carpenters' unions with reference to the local A. & P. stores was given formal approval by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night. It was brought out that the chain grocery stores had some time ago been declared "unfair to organized labor," and the recent placing of pickets near the new Market street store was declared justified. It was pointed out that the chain store corporation had imported labor from other cities in remodeling a store building on lower Market street, next to the Easy Way, locally owned and operated grocery patronized by most Chattanooga trades unionists because of the consistent fairness of the management and of its unsurpassed economical merchandising methods.

MOVING PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS COMPLETE WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

Agreement With Operators of Independent Houses Concludes Series of Conferences With Various Exhibitors. Twenty-first Annual Banquet Sunday Night.

Agreement with operators of the Independent Theaters, reached Saturday night, completes a series of conferences between the various local movie exhibitors and their union employes, and assured harmonious relations between members of Local 259 and their employers for the coming year. Contracts had previously been signed with the Publix-Wilby-Kinsey interests and the Bijou Operating company. Spokesmen for the organization said this week that while readjustments in the working shifts had not been entirely effected, reopening of the State theater, scheduled for an early date, will help to solve the problem of placing local union members.

Twenty-first annual banquet of Local 259 will be held Sunday night at Hotel Patten, it was announced, Monday, the 17th, being the "birthday" of the union, which has been observed on each anniversary since the charter was received in 1911. W. C. Belcher and J. Burson Lowry are in charge of the program, which it is announced will not be elaborate, but will be in line with the spirit of the times—conservative.

Guests will be limited to the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

WARNS OF DUAL UNION.

Washington, D. C.—President William Green has issued warning that the Empire State Motion Picture Operators' union is regarded as a dual union and has no standing in the organized labor movement.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

President of the Chicago Great Western railroad says company soon will buy 300 box cars and 200 gondolas and may buy two engines.

Commercial reports are that a great many southern textile mills have returned to full-time operation, some even working overtime, in advance of the general work movement.

Rockefeller fortune is reported to have dropped from $1,400,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 in the earlier bulk of $1,000,000,000.

Job printing situation in New York is, for the time, in a state quo, with temporary truce agreed to by the union and Printers' league section of employing printers.

Longshoremen's union committee has approved new contract for workers on deep sea ports.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, strongly pro-soviet, has been made chief executive center of the New in New York.

World economic conference is to be held in London during December.

September business failures were lower in number than for any month in the past year.

National works of American Sheet and Tin Plate company, Monessen, Pa., announce calling back of 1,200 workers. Another 1,200 will be recalled shortly, the mill announced.

Forty Yale men have formed a socialist club under leadership of Charles Chia-I-Cheng, Foochow, China, a Swarthmore graduate, revealing to some extent the results of so-called higher education.

Up to Aug. 31 the R. F. C. had loaned a billion dollars.

LABOR QUERIES

Q. What is a local union? I have heard about them, but never knew exactly what they were.

A. A local union is a union organized in a locality, a union chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Within the scope of its jurisdiction the A. F. of L. is the final source of authority. It issues charters to national and international organizations, to which the charters are issued, to local unions set up in a field in which a charter has been issued, constitutes said union.

Similarly, if a chartered local union, its charter revoked, or for any reason, ceases to exist, the A. F. of L. or the National Federation of Labor, to which it belongs, may issue a charter to a new organization and the new local union thus formed becomes the successor of the old one. The A. F. of L. has no direct relation to local unions, except through the national or international unions to which they belong.

Local unions are entitled to no part of the revenue of the A. F. of L. other than the per capita tax paid by the national and international unions and the fees for charters.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

BLACK-DRAUGHT MADE FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLANTS

Sunshine, Rain and Soil produce the foods you eat at every meal—that rebuild your body as you work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil also produce plants that clear up trouble in the digestive system of your body. From the best of such medicinal plants is Black-Draught made. The right plants are selected, finely ground, and packaged for your convenient use,— a natural remedy for sluggish, slow-acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief from constipation troubles when you take Thedford's Black-Draught.

For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. In 25¢ and 50¢ bottles.

"Back-Seat Government"

Under the above headline the editor of the Chattanooga Times, that wise old owl who sometimes appears to have appropriated to himself all the wisdom in the universe, and who "breaks out" every once in a while with sage advice on just how to operate the government and how various groups of citizens should deport themselves in the present emergency, takes a "pot shot", more or less veiled, at Labor's proposal to borrow $500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation for the reconditioning of city schools.

One of the chief besetting sins of back-seat government, drones the morning oracle, is inconsistency. "Back-seat government," he says in Thursday morning's issue, "is a great sinner in this respect in Chattanooga. It takes a stand for economy. Economies are decided upon. Then back-seat government promptly begins to find fault with municipal services and make comparisons to the disparagement of the city and its government. Back-seat government cries aloud against the magnitude of the city's bonded debt, the deficit in its sinking fund, and the size of its tax rate. Then, before the echoes of its cries has passed on, back-seat government, learning that an agency of the federal government is prepared to lend money, decides that the bonded debt should be increased by $500,000; that sinking fund troubles should be aggravated and that the burden of the taxpayers should be made heavier."

It is not clear just exactly who is referred to in most of the above; but the reference to the $500,000 is unquestionably aimed at Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. A book might be written in answer to the observations of the Times' editor, without avail; but in any event we believe it is pertinent to inquire just **who is in the "front-seat" of this government?** If it be men with the views of some newspaper editors, then some changing of seats had better take place before the country heads into complete destruction.

Babson Accepts A. F. of L. Remedy

In its unemployment program submitted to the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor the Executive Council of the Federation urged that every employer take on additional workers to whatever extent necessary to provide work for the millions of jobless. The council said that industries and employers should be given quotas of jobs to be furnished by employers and that "the allocation of these quotas should be the task of a central board representing the Government and all industrial groups."

The convention adopted the council's recommendation and included it in Labor's official unemployment program. Since then the proposal has been reiterated by the executive council and other officials of the American Federation of Labor.

It is a pleasure to note that Roger W. Babson, of the Babson Statistical Bureau, has accepted the principle enunciated by the A. F. of L. In his new book, entitled "Washington and the Depression." Babson describes the plan, using a section of New England as an illustration. He says:

> If there are 8,000,000 unemployed today, or a net of 6,000,000 after deducting those normally unemployed, it can be assumed that the unemployed in said section would number approximately 250,000.
>
> Properly to take care of this number through a dole system would require a special tax on said section of at least $2,000,000 per week, or $100,000,000 annually, of which the average sized business concern would be obliged to contribute about $10,000 per year. The plan, however, would provide that each concern would have the option of either paying the cash or employing a certain additional number of people.
>
> The above plan would, therefore, quota the unemployed amongst corporations, employers and individuals, who have the means of putting others to work.

In one respect Mr. Babson adds to the American Federation of Labor plan. He permits employers to exercise the option of taking their quota of the jobless or paying a tax to the Government. On this point he says:

> Every such party would have the option of taking care of its quota of unemployed, either by putting them to work or else by paying a tax. This tax could be used by the Government for employing the same number of people on public works by making it unnecessary for the Government to go further into debt.

It is regrettable that employers generally did not support the American Federation of Labor plan, now endorsed by Mr. Babson. Had this been done, the army of 11,500,000 jobless would now be actual wage earners and the unemployment problem would be much nearer a permanent solution than it is.

Sharing the Work

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, commends Remington Rand, Inc., for its action in increasing its factory pay rolls fifty per cent., putting its eight plants on a four-day week.

This is effective action in work-sharing. Not only has Remington Rand thus increased employment in its own plants. It has placed immense advance orders for materials, speeding employment in other plants. All of which is to the good.

The share-work movement is gaining momentum. Under the general direction of Walter C. Teagle it is moving forward. There will be some who will criticise this movement as a movement that brings less money to some workers in wages through reduction of their hours at work. Everyone will sympathize with such workers. But the larger view is that thousands of now unemployed workers will get a chance to earn wages and to live on earned money.

Far beyond that is the vital fact that the share-work movement leads logically and unavoidably to the permanent shorter work-day and shorter work-week.

The tremendously important thing this winter is that every possible addition be made to pay rolls. The important thing for tomorrow is that the work-week be short enough so that all workers can remain permanently on pay rolls. The share-work movement is in the direction of both of those achievements. That is why President Green commends Remington Rand and that is why the American Federation of Labor is supporting the movement to share work. What labor everywhere can do is to help see to it that work-sharing is made to bring with it a minimum of immediate wrong.

Bargains

Store windows are filled with certain types of commodities priced at ridiculously low figures. In many cases it is clear to the average person the price mark does not cover cost of production. What is the answer?

The answer is that the product possibly was manufactured with sweated labor at home, or it was manufactured with starvation-wage labor abroad.

In either case American standards are being hurt. In either case the bargain is a bad bargain. In both cases insistence upon trade union standards is a remedy. If the product bears a union label it was not made with sweated labor, or with alien labor. And, if it bears a union label its price will probably be a fair price which an American wage earner will be glad to pay. Make war on slave-made bargains. They are NOT bargains.

Labor and the News
THE LABOR PRESS

Perhaps the labor press has never shone so brightly in the very center of the American stage as on Oct. 2, when it was the subject of a national radio broadcast over the entire Columbia network. Delivered as one of the series of ten on "Labor and the Nation," it told the story of labor's newspapers and magazines to millions of listeners. The address, by Chester M. Wright, editor of International Labor News Service, is copyrighted and is here printed in part by permission of the national advisory council on radio in education, the University of Chicago Press, which publishes the addresses, the Columbia broadcasting system, and the workers' education bureau.

The American trade unionist is an American who belongs to a union. He is not secluded in a sectarian grouping, nor is he soured and in rebellion. It is with his labor newspaper as it is with him.

The labor newspaper exists to fill a place in a specialized field.

There are more than 28,200 local trade unions in the United States. There are 728 city central bodies in as many cities. There are state federations of labor in all of the states and there are councils of trade groups. The purely organization activities of all these groups and their members constitute news in enormous quantities. Moreover, there are great events in the workings of government, of industry, of finance, that must be reported to labor through its press with an attention to special details having no appeal to the daily newspaper.

Will it surprise those who do not know the labor press to learn that American labor newspapers were first to tell their readers about Teapot Dome and that they published scores of columns of disclosures relating to that affair in our political and economic life?

Will it surprise them to know that it was a trade union newspaper reporter who found and published the document upon which rested the success of the revolution against President Diaz of Mexico, leading to all that happened in that nation since, and that it was another trade union newspaper reporter who first found and printed the news of an alliance between Mexican and United States labor to prevent the use of Mexico as a path for bolshevism into the United States?

And what was the document upon which hinged the fate of that revolutionary movement that overthrew Diaz the dictator? It was a contract, signed and sealed, pledging mutual support of mutual aims—the only document of its kind in history.

Having spoken of communism, let me say that nowhere else within our nation, in all the realm of printer's ink, has there been such thorough, consistent and persistent warfare waged against communism as in the columns of the labor newspapers. They have not merely fumed. They have examined deeply into the philosophy of the movement, into its tactics, into every manifestation of it as a theory and a practice, here and in the land that has come under its domination.

The trade union press goes deeply into economics, naturally. Not only does it publish the comment and criticism of its editors, but its editors seek and publish the views of authorities. Through its news service and in co-operation with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, the labor press secures and publishes regularly the work of some of America's leading authorities.

I hope to present no picture of an academic press, nor yet of a press hysterical in continuous combat. The labor press is a very human institution and among its 220 weekly newspapers it is possible to find an extremely wide variety of presentation, a greatly changing tempo.

But through this great agency there comes to the organized workers of the nation a steady stream of information, covering a field that grows more complex as the machine age advances to new conquests, in order that trade unionists may be possessed of the special and particular news that has to do with work and with the factors and influences that make work good or bad, that make it a reality or something to be hoped for, as it is with some eleven million of our fellow Americans.

This labor press of ours can fight. To the best of its ability it marches under the banner of industrial justice and when it holds justice to have been injured or outraged it can, I assure you, go forth with the light of battle in its eye and at times with vitriol upon its pen. But the labor press changes with the change of surroundings and of other institutions, as unions themselves change. And so today it is fair to say that the battles are fought with more and more reliance upon facts, with a profound respect for research and with a desire and an ability to bring logic to bear on the basis of discovered facts.

The labor press publishes its big news—perhaps the story of a kidnaped leader, perhaps the story of a gain in wages, as to which the late Samuel Gompers used to say, "there is more in 10 cents a day added in the pay envelope than is dreamed of in all thy philosophy, O Horatio." Perhaps it is the story of a ship blown up because of faulty mechanism, or of those endless tragedies that lead to the grave when scaffolds break or gas explodes in mines. Perhaps it is an address, or a court decision, or an act of congress. Every week it is something.

But from coast to coast, in all of these newspapers and magazines, there runs a constant thread of devotion to a cause, a constant urging to know the goodness of that cause and to come in under its banners. Of course the labor press proselytes. It has faith in its mission. But it proselytes more and more upon a basis of facts, digging always deeper into the secrets, the methods and the potential blessings of this civilization of ours, not to tear at its heart, but to bring it to the richness of perfection, the bloom of health and strength. This labor press is read, not as a vehicle through which to acquire a hypnosis, but as an agency of information and inspiration. It is filled with the faults of fallible human beings and with the glory of unbounded aspiration.

DEATH SHIP CAPTAIN INDICTED

Capt. Alexander Forsyth, of the Observation, which exploded in East River, New York, with a loss of forty-seven lives, has been indicted on a charge of second degree manslaughter. Most of those lost were union men. All were on their way to work.

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

GRAPE JUICE "Armour's Best" 10c Size 4c; Full Pint Bottle..... 10c
TOMATO JUICE Full 13-oz. 10c Tall Size "Van Camp's"—Can..... 5c
CHILE "Van Camp's" Reg. 10c Size, 2 Cans 15c; Large 2½ Size for..... 18c
EGGS Strictly Fresh Country, Guaranteed, In "Easy Way" Cartons—Doz..... 23c
OAT MEAL 'Bonnie Oats,' Lge. 20-oz. Pkg. (Made by Quaker Co.)—Pkg..... 5c
LARD Pure or Compound, in Bulk or Cartons, lb. 7c, 4 lbs. 25c; 4-lb. Pail, 30c; 8-lb. Pail..... 59c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
H. A. PARK — J. H. JARVIS
E. L. BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
C. W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
H. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
H. H. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47418
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mrs. Willie S. Webb vs. Edward Webb
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Edward Webb is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 24th day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
L. Dixon, Atty. 10-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47443
Nina Ann Wood vs. George W. Wood
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that George W. Wood is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 30th day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. Williams, Atty. 10-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of a deed of trust dated July 2, 1929, executed by Thomas F. Sanford and wife, Mary G. Sanford, which deed of trust is now found of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "E", Vol. 24, page 416, et seq., to which reference is here made for its provisions and provisions, which deed of trust was executed conveying the property therein described to me, James T. Burns, Trustee, for the purpose of securing that certain indebtedness evidenced by notes therein described; and default having been made in the payment of the principal of one of the notes described in said deed of trust, and default having been made in the payment of the interest on all said notes and taxes levied against said property, the legal owner and holder of said notes has elected to declare and has declared all of said notes due and payable at once and has requested me as trustee to sell said real estate under said deed of trust;
Therefore, I, James T. Burns, Trustee, will, during legal hours, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932,
offer for sale and sell at the courthouse door in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at public outcery, to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
The east half of the north half of Lot No. Forty-four (44), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of the Town of Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronting fifty feet on the west side of Broad Street and running back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, more or less, half-way to Chestnut Street; and also the south fifty and one-half (75½) feet and the east eight (8) feet of the west half of the north half of Lot No. Forty-four (44), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of Chattanooga:
Said east half of north half of said Lot Forty-four (44) being the same premises conveyed to said Thomas F. Sanford by W. H. Sweet and wife by deed dated April 14, 1928, and recorded in Book H, Vol. 10, page 138, and said south seven and one-half feet and said east eight feet being the same premises conveyed to him by G. W. Franklin and wife by deed dated April 17, 1928, and recorded in Book C, Volume 16, page 618.
ALSO, that portion of the west one-half of the north half of said Lot No. Forty-four (44), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of the Town of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, described as follows: Said piece of lot fronts thirty and one-tenth feet on the east side of Chestnut Street, the northwest corner being on the east side of Chestnut Street, twelve and four-tenths feet south of the northwest corner of said Lot No. 44; running thence at right angles to Chestnut Street eastwardly one hundred and nine and nine-tenths feet, more or less; thence southwardly and parallel with Chestnut Street thirty and one-tenth feet; thence westwardly and parallel with the north line of said part of lot one hundred and nine and nine-tenths feet to the east side of Chestnut Street; thence with the east side of Chestnut Street northwardly thirty and one-tenth feet to the point of beginning; and being the same premises conveyed to said Thomas Sanford by W. W. Franklin, Jr., and wife, by deed dated July 11, 1927, and recorded in Book Vol. 21, page 661, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Title to said property is believed to be good, but sale and transfer will be made as is only.
This 1 October 1 1932.
JAMES T. BURNS, Trustee.
FERSON & WILKERSON, Attorneys,
Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tennessee. 10-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Fannie Wise and wife, Fannie Wise, dated July 24, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 24, page 278, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Number Three Hundred Sixty-one (361), the East five (5) feet of Lot Number Three Hundred Sixty-two (362), Clifton Hills Addition Number Two (2), as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 16, Amended Plat in Plat Book 8, Page 36 Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot and part of Lot make one lot fronting fifty-five (55) feet on the west line of Clifton Street and extends Northwestwardly, of uniform width, a depth of one hundred eighty (180) feet to alley.
Subject to conditions and restrictions set out in deed registered in Book "B", Volume 559 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 7th day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 17011
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. E. K. Volkman and Crabtree Transfer Co.
To J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
It appearing by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one 575 Ford, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before my office, No. 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 3, 1932, at 9 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said attachment, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This 12 October 12, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

CONDEMN SWEAT SHOP WAGE FOR PRICE CUTTING SHOPS

Plight of Unorganized Girl Workers Exposed in Trade Journals—Towns Victimized by Wage-Cutting Racketeers.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A rattling good, spicy hot expose and condemnation of sweat shop methods comes through two trade magazines, one of them speaking to a trade in which low-wage conditions have been by no means absent. The two trade journals are the Sample Case and Tobacco, and the case is summed up in Tobacco, which, however, faithfully avoids any mention of trade unionism as a corrective.

Tobacco says, in an editorial:

"Do you believe girl operatives, in a factory making 89-cent dresses, can live on two dollars and fifty cents a week? That is what they are getting.

"Do you believe that any such industry, operated on a price basis, turning out 'bargain' goods, can be anything but a 'racket'—a deliberate effort to demoralize all honest business?

"Right now from buying groups, and syndicates, letters are going broadcast to manufacturers, in all lines, asking for merchandise at a fraction of legitimate prices, and usually contain the statement, 'these goods are wanted for fall promotion,' which, in plain language, means bargain sales.

"Can any retail establishment, featuring such merchandise, contribute anything to price stability and public confidence?

"In every shoddy factory and every bargain store this sign should be displayed—'You bought a bargain—Good bye.'

"As consumers, we want all we can get for our money — it is human nature to gamble. It is good, sound common sense to realize you can't beat the other fellow at his own game."

"Up and down the breadth of this country, racketeers are seeking shut down factories. They go into a town, find such a factory—they go to the chamber of commerce and paint a picture of how they are going to open up the factory, give employment to local labor, etc.

"They go to the banks and bring pressure to negotiate loans, using the influence of public-spirited citizens. If successful, the promoters open the factory with ten dollars of borrowed money to every dollar of their own, says the Sample Case.

"They run a line of credit, pay starvation wages, flood the market with trash, clean up and close up.

"These racketeers and many misguided established manufacturers are throwing onto the market an avalanche of illegitimate, nameless merchandise—the kind of stuff our people are wearing, eating, using and buying, out of inadequate wages.

"This isn't a new condition—it has always existed as the underworld of business.

"We have in our commercial relations exactly the same abandonment of sound principles, ethical practices and the evasion of individual responsibility, which is so prevalent in our political and social life."

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by P. R. Kelsey and wife, Lula Kelsey, on September 19, 1931, recorded in Book O, Vol. 26, page 96 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which recorded copy reference is hereby made for its provisions and conditions, and default having been made in the payment of eleven of the notes evidencing the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, the whole number of notes being 106, one hundred and five of them in the principal sum of $12.50 each and the last note of the series $22.50, aggregating $1335.00, and in the performance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days, and the owner and holder of said indebtedness demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on
SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1932,
within lawful hours, in front of the West door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, the following described Real Estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
In the THIRTEENTH WARD of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee: and in the Second Civil District of said state and county, to-wit: Lot number three (3), in block number two (2) of E. B. Anderson's Subdivision of Lot No. 3, DeSabla Home Place, East Lake, and being the same real estate conveyed by J. A. Long, Trustee, to W. H. Brown, December 4th, 1926, and by W. H. Brown and wife, Ella Brown, to I. B. Koons, January 4, 1927, as recorded in Book G, Vol. 21, page 619 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered except taxes for 1930-31, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.
This the 6th day of October, 1932.
10-28 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. M. Brown and wife, Gussie Mae Brown, dated July 18, 1931, of record in book "Z", Volume 28, Page 111 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932,
between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton, and state of Tennessee, to-wit:
The East Thirty (30) feet of Lot Number Four (4), and the West ten (10) feet of Lot Number Five (5), Spring Place Addition to East Chattanooga as shown by plat of record in Plat Book Number Three (3), Page 19, in Register's Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting forty (40) feet on the Northwest line of Glass Street and extending back Northwestwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the South line of a public alley, and being the same property conveyed to A. J. Hammontree and wife, Josie Hammontree by Charles DeFriese and wife, Media DeFriese by deed dated 16th April, 1924 and registered in Book "U", Volume 13, page 321, Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 14th day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
11-4 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47462
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Emory Letson vs. Nervy Letson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nervy Letson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 10th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-4

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

It rained last week, and Brother Perry Howard was seen on the downtown streets. You know, farm work and rain won't mix.

* * *

A mule bumped into one of our electricians and scratched up his hand a bit. The mule died.

* * *

Fred Adamson says a year or so ago he got Chile on his radio. Now he is getting Hungary.

* * *

The fellow that used to play miniature golf and laugh at miniature jobs has now reversed his thinking.

* * *

Ed Carroll is writing the words and music for a new song, "Down by the Old Still Stream."

* * *

E. E. McDaniel has been on a fishing trip, but hasn't reported on the big one yet.

* * *

W. B. Dyche has graduated from wire pusher to pen pusher. They say he writes "$5 and costs" so even the squire can read it.

CROSBY.

LITTLE GIRLS CARRY BODY OF BOY KILLED IN STRIKE

South River, N. J.—The body of 9-year-old Walter Rojek, killed as deputies and guards fired on a crowd of needlework strikers and sympathizers, was borne two miles through the streets of South River by twenty little girls, dressed in white, who relieved one another in groups of six to carry the casket from St. Mary's Roman Catholic church to the cemetery. There were 3,000 persons in the funeral procession.

Behind the coffin and pallbearers walked most of the more than 1,700 women and girl strikers. Following them rode relatives and friends of the slain boy in automobiles. About 1,500 persons were present from labor organizations in New York and New Jersey cities.

Thirty-two guards were arrested in connection with the shooting of the boy. Two were held for the killing and also charged with carrying concealed weapons. Three other persons were wounded as the guards fired on the crowd.

APPOINTED TO POLICE BOARD.

Milwaukee.—Mayor Hoan has appointed John Banachowicz, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, to the Milwaukee police commission.

Green Approves Remington Rand Company's Four-Day Week Policy

Washington, Oct. 13.—Action of officials of the Remington Rand company in establishing the four-day week and increasing their factory payroll 50 per cent was indorsed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green said:

"The announcement made by James H. Rand, Jr., chairman of the board of Remington Rand, Inc., that the Remington Rand company was increasing its factory payrolls 50 per cent and had placed its eight major plants on a four-day-week basis indicates that this company at least is determined to attack the unemployment problem in a remedial constructive and practical way.

"Through a distribution of the amount of work available and through an increase in the purchasing power of those employed, an approach has been made to the unemployment problem in a way recommended by labor for more than three years.

"If all the manufacturers of the nation would follow the lead taken by Mr. Rand, the nation's unemployment problem would be very largely solved within a remarkably short space of time.

"Truly the time has come for concerted action by all employers along the lines followed by Mr. Rand.

"We can only bring about a return to prosperity through an increase in the buying power and through the creation of work opportunities for millions of jobless men and women.

"Prosperity and a standing army of unemployed are contradictory economic conditions.

"The power to buy and consume goods is the power which must ultimately overcome and master unemployment.

"That power can be exercised by men who are at work receiving steady wages enabling them to buy and consume manufactured products.

"The advanced attitude of James H. Rand, Jr., chairman of the board of Remington Rand, Inc., upon the subject of work-time adjustment and increased buying power ought to be assumed by all the employers of the entire country.

"If such a course was followed, we would virtually lift ourselves out of the distressing economic condition in which we have been placed for the past three years."

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Build Up Health and Pains Go Away
WOMEN who suffer from weakness often have many aches and pains which a stronger state of health would prevent.
Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.
Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of rundown health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier.
CARDUI is safe and wholesome for women of all ages. Try it!
Sold at the drug store.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Coopers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
United Leather Workers Union Label
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Machinists' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Glove Workers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label

In *Good* Times and *Bad* —Your Service Improves

Some of our customers have commented favorably upon the fact that telephone service is better than ever, despite the depression, and that their telephone friends seem as anxious as ever to satisfy the individual needs of subscribers.

This is gratifying, but quite natural when one considers that service comes first with telephone people and that they regard it as a serious obligation to serve the needs of the public efficiently twenty-four hours a day, in good times and bad times.

During the past ten years the number of telephones in practically every community has doubled, and in some instances trebled. With this growth the service has become more complex but there has been a constant improvement due to scientific inventions, new methods and practices and a more skilled and experienced personnel. The value of the service has grown to the extent that it is regarded by many as the cheapest form of service that can be bought.

That the increased quantity and quality of the service has not been accompanied by a greater cost to the user is because of economies effected by new inventions and practices which have been passed on to the telephone using public in the form of more and better service.

Although your telephone company has suffered a serious loss in telephones and an enormous loss in revenue, there are still many more telephones in service than there were five years ago and the cost, compared with the value, scope and quality of the service is much less than it ever has been.

Telephone people have faced the depression cheerfully. They have accepted shorter hours in order that the work might be spread among as many as possible and with a determination to fulfill their obligation to render the best possible service at the lowest possible cost consistent with financial safety.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

To The Taxpayers Of Hamilton County!

SAVE 2% ON YOUR 1932 TAXES

Your 1932 Taxes are now due and payable at my office.

The County Court has authorized me to allow a 2 per cent. discount on Taxes paid up to and through October 15th.

You are respectfully urged to take advantage of this Discount.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee.

NOTICE—City Taxpayers

1932 Taxes, NOW DUE, are subject to a 2% discount if paid IN FULL NOW, or if paid by quarterly plan. First quarter must be paid during October.

ALVIN SHIPP,
Treas. and Tax Collector.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Prison Horrors In Two Southern States Exposed

While Florida Trial Reveals Tortures, Book Presents Photographic Evidence of Inquisitorial Punishment in Georgia.

New York, Dec. 13.—Southern prison tortures have, during the past two weeks, been coming in for exposures that may force an end to practices that can be called nothing less than scandalous and inhuman.

While the trial of guards charged with the killing of youthful Arthur Maillefert in a Florida prison camp has revealed the most barbarous methods of medieval torture, a book went on sale exposing conditions in Georgia camps as bad or worse.

Hanged in Iron Collar.

In the Maillefert case, a repetition of other Florida cases, it has been shown that the prisoner was imprisoned in the hideous sweat box, an iron collar about his neck and shackles on his ankles, and that he was left thus bound without food or water, finally falling from exhaustion and suffocated as his weight sagged against the iron collar.

Evidence of Georgia torture of chain gang convicts is offered in the form of photographs and official documents in the appendix of John L. Spicak's novel, "Georgia Nigger," just published by Brewer, Warren & Putnam, of New York.

The startling photographic record of inhuman punishment inflicted by Georgia was personally made by the author during his investigations in 1930-31 of peonage and convict camps in Georgia. The documents are "a few of the many gathering dust in the state capitol in Atlanta," says Spivak in his foreword to the appendix.

Photos Show Tortures.

These official records reveal an amazing group of tortures, heart-breaking scrawled pleas from convicts for "mercy as you would ask on the judgment day," death certificates showing "peculiar" deaths, such as tubercular convict who should have been in a hospital, but who died in camp, "heart-failures," "apoplexies," etc.

Among the photographs taken by Mr. Spivak and reproduced in the book, are (1) a convict hanging unconscious on the Georgia rack—a variation of the Spanish Inquisition torture of breaking a person on the wheel. (2) A convict with excruciating pain showing on his face, hanging in stocks such as the Puritans used 300 years ago and which historians say are no longer used anywhere in the civilized world. (3) An unconscious boy of about 16 lying under the blazing tropic sun "hog-tied," a form of punishment which horrified the civilized world when it was ued during the Belgian Congo atrocities. (4) Spikes—20-pound instruments of torture used by the Russian czars for convicts in Siberia. (5) A convict chained with an iron collar around his neck like an ancient Roman slave.

Georgia Is "Not Alone."

It is with reference to these shocking tortures that Mr. Spivak states in his foreword to the appendix, "Georgia does not stand alone as a state lost to fundamental justice and humanity. It was chosen because it is fairly representative of the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama—the whole far-flung Black Belt. Nor is the whole south as pictured here. There are many counties where conditions are infinitely better, and too many counties where they are infinitely worse."

Passing of Veteran Unionist Recalled

Local trades unionists recalled Wednesday that Oct. 12 marked the eighth anniversary of the passing of one of the best known Chattanooga pioneers in the movement, J. H. "Uncle Jack" Gribben.

Mr. Gribben was a charter member of the local Blacksmiths' organization, and had filled every office within the gift of that local. He was the father of four staunch advocates of the cause, all of whom still maintain their union affiliations, although having in some instances departed temporarily from their chosen field. W. J. Gribben, one of these sons, is still a member of the local Blacksmiths; John C., of the Railroad Machinists, is in Covington, Ky.; James P., also of the Machinists, is working in Cincinnati, while Harry J., member of the Letter Carriers, continues to make his home in Chattanooga.

"Uncle Jack" was loved by hundreds of associates, who recall his activities with a sincere feeling of respect.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IS EXTENDED.

New York.—President Ecker, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, announced that the five-day week summer schedule will be retained for a time. Employes, he said, are paid in salaries and no reductions will be made. There are more than 11,000 employes on the pay roll of the company.

MORE ABOUT R. F. C. FINANCING

(Continued from First Page)

Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana and Pennsylvania have organized committees to bring about legislative action which will enable private building corporations to borrow from the corporation. Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston and Washington, D. C., in addition to New York city, are centers of this activity.

First Loans in Sight.

The first loans for housing and slum clearance will undoubtedly be made in New York. In addition to projects already tentatively approved by the New York state housing board entailing the expenditure of $59,000,000 and calling for a loan of approximately $40,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for which application has already been made. Other New York projects of about equal amount are taking shape, and probably will be presented to the corporation with applications for loans.

This situation, the engineers assert, indicates the large possibilities for industrial recovery inherent in the housing aspects of the emergency act. Congress, it is pointed out, imposed no limit on the funds which might be allotted to these and other self-liquidating projects.

Legislatures to Act.

The legislatures of Illinois and Ohio are now in session, and, it is believed, will pass legislation creating regulatory bodies to meet the requirements of the emergency act. The movement for legislative action in Illinois is directed by Alfred K. Stern, director of special activities of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

In Cleveland, architects have prepared plans for projects based on a survey by the committee on city plan of the Cleveland chamber of commerce, headed by Abram Garfield, president of the Cleveland chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In Cincinnati a housing project is being developed by the Cincinnati Better Homes corporation, which, it is said, has been highly successful in providing housing for negroes. Groups in Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo have approved the proposed legislation in Ohio, which is sponsored by the joint council and citizens' committee of Cleveland, and which, it is understood, is sanctioned by Gov. White. Ernest J. Bohn is president of the committee.

In Boston, Mayor Curley has appointed an advisory committee to study housing legislation. The chairman is William Stanley Parker, of the Boston chapttr of the American Institute of Architects. The committee is now working for the passage of a statewide act setting up a regulatory body in the department of public welfare.

CALIFORNIA RE-ELECTS.

President A. W. Hoch and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg were re-elected at the convention of the state federation of labor held at Modesto, Cal.

MORE ABOUT BARBERS' CHIEF

(Continued from First Page)

are valiantly existing on the proverbial crust and going along year in and year out giving the best they have in them to the interests of the organized labor movement. Surely they could get better financial reward by following some trade or profession, but they hang grimly on, steadfast in their purpose of serving the workers. They have the consciousness of knowing they are doing their bit for humanity and their fellow-workers.

We have a great admiration for the labor press of America. It has done much for the movement as a whole; and it has done much for our organization and for our members individually. Let your tribute to the quenchless zeal of the labor press and the editors thereof be wholehearted support of your local labor paper.

The labor press of America deserves your support.

SIXTEEN STATES RATIFY "LAME DUCK" AMENDMENT

Washington.—The state department announced Sept. 29 that Alabama had become the sixteenth state to ratify the Norris "lame duck" amendment to the constitution. Twenty more states must ratify the amendment to make it effective. The amendment is supported by organized labor.

T. J. Davie Recover From Serious Illne

T. J. "Tommie" Davie, who cla the distinction of being one of the o est—if not, in fact, the oldest—me bers of Chattanooga Typographi union, in point of service, 'e's again, after having spent seve weeks at Erlanger hospital the vict of an ailment which might h proved disastrous to one with a we er constitution.

The old-timer, as usual, came the victor, and is spending a few d greeting old friends and regaining strength before resuming his duties foreman of the composing room the Hamilton County Herald.

Mr. Davie asked The Labor Wo to express his appreciation to m friends who visited and otherwise terested themselves in the progress his battle with the illness.

Patronize a Union Man!

RED BANK DRY CLEANING CO

William Keels, Prop.
Member Typos. No. 89

Service and Quality Work Guaranteed

PHONE 6-4656

I Will Come and Get IT!

REGISTER!

and be prepared to VOTE

Supplemental Registration will be held

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

at the usual places

BE SURE YOU ARE QUALIFIED

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

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SE IDEA OF LABOR HATERS PROVES COSTLY

...lly of "Printers' Col-...lege" Pulls a Boner.

...PO JOURNAL TELLS ...INTERESTING STORY

...bitious Scheme of "School" Management Fails to Click.

...special article in last week's is-...of The Labor World exposed the ...rness and untruthfulness of bal-...contained in local daily paper ...for the so-called "printing ...operated by union-hating em-...rs at Nashville. The advertise-...painted a glowing picture to ...pective victims of the "great op-...rtunities" offered by the printing ...ses, and proposed to train the ...n, if any, in the space of a few ...s and place them in position to ...and fabulous salaries at the ...which was pictured as crying ...the valuable assistance of these ...raight graduates. The Labor ...'s contributor pointed out actual ...tions in the trade and chided lo-...publishers for giving space to ...manifestly ridiculous claims.

...w comes the Typographical Jour-...current issue, with a pathetic ...n interest story recounting an-...wise scheme hatched by some ...bers of the "faculty," which evi-...ly failed to click. It's titled ...ther Printers"—but let the Journal ...t:

...ention has been made in the ...al on previous occasions of the ...rties of an establishment main-...ed and operated by the Southern ...er Printers' Federation called ...Southern School of Printing, at ...rville, Tenn. The federation, as ...may recall, is an organization of ...oying printers who do not be-...their employes have the right to ...ize. The 'school' has the ap-...al of the Southern Newspaper ...shers' association and many of ...graduates' drift into the employ ...publishers of nonunion printing ...s and newspapers. Others go ...k to pitching hay, chopping wood ...the various other occupations ...were engaged in prior to suc-...mbing to the lure of the oily-...ued conductors of the 'school' who ...ise to 'make printers while you ...n.'

...me time since mention was ...e in these columns of a circular ...r sent out by the 'school' to pros-...s among employing printers, in ...ch was inclosed a dollar bill, ac-...panied by the request that the ...ient add another dollar and send ...back to the secretary-treasurer ...the 'school.' This chain letter ...was declared to have for its ob-...ct the establishment of a fund ...the means of which young men ...ld be 'trained' as 'printers' and ...e ready to face the vicissitudes of ...equipped with a 'trade' and ready ...take their place in industry as ...Americans.'

...Evidently the brilliant idea was a ...ure, for the mailing list of the ...ol' was as inadequate as the ...ol is inefficient. Or, perhaps ...touching appeal fell into the ...s of nonunion employers who ...et the dollar worse than they ...ed a 'printer.' In any event, the ...owing follow-up letter, signed by ...secretary-treasurer of the 'school,' ...broadcast:

"Some time ago we sent you a ...llar which was given to help ...me poor boy learn a trade and ...ucate him for the printing in-...stry. We requested you to ...atch this dollar and return it ...o us.

"We have not heard from you. ...Possibly you do not desire to ...atch the dollar. Possibly you ...re not in a position to match it, ...ut won't you return the dollar ...we sent you so that we can con-...inue the work we have under-...aken? This dollar means op-...portunity for some young man. ...Then after you return the dollar ...we sent you, you may send in ...your dollar to match.

"Awaiting your answer, and ...with sincere wishes for your ...prosperity in 1932, we are, etc.

"The concluding paragraph of the ...mailed circular letter is ironically ...shocking. Wishing prosperity to employers of 'dollar printers' is akin to sarcasm. Flooding the trade with half-baked type pickers and key-pounders, 'trained' on money furnished by those for whom they will later spoil jobs and wreck machines, is apt to scatter more grief than prosperity throughout the industry."

THEATER UNIONS FACE FUTURE WITH OPTIMISM

International President Expresses Confidence.

BAD SITUATIONS ARE "CLEANED UP"

Annual Banquet of Local 259, Projectionists, Enjoyed Sunday Night.

With the season for renewal of annual contracts practically over, moving picture projectionists have "cleaned up" many situations which threatened trouble, and in few cities, large or small, is there any indication of serious disturbances, according to William J. Elliott, of Cincinnati, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical State Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators.

Mr. Elliott was a guest of honor at the twenty-second annual banquet of Local 259, staged last Sunday night at Hotel Patten. He brought a message of cheer to the Projectionists, but counseled conservatism in the present economic crisis for all labor. The trade union movement, he said, is weathering the storm with credit, and when normal conditions return labor will be in better position than ever before. "You and I," he said, "will never live to see a charter lost." Predictions of the decline of organized labor have been freely made in the past, he declared, but the strong position of the movement in these strenuous times has silenced the crepe-hanger and assured the continued progress of the workers.

The banquet marked the twenty-second anniversary of the local organization, charter having been received on Oct. 17, 1910, and the occasion has since been celebrated in some manner each year. J. Burson Lowry, a charter member of the union, presided as toastmaster, assisted by W. W. Williams, president of Local 259. Guests, besides President Elliott, included members of the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and representatives of sister unions in nearby cities.

The grillroom at the Patten was beautifully decorated in autumn colors, and presented a pleasing picture as the members and guests entered the banquet hall to the strains of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," played by an orchestra from Local 80, under the direction of Tommie Tomlinson.

In opening the program, Toastmaster Lowry paid tribute to the departed members of Local 259, and the entire company stood in silence for one minute while Mr. Lowry read the names of the deceased brothers, as follows: Elbert Lowry, Leo Nichols, K. V. Gilliam, Chris F. Otto, Tom Warren, Royal Lawson. Central Body officers, visitors from sister locals, Dr. Brown, technical engineer, a special guest, and various members of Local 259 were called on for a few words during the course of the evening, which was concluded by the address of President Elliott.

Observance of the twenty-second anniversary of the organization of movie operators in Chattanooga was not as elaborate, perhaps, as have been the celebrations of the event in the past, but withal the evening's entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable from every angle.

Engineers to Hold Social Session

Ladies' auxiliary of Division 198, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will meet with members of the lodge Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows hall, West Seventh street, for a social session, it is announced by Secretary-Treasurer Terry Burnette. Following a business session of the Division members, the ladies will serve refreshments and a program will be enjoyed.

Record Shows Hill McAlister Consistent Friend of Masses; Pope's Activities Disapproved

Joint State Committee Reports Findings of Nashville Labor Conference—Comparison of Two Candidates' Attitude Thoroughly Justifies Support of McAlister—Various Indorsements by Committee Approved at General Meeting.

Detailed public records of Lewis Pope and Hill McAlister are contained in the formal report of the joint committee of the state federation and the transportation brotherhoods, detailing the proceedings of the general labor conference at Nashville Sept. 28.

No single flaw was found in the record of Mr. McAlister, while that of Mr. Pope was subjected to severe criticism from several angles. The former served in the legislatures of 1911 and 1913, and, the committee points out, supported every measure of interest to the masses. In 1921, it is also recalled, Mr. McAlister, as chairman of the democratic state committee, was responsible for the defeat of two anti-strike bills introduced at this session. Local trades unionists will recall the fact that the so-called "American planners" were extremely active at that time, and it required every ounce of influence and energy possessed by labor representatives to prevent the passage of slave legislation.

As a member of the senate in 1913 Mr. Pope voted against several labor measures, but his record and attitude as commissioner of institutions is pointed out as most offensive to the interests of the masses. It is recalled that while holding this office Pope made a trip to Washington for the express purpose of joining prison-labor contractors and prison wardens in opposition to the Cooper-Hawes bill, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1934. Action of the Nashville Central Body in condemning Pope's attitude with reference to employment of a non-union pressman in the Tennessee Industrial school is also referred to.

Mr. McCall, another candidate for governor, has no public record, the committee says.

The conference decided to abide by the action of the American Federation of Labor and the Grand Lodge Brotherhoods with respect to the race for president of the United States.

Indorsements in the various congressional races made by the committee before the primaries were all confirmed by the conference.

In the matter of the railroad and utilities commissionership, the record of L. D. Hill was condemned, and it was stated that R. L. Macey, Hill's opponent, has no public record, but is advocating reduction of utility rates.

The report of the committee, in full, follows:

A state-wide conference of the representatives of organized labor was held in the Labor Temple at Nashville on Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1932. This conference was called by the State Non-Partisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Transportation Brotherhoods. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the political situation as it affects the organized workers of Tennessee. Representatives were present from every section of the state. Besides representatives of local unions and central bodies affiliated with the Tennessee Federation of Labor and of local lodges and divisions of the transportation brotherhoods, District No. 19, United Mine Workers of America, was also represented.

The following action was taken by the conference:

President.

The conference voted to abide by the recommendations of the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the national officials of the Transportation Brotherhoods.

Governor.

After a discussion of the records of the candidates for governor the conference unanimously indorsed the candidacy of the Hon. Hill McAlister and urges the members of organized labor and their friends to vote for him in the election to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1932.

Mr. McAlister has a record of unbroken friendship for and sympathy with the legislative program of the Tennessee workers. In the present campaign he has announced his purpose, if he is elected governor, to do all in his power to promote legislation that will aid the railroad workers.

The following are the legislative records of Messrs. McAlister and Pope as members of the state senate. Mr. McAlister was a senator in the general assembly of 1911 and 1913. Mr. Pope was a member in 1913:

1911.

S. B. No. 95—Amendment to child labor law prohibiting employment of minors in dangerous occupations. Voted Aye.

S. B. No. 90—License plumbers. Voted Aye. Also voted to pass bill over veto of Gov. Hooper.

S. B. No. 240—To exempt Pressmen's Home from taxes. Voted Aye.

S. B. No. 503—Require public printing to be done in state. Voted Aye.

S. B. No. 569—Raise salary of factory inspector. Voted Aye.

S. B. No. 225—Prohibiting blacklisting. Voted Aye.

S. B. No. 613—Creating juvenile courts. Voted Aye.

S. B. No. 153—To prescribe liability of railroads to employes. Voted Aye.

Both Mr. McAlister and Mr. Pope were members of the state senate in 1913. During that session several measures were considered that vitally concerned labor.

Mr. McAlister supported every one of these measures.

Mr. Pope voted against a bill to require sufficient headlights on locomotives. He also voted against a bill to require a semi-monthly pay. On a bill to require seats for females in mercantile establishments he was not recorded as voting.

Among the bills introduced by Mr. Pope in the senate of 1913 was S. B. No. 1022—To make the legal rate of interest 8 per cent.

In 1921, Mr. McAlister, as chairman of the democratic state committee, was responsible for the defeat of two anti-strike bills introduced at that session.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor since its organization has fought the convict lease and contract systems in the penal institutions of this state. Mr. Pope was in control of the penal institutions of this state for eleven years. During all these years he defended the convict contract system, whereby the goods manufactured by the prisoners in the penal institutions of this state are sold on the market in unfair competition with free labor.

In 1917 an act was passed abolishing the convict contract system. These contracts expired during the legislative session of 1919, during the administration of Gov. Roberts. At that time Mr. Pope was business manager of the board of administration, which had control of the penal institutions of this state. Mr. Pope was the author of the act of 1919, which reinstated the contract system under the piece price system. Instead of contracting for the labor of the prisoners the prison contractor contracts for the product of the labor of the prisoners on a piece basis. Under this law the state is supposed to have entire supervision over the prisoners, but the contractor furnishes the foreman, who sets the tasks and reports the prisoners for failure to perform same. Prisoners are whipped for failure to perform the tasks set. One hundred per cent of the product of the labor of the prisoners is sold in direct competition with free labor. Mr. Pope has defended this system and has stated on many occasions that the system of working prisoners in Tennessee was the best that could be devised.

The contract system perpetuates all the evils of the old lease system. It matters not a jot whether the contractor buys the labor of the convict or the products of that labor. Convicts are still speeded up under the piece system, and the brutality arising out of dual supervision remains.

The American Federation of Labor after many years of fighting the unfair competition of convict labor with free labor had introduced in congress what is known as the Cooper-Hawes bill. This measure was passed by congress and was signed by President Coolidge. This law becomes effective in 1934. It provides that when convict-made goods are shipped into other states they shall become subject to the laws of those states. This law will put an end to the convict contract system.

When this bill was pending in congress representatives of prison labor contractors and wardens of penitentiaries appeared before the committee of congress that was holding hearings on the measure in opposition. Representatives of labor and of manufacturers who had felt the unfair competition of convict labor appeared before the committee and urged its passage.

Mr. Pope, as commissioner of institutions of Tennessee, journeyed to Washington and argued against the bill in behalf of the prison contractors.

This committee has been reliably informed that Mr. Pope, after he retired from the office of commissioner of institutions, became financially interested in a prison industry and disposed of his interest at a profit.

The local Pressmen's union of Nashville has adopted resolutions condemning Mr. Pope for his unfair attitude toward their craft. The resolution sets out that the secretary of that union called on Mr. Pope at his office in Nashville when he was commissioner of institutions for the purpose of placing a union pressman in the press room of the Tennessee Industrial school, located at Nashville, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of a member of that union. The resolution recites that Mr. Pope treated this union official with scant courtesy and employed a non-union pressman. This resolution was indorsed by the Nashville Trades and Labor council.

The republican candidate, Mr. McCall, has no public record.

Railroad and Public Utility Commissioner.

The conference made no indorsement for this office, but the democratic nominee, Judge L. D. Hill, was condemned for his unfavorable record on labor legislation.

Reece L. Macey, the republican candidate, is assistant United States district attorney for Middle Tennessee, the only office he has ever held. In his speeches he is advocating a reduction of utility rates.

The conference reaffirmed the action of this committee in its indorsement of congressional can-

(Continued on Last Page)

TEXTILE STRIKE EPIDEMIC SEEN AS REBELLION

Workers No Longer "Contented" With 4c an Hour.

ONE GROUP FIGHTS ON FLOUR-WATER DIET

North Carolina Textile World Begins to See Injustice of Slave Wage.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 20.—An amazing strike has just come to an end at Rockingham, 80 miles from here, where three mills have been tied up. These were the Entwistle mill and the two Hannah Picket mills.

Strikers return to the conditions existing at the time of walkout, without restoration of the scale which obtained prior to a recent cut. It was for restoration of the old scale, lower house rent and stoppage at lunch hour that the strikers walked out, 1,200 strong. These were the material things, but above these they demanded that the mills meet and reach an agreement with a union committee. They did not ask for union recognition beyond that point. They won a return without discrimination.

These strikes are but three of a long series of strikes in protest against wage and working conditions that seem intolerable. In Rockingham wages have been as low as 4½ cents an hour, with weavers making an average of $6.25 a week upon which to support families. Even with these wages and an 11-hour work-day, the workers offered to submit to arbitration. The mills refused. The workers remained out to the very end of their endurance and finally went back under terms which did not entirely constitute defeat.

> At the end these strikers and their families were living on plain flour and water, without yeast, baking powder or any leavening of any kind. The Salisbury Labor union sent all the food it could send and some of the newly organized textile groups were able to send some supplies, but these were all inadequate. The labor movement forced the release of federal flour to the strikers and it was this that helped them stay out until the end of last week.

The slogan of chambers of commerce that this state has "the cheapest and most contented labor in the world" doesn't go any longer in North Carolina. The cheapness is still here, but the "content" part of the slogan has gone haywire in the last few months, with repeated strikes and with the formation of many new unions.

One new element in the situation is the lack of defenders to be found for low wage rates. With cotton mill pay running as low as $5 a week and even lower in some cases, the mill owners insist that they cannot pay more, but nobody of any consequence says they ought not pay more. The idea of the justice of a decent wage is taking hold.

More and more the cotton industry, long sunk in its own bog, is becoming convinced that it must improve its conditions. The war-time profits and expansion of spindle capacity is but a part of the trouble. The very fact that cotton men came south to use low wages as a means of beating New England is at the bottom of the trouble, though few admit it.

> But the textile workers of the whole state became aroused and there are some chances that their protests will hasten the awakening of employers to the fact that the welfare of the industry is bound up with justice to the workers. Gov. O. Max Gardner keeps prodding mill owners with the necessity for improvement. Many believe that all cotton mill states must simultaneously enact laws limiting hours of work, and that there must be simultaneous and general increase in wage rates, placing the whole industry on a higher plane.

However, it is labor's protest that is forcing the awakening, if there is one, and it will be labor's determination and nothing else that will force real results, if and when there are results. Certain it is that the scores of strikes, some lasting a day, some running for months, have constituted a rebellion in the textile realm such as this state has never witnessed.

Already labor's protest and its victories—for it has won some—have raised the tone of the state to higher levels.

PLUMBERS SHOW HUGE FUND PAID TO MEMBERSHIP

More Than Million Dollars Disbursed in Benefits.

PLANNING FURTHER RESERVE STRENGTH

Sick, Death and Strike Payments Itemized by Secretary Burke.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Announcing plans to create a death benefit fund reserve of a full million dollars as soon as an opportune time presents itself for a referendum vote, Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, this week made available information showing the enormous totals paid out by this one union in sick and death benefits.

In sick, death and strike benefits the United Association has paid out $1,308,243 since its last convention.

"The United Association," said Secretary-Treasurer Burke, reporting to his membership, "paid out to the beneficiaries of the deceased members in the last year, beginning July 1, 1931, and ending June 30, 1932, the sum of $126,444.00. The total death benefits paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members since the last convention ending with June 30, 1932, amounted to $521,439.00.

"It is the intention of the United Association to augment to this death benefit, wherein it shall not be less than $1,000.00, and which proposition at the first opportunity, when conditions of trade and business improve, will be submitted to the general membership for a referendum vote, and from the sentiment that prevails among our general membership, when the proposition is submitted to them, it will carry by a very large majority, because there is no one knows better than they do the necessity of such insurance at the time of these sad but inevitable bereavements.

"The United Association has paid out to its members for sick benefits from June 30, 1931, to July 1, 1932, the amount of $179,430,000. There were 6,205 members that participated in these benefits. Six hundred and eighty-four members of this number received the full quota of thirteen weeks' sick benefits. In addition, there are also 338 members, ending June 30, 1932, receiving the full quota of thirteen weeks' sick benefits for three years and over, some of them extending over a period of sixteen years receiving sick benefits continuously, and these continually sick members are distributed in 143 local unions.

"There was paid out in sick benefits alone to our members since the last convention ending June 30, 1932, the enormous sum of $680,805.00.

"The United Association paid to its members $52,386 this year for strike benefits, which is more than double the amount paid the year previous. There was also paid out since the last convention ending June 30, 1932, for strike benefits, $108,428.00. Total benefits paid for the year ending June 30, 1932, $358,260.00.

"The total amount of moneys distributed to our members for sick, strike and death benefits since our last convention ending with June 30, 1932, amounted to $1,308,243.00. In the previous period between the 1924 and 1928 conventions, there was expended a total amount in sick, strike and death benefits of $1,093,303.79, which was $214,939.13 less than the amount expended in the present period ending with June 30, 1932."

NEW WAGE PACT MADE.

New York.—Officials of the International Longshoremen's association, representing 30,000 pier workers on the Atlantic coast, and representatives of the steamship lines reached an agreement to pay cargo checkers $5.75 a day.

THE LABOR WORLD
830 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7563

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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Richmond, Va., has been chosen general secretary of the Consumers' league, succeeding Florence Kelley, its founder and leader until her death on Feb. 17.

* * *

British labor party conference Oct. 5 adopted resolutions for nationalization of land and for national planning in agriculture.

* * *

German trade unions have protested against the order in council cutting salaries as enriching the rich at the cost of the poor and as destroying labor rights. Leipart announced labor's intention to make emphatic protest against wage cuts.

* * *

British labor has demanded establishment of a national industrial council constituted along the lines of the Melchett-T. U. C. report, or on some other basis, for discussion of the general problems of industry.

* * *

Steel ingots were produced in September at a rate of 22% greater than in August. It is expected October will show more gain. Steel's backlog also is larger.

* * *

General council of the Swedish labor movement has voted 250,000 crowns to social democratic party campaign funds to so strengthen the party that the campaign for state unemployment insurance legislation may be strengthened in parliament and hostile bills blocked.

* * *

Congress of Swiss unions, held to plan attack on depression, demanded reduction of working time to forty hours a week and extension of social insurance, which means unemployment insurance.

* * *

A strike of 4,500 shoe workers at Auburn, Mo., has been won, the workers agreeing to 9 per cent decrease instead of 15. It is expected the new union will affiliate with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union. Public support was all with the strikers.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—A group of us, miscellaneous workers, want to form a union and we do not know how to proceed. Please give us advice.

A.—It is suggested you write to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. It is evident that you need what is known as a federal union charter which are issued only by the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Q.—I did not have a chance enough to learn the name of the labor speaker who addressed the employment Sunday afternoon, Sept. 18, and I just to take out before the closing announcement. Can you tell me who he was?

A.—The speaker was James Maloney, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' International union.

8-HOUR DAY WITHOUT PAY CUT CHICAGO RESTAURANT ADOPTS

Chicago—Longton's Cooperative Lunch company, operating three lunch rooms in Chicago, adopted the eight-hour day for its employes without wage cuts or price increases. H. H. Jenkins, managing supervisor of the company, said the shorter work day had resulted in increased interest and efficiency by the employes and larger patronage from the public.

Black-Draught
Clears Up Sluggish, Dull Feeling

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mrs. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for spells caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away, and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Progress of Lame Duck Amendment

The ratification of the so-called lame duck amendment to the federal constitution by sixteen states makes it sure that this important proposal for strengthening representative government will become part of the fundamental law early next year. Favorable action by twenty states will finalize it. The fact that every state legislature which has convened this year has adopted the amendment is convincing evidence that the reform has been needed for many years and was put forward by wise statesmanship.

The imperative need of the amendment is emphatically demonstrated by the present campaign. Fundamental issues are being discussed which concern all the people. One-third of the members of the United States senate and all the members of the house of representatives will be elected on these issues.

Nearly 100 of the members of the present congress have already been retired in primaries and conventions. Many more will be defeated in November. But every one of them, whether defeated for nomination or in the election, will function in the short session of congress, which sits during next December, January and February, and enact legislation which concerns all the people of the United States.

On the other hand, the congressmen who are chosen in November will not take office until thirteen months after they are elected unless the president of the United States convenes a special session of congress.

This sort of legislative procedure results in harsh and merited criticism of representative government and gives considerable justification to the charge that it is bungling, inefficient and incapable of acting quickly in a crisis.

When the lame duck amendment goes into effect members of the congress and the president will take over the government two months after the people have elected them instead of thirteen months afterward. It puts a stop to defeated representatives enacting laws, often for personal reasons rather than in the public interest. It gives congress the right to remain in session as long as it sees fit instead of arbitrarily adjourning on the 4th of March every other year. It will give representative government a long-needed opportunity to demonstrate that it is really a government of, by, and for the people.

The lame duck amendment has always had the full support of the American Federation of Labor.

Another "Bonus" March

Communists are planning the organization of a so-called bonus march, to reach Washington on Dec. 5. A convention has been held at which the plan was ordered into execution, The "march" will be a red march and nothing else. The reds will not be on the fringe. They will be "the works."

In the face of this the commissioners who govern the District of Columbia have decreed that the police force shall disperse any group of men seeking to enter the capital unless they can prove their motives such as the police may approve.

This is an unusual measure. It seems to promise acute trouble, if and when the communist parade reaches the District of Columbia line. That any communist "bonus" march can serve any purpose except a communist propaganda purpose must be clear.

It would seem fitting to say that here is a point at which to call a halt in marches.

Stop Crime by Prevention

Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney, of New York, knows a lot about crime. He seems to know a good deal about how it might be prevented. Commissioner Mulrooney recently made some statements in "Recreation," organ of the National Recreation association, worthy of reading.

The commissioner, who views long lines of young men from 18 to 25 years of age in the line-up each day, declared that if cities were to spend on parks and playgrounds the money now spent on maintaining criminals an infinitely larger number would be kept out of the ranks of crime. Commissioner Mulrooney wants "the team spirit" to replace the "gang spirit" and he knows that "teams" must have wholesome places to gather in and wholesome things to do.

Commissioner Mulrooney's idea, traced to brass tacks, goes right to the economic heart of things. Just as parks and playgrounds stop crime, so do decent wages and a chance to live in decent surroundings stop crime. Every depression, including this one, brings its new crop of stick-up men and porch climbers—its crop of hungry men, desperate for food, and its crop of those whose backbones crack under new strains.

Commissioner Mulrooney has a lot in common with the trade union point of view, though he may not know it.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Glimmerings of hope spatter their way through the gloom that has shrouded the landscape for lo, these many months. Reports come telling of new jobs and new enterprises. In many communities there is a movement back to work. Other and deeper signs of improvement, meaning more in the long run, but not so appealing to the average mind, are found in the credit situation, in the figures about the gold supply and in statistics about prices and export trade.

Every item of good news ought to bring a cheer and most folks will see matters that way. But, strange as it may seem, there are many who will not cheer and who will accept every piece of good news with doubt and cynicism. Certain types live on bad news—and what a feast they have had these last three years.

* * *

Whoever said that trade unionists had to be long-faced? Not when there is anything to be happy about! Let us not see false hope, but let us take advantage of every legitimate hope that comes along.

The nation has gone through a terrific struggle and it is through the worst of it. There has been more of victory than most of us realize and more is to come. This is partly due to the fact that trade unions have kept their heads. Therefore, let us be on the watch for all good news and let us help, where we can, to make more good news. Health begets health!

* * *

Here's news: The Federation Bank and Trust company, founded by the late Peter J. Brady, in New York, reopens after having been closed eleven months. On the opening day deposits exceeded withdrawals by ten to one. Also, on that day 500 persons visited the institution.

That is a record worth having. It bespeaks well for the future of the institution.

But what everyone does not know is that behind this reorganization there has been a lot of hard work.

Those who refused to admit that they were licked have a vote of thanks coming. They weren't licked and the reopening proves it.

* * *

More news: Communist Russia has been shipping furs into the world market at prices impossible to meet. Canada, tiring of this, slapped on an embargo. The reds tried to beat the embargo. Result is that Canadian customs officers have just seized 18,000 skins, all in one shipment. The reds will try anything, but now and then they run up against real vigilance and get trimmed at their game.

* * *

Again about Russia: After spending 60,000,000 rubles to create the world's biggest copper producing combine, the soviet regime has had to call it off and abandon the idea, at least for a long time to come. Not even a single house has been built to show for the money spent. Seemingly it all went to feed the 15,000 workers assembled at the site of the proposed project. Dictatorship chalks up another tremendous puzzle, of which there have already been plenty.

ILLINOIS 5-DAY WEEK BILL SPONSORED BY SODERSTROM

Springfield, Ill.—Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, introduced a general five-day week bill in the state legislature of Illinois.

Motor Kings Have Record Bank Rolls And Plan War, While Workers Wait

Magnates Have More Cash Reserve Than at End of 1929. Ford Wage Cut Regarded as Forerunner of Price Battle—Revival Expected With New Models.

Detroit, Oct. 13.—Labor "takes it on the chin" so the motor kings can wage their war for markets.

Some hold that labor must "take it" now so the motor magnates can force the opening of a market and thus employ labor later.

But today the workers are the victims.

Sitting behind locked doors and behind record-breaking piles of cash, the big motor executives are laying plans about which they say nothing.

Ford has cut wages and the prediction is that this forecasts a tremendous price war. Cutting costs at every turn, much credence is given reports of a Ford assault on prices.

General Motors has more cash at its command than at the end of 1929 and is shifting its operations to cut out competition between divisions. Chrysler, too, has more cash than at the the end of 1929. All the big companies are stronger, in point of cash, than two years ago.

With the motor magnates wage cuts have not come last—they have come first.

General Motors has joined the share-work movement, but only with office workers.

Inventories are at bottom. On the whole, with 1933 models going into production about Nov. 1, work seems to loom on the motor horizon, but on what terms nobody knows.

One thing everybody knows, or can find out—motordom has piled itself high with liquid cash, while slamming the workers around the block like so many ten pins.

Green Indorses Share-Work Plan To Make Jobs for the Unemployed

Work Should Be More Equitably Distributed—Urges Workers and Employers to Co-operate in Creating Jobs for Millions of Idle.

Washington, Oct. 13.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement indorsing the share-the-work movement undertaken by the federal reserve banking and industrial committees and urged workers and employers to co-operate in this nation-wide effort to turn the millions of jobless into actual wage-earners.

Mr. Green said:

"The share-the-work movement sponsored by the federal reserve banking and industrial committees and of which Walter C. Teagle is chairman, has for its purpose the creation of work opportunities so that those who are idle may be re-employed.

"If unemployment is to be overcome and if work is to be found for millions who are idle the amount of work available, that is the amount of work at hand, must be more equitably distributed.

"Earning power is bound to follow the creation of work opportunities. The employment of additional workers represents the first step which must be taken in order to enlarge consuming units and increase buying power.

"Artificially created work cannot last because it does not rest upon a sound economic basis, but an equitable distribution of the amount of work necessary and available will tend to create a demand for manufactured goods and this, in turn, will create additional jobs for idle men.

"If employers of labor throughout the nation will give the share-the-work movement their full and complete support, increasing employment, creating work opportunities for idle people, great improvement will be noticeable within a very short time in the industrial and economic situation.

"In a great emergency such as now exists it is the duty, the patriotic duty, of employers of labor to give to the share-the-work movement a full and complete measure of support.

"In like manner, laboring people can well afford to co-operate and work with the committees formed for the purpose of furthering the share-the-work movement.

"Through such co-operation and support they can extend substantial aid to more than eleven million idle workers and those dependent upon them."

What Next!

Twenty-seven drug store chains, controlling 580 stores, have combined to buy as a unit and to create new brands.

* * *

DeVilbiss, maker of paint sprays, has developed an "invisible glove" for workers who must handle poisonous materials. It is a vanishing cream which, rubbed on the hands, makes them proof against absorption. Water removes it. Even laquers, paint and printers' ink are said to wash off with plain water.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY ADOPTS FIVE-DAY WEEK

New York.—Proctor & Gamble, soap manufacturers, adopted the five-day week for all its plants in the United States and Canada. A statement on the company's action said:

"Colonel William Cooper Proctor, chairman of the board of the Proctor & Gamble company, declared the adoption of the short work week was the most important action that industry can take at this time for the welfare of the unemployed.

"It was pointed out that the new plan would not affect the company's forty-eight-week employment guarantee, but that obviously the number of hours constituting a work week would be less.

"An intensive study of the application of the shorter work week to office employes will be made immediately as it is felt extremely desirable to spread employment here as well as in the factory."

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PEACHES "Blue Jay," Size 2 Can, 19 oz., Georgia Peeled — Can
LARD Pure or Comp., Best Grades, Bulk or in Cartons—4 Pounds 2
EGGS "Brookfield," "Clearbrook" or "Easy Way," Strictly Fresh—Dozen 2
IVORY SOAP Guest size 3 bars 10c; 6-oz. size bar 5c; 4 bars 1
BUTTER "Golden Leaf" or "Golden Bud," Very Best Fresh Creamery—Lb. 2
POTTED MEAT "Armour's or Cook's" Best Grade, no Cereal, one time only, at, 2 Cans

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BEST
FLOUR
MADE
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Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
A. PARK — J. E. JARVIS
E. BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. G. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
J. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
L. E. RECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47418
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie S. Webb vs. Edward Webb
...appearing from allegations in complain... which is sworn to, that Edward ... a non-resident of the State of Ten... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered ... publication be made for four successive ... in The Labor World, a newspaper pub... Hamilton county, notifying said ... to appear at the next November ... to be held at the court... in said court, on the first Monday in ... Chattanooga on the 7th day of ... next, the same being a rule day ... court, and make defense to said bill ... same will be taken for confessed, and ... be set for hearing ex parte as to him. ... 5th day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
... Atty. 10-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47443
...Ann Wood vs. George W. Wood
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...earing from allegations in complain... which is sworn to, that George W. ... a non-resident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... served upon him, it is ordered that ... four successive weeks ... be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton County, notifying said non-resi... to appear at the next November rules ... court, to be held at the Courthouse ... Chattanooga on the first Monday in No... next, the same being a rule day of ... court, and make defense to said bill or ... same will be taken for confessed, and ... be set for hearing ex parte as to him. ... 5th day of September, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
... Williams, Atty. 10-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...and by virtue of a deed of trust ... July 2, 1929, executed by Thomas F. ... and wife, Mary G. Sanford, which ... trust is now found of record in the ... Office of Hamilton County, Ten... Book "E", Vol. 24, page 416, et ... which reference is here made for its ... and provisions, which deed of trust ... executed conveying the property therein ... to me, James T. Burns, Trustee, for ... purpose of securing that certain indebt... evidenced by notes therein described; ... default having been made in the pay... of the principal of one of the notes de... in said deed of trust, and default ... been made in the payment of the in... on all said notes and taxes levied ... said property, the legal owner and ... of said notes has elected to declare ... all declared all of said notes due and ... at once and has requested me as ... to sell said real estate under said ... trust;
... I, James T. Burns, Trustee, will, ... usual hours, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932,
... the sale and sell at the courthouse door ... Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, ... delivery, to the highest and best bid... for cash and in bar of the equities of ... redemption, homestead and dower, as pro... in said deed of trust, the following de... real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton ... Tennessee, to-wit:
... east half of the north half of Lot ... Forty-four (44), Chestnut Street, Origi... Plan of the Town of Chattanooga, in ... County, Tennessee; said lot front... fifty feet on the west side of Broad ... and running back westwardly, of ... width, a distance of one hundred ... eighteen (118) feet, more or less, half... Chestnut Street; and also the south ... and one-half (7½) feet and the east ... feet of the west half of the north ... Lot No. Forty-four (44), Chestnut ... Original Plan of Chattanooga; ... west half of north half of said Lot ... (44) being the same premises ... to said Thomas F. Sanford by W. ... and wife by deed dated April 14, ... and recorded in Book H, Vol. 10, ... and said south seven and one... and said east eight feet being the ... conveyed to him by G. W. ... and wife by deed dated April 17, ... recorded in Book C, Volume 16, ...
... that portion of the west one-half ... north half of said Lot No. Forty... M), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of ... of Chattanooga, Hamilton Coun... described as follows: Said ... fronts thirty and one-tenth ... south side of Chestnut Street, ... being on the east side ... Street twelve and four-tenths ... the southwest corner of said ... running thence at right angles ... Street eastwardly one hun... nine and nine-tenths feet, more ... northwardly and parallel ... Street thirty and one-tenth ... wardly and parallel with ... part of lot one hun... nine-tenths feet to the ... Chestnut Street; thence with ... side of Chestnut Street north... and one-tenth feet to the ... beginning; and being the same ... conveyed to said Thomas Sanford ... Franklin, Jr., and wife, by deed ... recorded in Book ... in the Register's of... Tennessee.
... is believed to be ... and correct; further will be made as ...
... 1, 1932.
JAMES T. BURNS, Trustee.
...SON & WILKERSON, Attorneys, ... National Bank Bldg., ... Tennessee. 10-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...executed by ... and wife, Fannie Wise, dated ... recorded in book "H", Vol... sec., of the Register's ... County, Tennessee, ref... is made for a full recital of ... and for the purpose of satis... indebtedness therein mentioned (de... been made in the payment of ... the undersigned, as trus... deed of trust, will, at the re... the holder of the note representing ... offer for sale at public out... highest and best bidder for cash ... all equities of redemption, ... dower and all other rights of ... of every kind at the west door of ... House of Hamilton County, Ten...
...DAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932,
... 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., ... described land situate in the ... County of Hamilton, ... Tennessee, to-wit:
... Three Hundred Sixty-one (361), ... feet of Lot Number ... Sixty-two (362), Clifton Hills ... Two (2), as shown by plat ... recorded in Plat Book 6, page 16, ... Plat in Plat Book 8, Page 36 ... Register's Office of Hamilton County. ... Said lot and part of Lot make ... fronting fifty-five (55) feet on the ... line of Clifton Street and extends ... northwestwardly, of uniform width, a ... of one hundred eighty (180) feet to ... the conditions and restrictions set ... and registered in Book "B", Volume ... of the Register's Office of Ham... Tennessee.
... be made subject to any unpaid ... reserved to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only. ... day of October, 1932. ...AN TRUST AND BANKING ... COMPANY, Trustee. ... E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 17011
REPLEVIN NOTICE
...Electric Power Co. vs. E. K. Volk... ...and Crabtree Transfer Co.
J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
...cause it appeared by affidavit that ... is justly indebted to the plain... a nonresident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... served upon him, and an original ... having been levied on one 575 ... It is therefore ordered that publica... made in The Labor World, a news... published in the city of Chattanooga, ... for four consecutive weeks, com... the said defendant to appear before ... office, No. 111 East Sixth street, ... Tennessee, on November 8, 1932, ... a.m., and make defense to said ... will be taken for confessed and be ... with ex parte.
October 12, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by P. R. Kelsey and wife, Lula Kelsey, on September 19, 1931, recorded in Book O, Vol. ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which recorded ... reference is hereby made for its provisions and conditions, and default having been made in the payment of eleven of the notes evidencing the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, the whole number of notes being 106, one hundred and five of them in the principal sum of $12.50 each and the last note of the series $22.50, aggregating $1325.00, and in the performance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days, and the owner and holder of said indebtedness demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, will on
SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1932,
within lawful hours, in front of the West door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, the following described Real Estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
In the THIRTEENTH WARD of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee; in the Second Civil District of said state and county, to-wit: Lot number three (3), in block number two (2) of E. B. Anderson's Subdivision of Lot No. 8, DeSabla Home Place, East Lake, and being the same real estate conveyed by J. A. Long, Trustee, to W. H. Brown, December 4th, 1926, and by W. H. Brown and wife, Ella Brown, to I. B. Koons, January 4, 1927, as recorded in Book G, Vol. 21, page 619 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered except taxes for 1930-31, but said sale will be made by me as Trustee only.
This the 6th day of October, 1932.
10-28 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. M. Brown and wife, Gussie Mae Brown, dated July 18, 1931, of record in book "Z", Volume 25, Page 111 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932,
between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton, and state of Tennessee, to-wit:
The East Thirty (30) feet of Lot Number Four (4), and the West ten (10) feet of Lot Number Five (5), Spring Place Addition to East Chattanooga as shown by plat of record in Plat Book Number Three (3), Page 19, in Register's Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting forty (40) feet on the Northwest line of Glass Street and extending back Northwestwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the South line of a public alley, and being the same property conveyed to A. J. Hammontree and wife, Jossie Hammontree by Charles DeFriese and wife, Media DeFriese by deed dated 16th April, 1924 and registered in Book "T", Volume 18, page 321, Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 14th day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
11-4 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47462
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Emory Letson vs. Nervy Letson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nervy Letson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 10th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. H. Runyan and wife, Lillie Runyan, and A. J. Witt and wife, Nannie C. Witt, dated April 17, 1925, of record in book "F", Volume 19, Page 342, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in 3rd Civil District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: The West 56 feet of lots 178 and 179, North Chattanooga Land Company's addition, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in plat book 1, page 28, of the Register's office of said county. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting 56 feet on the North line of Peak street and extending back northwardly of uniform width along the East line Meriam street a distance of 100 feet to the south line of lot 180 in said addition. Subject to the conditions and restrictions forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages on said property as set out in the deed from the North Chattanooga Land Company to Ben C. Frank, registered in Book Y, Vol. 2, page 362, in the Register's office of said county.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
11-11 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. H. Runyan and wife, Lillie Runyan, dated August 27, 1925, of record in book "Q", Volume 19, Page 608, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a point on Peak street Fifty-six (56) feet from corner of Merriam and Peak street and running East fifty-six and one-half (56½) feet along Peak street, thence running north One hundred (100) feet to the line of lot One hundred twelve and one-eighth (180), one hundred twelve and one-eighth (112⅛) feet from Merriam street, thence south one hundred feet to the point of beginning. Said lot being part of lots One hundred Seventy-eight (178) and One hundred Seventy-nine (179) of the North Chatta. Land Company's addition, as per plat of record in plat book 1, page 28 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Being the east 56½ feet of the west 112½ feet of lots 178 & 179 North Chatta. Land Company's addition as per plat of record in plat book 1, page 28 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Subject to conditions, restrictions and limitations set out in deed of the North Chatta. Land Co. to Ben C. Frank registered in Book Y, Vol. 2, page 362 in the Register's office of Said County.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
11-11 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Minister (to Convict No. 1897): Remember, my good man, stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage.
No. 1897: Well, if they don't, I've been crazy for sitting here this long.

CONTRACTOR CUTS WAGES; U. S. STOPS HIS DEFIANCE

Postoffice Job Halted by Police on Doak's Order When Employer Refuses to Abide by Agreement on Pay and Employment of Local Workmen.

New Kensington, Pa., Oct. 20.—"Cease work immediately, gather up your tools and depart."

That order to workmen on the new postoffice here, issued by Police Chief Zeloyle to Vice-President Charles J. Falcone, of the Nicholas Construction company of Philadelphia, brought the hand of the United States government down on a contractor charged with paying less than the prevailing rate of wages and with sub-contracting to out-of-town workmen.

Orders finally were issued in peremptory fashion by Secretary of Labor Doak in Washington that the contractor must obey or work must be stopped. The treasury department joined in the order.

To see that the order was carried out Commissioner Emmeline Pitt, of the Pennsylvania department of labor, and Sasil Scott, treasury department construction engineers, conferred with Falcone on the job. Falcone defied the United States government. Police Chief Zeloyle was called upon. "Stop work," he ordered the workmen. They stopped.

Another wage-cutter finds the pathway not so good.

In Memoriam

Lodge 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, at its last meeting adopted the following tribute to a recently-deceased brother:

Whereas the grim mandate, the messenger of death, hath crept silently into our midst, passed the barred door and the Sentinel's sword and took from us our beloved friend and companion, A. H. Duttlinger.

On Sept. 27, 1932, our friend closed his eyes in death and went into a peaceful sleep from whence there is no awakening in this life. Brother Duttlinger was loved by all who knew him for his loving disposition, his smiling face and kind heart. He was a man that always held an open hand to those who were in distress, never refusing to help any who called upon him for assistance.

Whereas, the going of one so highly regarded and respected makes us keenly conscious of a distinct loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we take this occasion to express to the loved companion left to mourn his loss our profound sorrow and heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of bereavement.

We realize that mere forms of expression cannot alleviate the pain of the heart or heal the wounds that are deeply hidden. We realize, too, that words can never take the place of or restore to those left behind one that has gone beyond. Still this resolution carries in it the sincere feelings of our hearts. In our affections there will always remain a spark of spirit of the one now departed from us.

In life an example was set that we may follow and be bettered in so doing. In life a great strong faith in others, in death a complete and unquestioning faith in the One in whom we all have a greater life. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the loving wife, a copy spread upon the minutes of this lodge, and that a copy be furnished The Labor World for publication.

H. N. WADE,
G. W. FULLER,
J. H. WOOD,
Committee on Resolutions.

Senator A. E. Hill On Road to Recovery

Cheering news comes from Nashville that Albert E. Hill, editor of the Labor Advocate, is recovering from a serious illness which has caused some uneasiness among the thousands of friends of the senator throughout the state. Mr. Hill is reported as recovering rapidly from the attack, and it is hoped he may be able to return to his duties within a very short time. On behalf of scores of local friends in and out of the labor movement, The Labor World expresses the wish for speedy and complete recovery for the "young" trades unionist.

EMPLOYERS ATTACK WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Madison, Wis.—The industrial commission of Wisconsin has under consideration an application of a number of manufacturers to have the minimum wage law for women lowered and the night work law repealed. The campaign for this blow at women's protective legislation in Wisconsin was carried on by the Bear Brand Hosiery company, which threatened to move out of the state unless the standards for women's work are lowered.

The present laws are supported by the entire organized labor movement. It is not believed the industrial commission will yield to the demands of the manufacturers who desire to return to the low labor standards which prevailed in Wisconsin before the present protective laws were placed on the statute books.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

No. 4856
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lockout Furniture Co. vs. D. L. Patrick.
Before Horace Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 14, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This October 20, 1932.
11-11. HORACE HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

UNION JOBS INCREASE; JOBLESS TOTAL GROWS

"Suffering Never Experienced" Seen for This Winter by President Green—Government Agencies Work Hard, But Face Mountainous Task, Requiring Co-operation.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Trade union membership gained some during August and the first part of September, but the total of national unemployment rose from 11,400,000 to 11,500,000, the A. F. of L. unemployment report just out shows.

For industry generally lay-offs about balanced gains in jobs.

The report says small industries that do not make a showing in the news laid men off and that about 100,000 were released in agriculture, accounting for the growth of total unemployment.

"Unquestionably the winter just ahead of us holds suffering never before experienced in this country and no adequate means are yet in sight to prevent it," said President William Green. "Leaders of the government reconstruction program are hard at work on schemes to create jobs, but getting men back to work by the million is necessarily a slow task and unless progress is speeded by whole-hearted co-operation of all, millions of families will have to be supported by charity."

HOME OWNING GAINS.

Home-owning families now number 46.8 per cent of all families in the United States. This proportion, just announced by the U. S. census bureau, is the result of a door-to-door count of the entire country. The number of home-owning families is growing faster than the number of all families. In 1920, the proportion of home-owning families was 44.6 per cent.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. E. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."
Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Issued by Authority of the Int. Molders' Union of North America. This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law. (Union Made)
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
Union Label of Electrical Workers
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Glove Workers' Union Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Union Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
Card of Union Waiters

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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
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Opposite Central Market

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No nome should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

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RED BANK DRY CLEANING CO.
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Member Types, No. 89
Service and Quality Work Guaranteed
PHONE 6-4656
I Will Come and Get IT!

SEE ME FOR
RADIO REPAIRING
R. B. ESPY
259 Glenwood Drive

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

NOTICE—City Taxpayers

1932 Taxes, NOW DUE, are subject to a 2% discount if paid IN FULL NOW, or if paid by quarterly plan. First quarter must be paid during October.

ALVIN SHIPP,
Treas. and Tax Collector.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

MORE ABOUT M'ALISTER-POPE

(Continued from First Page)

didates in the August primary.

We must remember to—

Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for president, for congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

State Non-Partisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Transportation Brotherhoods.

H. V. Reid, chairman; representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. David Hanly, vice-chairman; representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor. Paul J. Aymon, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor. W. E. Jacobs, representing the Order of Railway Conductors. W. A. Chrisman, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. W. E. Cheek, secretary; representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

FRENCH LABOR FEDERATION MOVES TO END DOUBLE JOBS

Paris, France.—The general council of the French General Confederation of Labor initiated measures to stop "double earnings" which it was stated many wage-earners receive by following a subsidiary occupation and therefore increasing the number of unemployed. The council held that with unemployment increasing the practice is open to very grave criticism.

COMMUNISM CONDEMNED BY 3 AT N. C. F. MEETING

Secret Espionage and Secret Organization Charged Against Reds in American Industry—Philosophy Declared Hostile to U. S. Constitution.

New York City, Oct. 20.—Condemnation of communism as an international propaganda and as an agency working for the destruction of American trade unionism was voiced before a meeting of the National Civic Federation's committee on Russian affairs here, under the chairmanship of Matthew Woll.

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, author of "The Last Stand," condemned communism as a destructive force in international affairs and demanded that the policy of non-recognition be continued. He declared international communism would nullify the provision in the American constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government and he exhibited a pamphlet given to all new communist party members in which each swears that thereafter his first allegiance shall be to the communist international, with headquarters at Moscow.

Mr. Woll asserted that thus far the principal burden of the fight against communism has fallen upon the labor movement.

A report on the operations of the communists within the trade union movement was made by Chester M. Wright, editor of International Labor News Service. He presented a bill of particulars showing the operations of the reds in industry throughout the United States, by date, place and name. "The coming winter," he said, "may be, not the winter of our discontent, but the winter of our honest fears, unless we are awake and alert to what is being attempted by the reds."

Citing the Illinois mine march and the recent abortive strike at Warren, Ohio, as two examples, Mr. Wright charged that the reds maintain a secret organization and a secret espionage system. Without an adequate means of watching their secret operations, he said, it is impossible to know the full truth about communist operations.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon presidential candidates for a statement of position regarding recognition of the soviet regime in Russia.

Job and Payroll Gains for Month In Broad Field

Employment Up 3.6 Per Cent., Though Railroads Report Record Low—Some Gains Seasonal, Some Mean Revival.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Employment gained in September. Payrolls also gained.

Meanwhile foundations for more gains were laid in Reconstruction Finance corporation loans, both to railroads and for self-liquidating projects.

But railroads reported the fewest employes of any period in the last thirty-four years.

The general situation, however, marched toward improvement with a gain of 3.6 per cent in employment and 2.6 per cent in payrolls.

The spread-work movement registered some progress, likewise. Socony-Vacuum Oil company announced adoption of the five-day week, in line with the spread-work movement, which is going forward under a committee headed by Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor reports the changes in employment and payrolls in September, 1932, as compared with August, 1932, based on payroll reports ending nearest the 15th of the month, received from 54,851 identical establishments in fifteen major industrial groups, having in September 4,248,706 employes, whose combined earnings in one week were $79,486,136.

"The combined total of these fifteen industrial groups (not including building construction for which complete data are not yet available) shows an increase of 3.6 per cent in employment and an increase of 2.6 per cent in payrolls over the month interval," says the report.

Retail Trade Group Gains.

"The greatest gains in employment and payrolls from August to September were reported in the canning and preserving industry, in which seasonal increases of 26.6 per cent in employment and 16.4 per cent in payrolls were shown. The anthracite mining industry reported an increase of 13.6 per cent in both items, and the retail trade group reported a gain of 7.2 per cent in number of workers combined with an increase of 6.3 per cent in payrolls. Employment in the bituminous coal mining industry in September was 5.1 per cent above the August level, and payrolls were 14.4 per cent higher than in the preceding month. The manufacturing group of industries reported a gain of 4.5 per cent in employment and 5 per cent in payrolls, and the dyeing and cleaning group reported an increase of 4.7 per cent in number of workers and 8.5 per cent in total earnings. Employment in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining and in the metalliferous mining groups showed gains of 2.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively, with slightly larger gains in payrolls.

"The wholesale trade group reported an increase of 0.9 per cent in employment coupled with a decline of one-tenth of 1 per cent in payroll totals. In the remaining six industrial groups (crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railway and bus operation, hotels and laundries) decrease in employment combined with slightly larger declines in payrolls were reported. The decreases in employment in these groups, with the exception of the crude petroleum group, were 1 per cent or less.

"Employment in manufacturing industries increased 4.5 per cent in September, as compared with August, and payrolls increased 5 per cent.

Manufacturing Industries.

"Twelve of the fourteen groups of manufacturing industries reported increases in employment and payrolls over the month interval, the textile group reporting the most pronounced gains in each item, 14.1 per cent in employment and 23.4 per cent in payrolls. The two groups reporting decreased employment and payrolls (transportation equipment and rubber goods) were affected lagely by the curtailed operations in the automobile industry.

"Increased employment was reported in 68 of the 89 manufacturing industries included in this monthly employment survey, and increased payrolls were reported in sixty-six industries. The largest increase in employment from August to September (68.7 per cent) was a seasonal increase in the cottonseed oil, cake and meal industry. The rayon industry reported an increase of 41 per cent in employment and the typewriter and men's furnishings industries reported gains in employment of 37.2 per cent per cent, respectively."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Typo Conference Selects Nashville For 1933 Meeting

Tennessee - Kentucky Printers Discuss Conditions of Trade at Annual Gathering at Louisville.

Twelfth annual gathering of union printers of Kentucky and Tennessee, officially designated as the Tennessee-Kentucky Typographical conference, was conducted last Sunday, Oct. 16, in the Brown hotel, Louisville, with a representative number of delegates from a majority of the unions of the two states.

Henry P. Hanson, of Memphis, president since the formation of the conference, presided over the deliberations of the body, while Raymond Redd, of Lexington, Ky., also similarly honored in length of service, acted as secretary of the meeting.

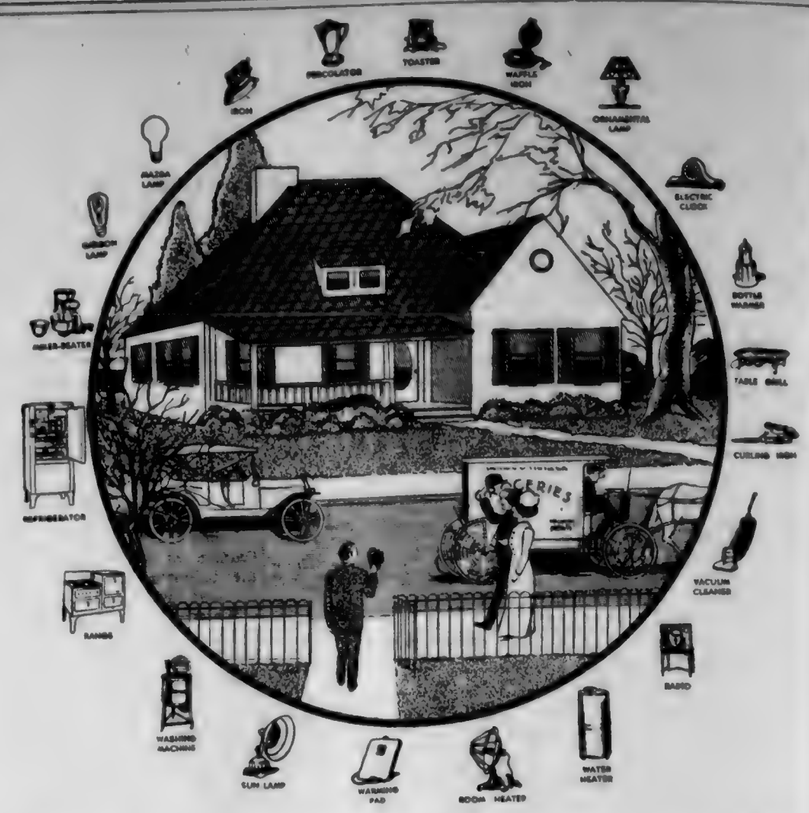
After the seating of the delegates, the report of the president was read and approved, as were the reports of the vice-presidents. Secretary Redd then read his report, which detailed the condition of the trade throughout the jurisdiction of the two states.

Many matters pertaining to the betterment of conditions in the printing industry were discussed, but the proposition of the five-day week consumed the major part of the time of the meeting.

Many visitors were present at the meeting and delivered short addresses, and Cliff Kane, recently returned from the convention of the International Typographical union, explained in detail some of the propositions which will be voted on by the membership of the I. T. U. at a later referendum.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in H. P. Hanson being again the unopposed choice as president; Frank P. Burke, Louisville, first vice-president; W. W. Shivell, Jackson, second vice-president, and Raymond Redd, Lexington, as secretary-treasurer. All elections were unanimous.

Nashville was chosen as the convention city for 1933. An invitation was received from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and also from that body of Frankfort. Jackson invited the conference to meet in that city next year, but in the final vote Nashville won out.



How many electrical conveniences did you have in the "good old" days?

Check the appliances you now have in your home against those you used 20 years ago . . in the pre-war days.

At that time you burned carbon lamps, which have since disappeared in favor of the more efficient Mazda lamp. No doubt, you had an early appliance or two, such as an iron and toaster. The electric range and many other appliances, now in popular use, were curiosities of the time. The radio, refrigerator and electric clock were unknown.

With conveniences such as these you use more electricity now than you did 20, 10 or even 5 years ago.

Yet this fact stands out: While living costs, in spite of recent declines, are nearly 40% *above* pre-war (1913) levels, the average retail price of household electric service is today approximately 40% *below* pre-war prices.

In other words it would be nearly 66% greater than it is, if the pre-war (1913) price of household electricity was restored.

The Retail Price of Household Electric Service is Now Lower Than Ever Before

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE TO MORE THAN 330 COMMUNITIES

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 28, 1932 — Number 27

State Guard May Be Used to Force Miners To Starvation Wage

Horton Preparing to Send the Militia to Overton-Fentress.

WOULD AGAIN FLOUT STATE CONSTITUTION

Spectre of Elizabethton Looms as Governor and Mine Owners Confer on Plan to Intimidate Workers.

On the Job

DAVID HANLY

Heads Plan of Mine Owners to Force Starvation Wage With National Guard.

By DAVID HANLY

Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Oct. 26.—An effort is being made by coal mine owners in Fentress and Overton counties to have Gov. Horton send soldiers into these mine fields, as he did at Elizabethton, to compel the coal miners to work for starvation wages.

The miners in these coal fields are members of the United Mine Workers of America. These mines have been closed since last July. The operators have announced their intention to reopen the mines at a drastic reduction in wages. So far the efforts to open these mines at starvation wages have been unsuccessful.

The tipple at the Davison mine in Fentress county was burned on last Monday night. Gov. Horton and Adjt. Gen. W. C. Boyd were in conference with an unnamed coal mine owner here on Tuesday morning. Two officers of the cavalry troop of the state guard of Cookeville were ordered to these coal mining districts and to report to Gov. Horton at once on the situation. What this report contains has not been made public. According to a news story in the Nashville Tennessean on Tuesday, Troop A, 109th cavalry of the national guard, Cookeville, was held in readiness to move at once. Quarters have been provided for the guardsmen in the strike area, it was reported.

President Turnblazer, of District No. 19, United Mine Workers of America, was in Nashville last week. He and Secretary Cheek, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, conferred with Commissioner of Labor Love and Gen. Boyd. They were informed that the coal mine owners had asked that troops be sent into these coal mine regions to aid them in reopening the mines. Gen. Boyd told Mr. Turnblazer that he would notify him before the troops were called out. Since that time it is alleged that intimidation of miners unwilling to work at the reduced wages has taken place.

Secretary Cheek was called to the office of Commissioner of Labor Love today. Mr. Love said

(Continued on Last Page)

GREEN PLEADS FOR SUPPORT OF RELIEF FUNDS

Labor Chief Delivers Dramatic Radio Appeal.

ASKS ALL CLASSES TO GIVE LIBERALLY

Declares People of United States Confronted With Gravest Emergency.

A dramatic appeal for support of public relief funds was delivered over the National and Columbia broadcasting chains on Sunday, Oct. 25, by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, under auspices of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932.

Mr. Green declared the people of the United States are confronted with the gravest emergency, and urged upon every citizen, rich or poor, the necessity of contributing to the relief of the constantly increasing armies of unfortunates who are absolutely without sustenance and in many cases are devoid of faith or hope.

The labor executive said:

"All the people of the United States are confronted with a grave emergency and all are called upon to face the discharge of a solemn duty. An increasing number of people have reached the end of their material resources, consequently the need for human help and assistance is greater now. The tragic social state of affairs which is so universal in character is the outgrowth of three years of widespread unemployment and developing economic dislocation. We are not now called upon to deal with suffering arising out of temporary unemployment. Our task is to meet the increasing need for help which arises out of three consecutive winters of accumulated distress and suffering affecting more than 30,000,000 people in a most acute and direct way.

"It is not only the physical and material resources of more than eleven million idle workers which have become impaired. It is the losses in those intangible values which enter into the construction of character, the maintenance of morale and the preservation of courage and faith which causes all thinking people grave concern. Where these basic assets of the home, community and the nation become depleted the very security of our civilization becomes imperiled.

"The pressing need of the moment, therefore, is for all who can to contribute money generously to community relief funds and to strengthen and support character-building, faith-restoring social service agencies whose help and assistance is so badly needed now.

"Because I am in a position to comprehend, in a very large way, the serious consequences which may follow the failure of the individual to do his full duty at this time, I appeal to all to give as they have never given before. Those who are wealthy and those who control wealth should appraise the stern realities of the present situation. They should give abundantly in order to save. They should be extraordinarily generous in order to protect. They must unloose their purse strings as never before if our economic and social institutions are to be made more secure.

"The average person, the masses, those who labor must give even though the giving may mean sacrifice. This is no time to quibble by attempting to place the blame for existing economic and social ills. Millions are hungry, suffering, cold and in dire distress. We must share with them. We must feed the hungry. We must save self-respecting men, women and children from sinking into the depths of despair.

(Continued on Last Page)

39 Corporations Pay Dividends on Boom Year Scale

Five Chains, Two Oil Companies and Two Tobacco Companies on List of Prosperous Concerns—Pay Not on '29 Basis.

New York City, Oct. 27.—Not everyone has been hit by Old Man Depression.

Thirty-nine corporations—take it from Wall Street—are now paying dividends equal to or greater than their dividends of 1929 and some of them are piling up earnings this year that more than warrant the rate being paid. Prosperity never disappeared from these corporations.

In the matter of employment some of these corporations have cut work, some have cut wages, some have inaugurated the five-day week, some have done nothing.

It is apparent that some of these corporations have made their 1929 rate of profit on an entirely different basis than obtained in 1929, but they have managed to do it, nevertheless, and the stockholders get the same old dividend check, including some extras.

Some of these corporations have found that they had to cut corners in many ways to maintain the dividend rate. Some have laid off workers without regard to where they were going, while some have tried to maintain the former numbers intact, though on a shorter week basis.

Twenty-nine of the companies are merchandising, five of them operating chains. Only two oil companies are included, Standard of New Jersey and Amerada. No gold mining companies are included, though some gold mining companies have maintained dividend rates by cutting expenses. The list of thirty-nine includes:

	Regular Dividend Now.	Regular Dividend 1929.
Adams Millis	$2.00	$2.00
Air Reduction	3.00	a3.00
Amerada	2.00	2.00
Amer. Can	4.00	b3.00
Amer. Chicle	c2.00	d2.00
Amer. Home Prod.	4.20	4.20
Amer. Telephone	9.00	9.00
Amer. Tobacco, B.	c5.00	c4.00
Brooklyn Union	5.00	5.00
Chesapeake & Ohio	2.50	2.50
Coca-Cola	c7.00	4.00
Consolidated Gas	4.00	4.00
Corn Products	3.00	a2.50
Dominion Stores	1.20	1.20
Drug, Inc.	4.00	4.00
First Nat. Stores	2.50	2.50
General Mills	3.00	e3.00
Hershey Choc.	6.00	Nil
Jewel Tea	4.00	4.00
Liggett & Myers, B.	c4.00	c4.00
Loew's, Inc.	3.00	3.00
Lorillard	1.20	Nil
Louisville Gas & Elec.	1.75	1.75
McCall	2.00	2.00
McKeesport	4.00	4.00
Natl. Biscuit	2.80	f2.40
Natl. Pw. & Lt.	1.00	1.00
Pacific Gas & El.	2.00	2.00
Pacific Lighting	3.00	3.00
Penick & Ford	1.00	1.00
Reynolds Tob., B.	3.00	3.00
Safeway Stores	5.00	g5.00
Sou. Cal. Ed.	2.00	2.00
Standard, N. J.	c1.00	c1.00
United Biscuit	2.00	1.60
United Gas Imp.	1.20	1.20
U. S. Gypsum	1.60	1.60
U. S. Pipe & Fdy.	2.00	2.00
Woolworth	2.40	2.40

aPlus $1¼ extra. bPlus $2 extra. cPlus $1 extra. dPlus 25c extra. ePlus 50c extra. fPlus 60c extra. gPlus stock dividends.

Five of the corporations listed are making larger dividend payments this year than in 1929, the boom year. These are American Tobacco, Coca-Cola, Hershey Chocolate, Lorillard and United Biscuit.

Of course, this is a list of only thirty-nine out of hundreds. Only one of the railroads is listed. But these corporations are large and they are important and the total pay roll bulks large, but the pay rolls are not up to the 1929 standards.

STRIKE AND LOCKOUT CRIMPED BY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LAW

Toronto, Canada.—The industrial disputes investigation act, passed at the last session of the legislature, was proclaimed by George S. Henry, premier of Ontario, and became effective at once.

The law provides that in the event of a dispute between workers and employers, there may be no strike or lockout until there has been an arbitration between the interested parties.

The act does not apply to the Ontario Hydroelectric Power company or to the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario railway, both of which are governed by commissions appointed by the government.

In all other respects the Ontario law re-enacts the provisions of the federal industrial disputes investigation act.

ADJUSTMENT OF TWO DISPUTES IS ANNOUNCED

Labor Makes Peace With David's and A. & P.

EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORTS SUCCESS

Unfortunate Controversies End in Pact Satisfactory to All Parties.

Amicable adjustments of two more or less important disputes between local business houses and the organized workers of Chattanooga were reported to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, when the executive board of that body detailed its activities with respect to controversies with the D. Miller company, operators of a new store on Market street under the trade name of David's, and with the Atlantic & Pacific chain stores.

The trouble with the Miller company arose through the fact that a local contractor, employed to remodel a store building for the company, used non-union labor in the operation, although specifications called for the employment of union craftsmen exclusively. When the president of the concern was appealed to, he sent a representative into Chattanooga to enforce the terms of these specifications, but this representative failed to carry out his instructions and the remodeling was completed with the non-union workers.

Upon the opening of the store pickets were placed in the vicinity notifying friends of labor as to the status of the firm, but upon request of company representatives they were shortly removed while negotiations for an adjustment of the matter were carried on. These negotiations developed the fact that the Miller company had always favored organized labor, and the employment of non-union workers in Chattanooga was not in accordance with its policy. Representatives of the company readily agreed to take any reasonable steps necessary to an adjustment, and the final terms included an agreement to write a letter to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council explaining the concern's position, past, present and future. Although this letter has not been received, terms of the agreement have been accepted in full by the company, which caused the following statement to be printed in the advertising columns of the daily press Monday:

> Upon the opening of David's store in Chattanooga, the Trades and Labor council declared us "unfair to organized labor" and placed pickets in front of the store notifying prospective customers to this effect.
>
> Upon investigation, we found that, although a local contractor had assured us he could use union labor exclusively on this work, non-union workmen were employed in some instances. Our specifications called for the use of union labor only.
>
> On complaint of the local unions, a representative of this company was sent into Chattanooga to see that our policy in regard to the employment of union labor was carried out in full. This the said representative failed to do.
>
> During the entire controversy which ensued, every representative of the company has been treated with the utmost courtesy by representatives of organized labor in Chattanooga, and our unbroken policy of employing only union labor in every possible case has again been thoroughly justified.
>
> We are pleased to announce that the matter has been adjusted to the complete satisfaction of the D. Miller company and organized labor in Chattanooga, and we trust that the mutual feeling of confidence which has characterized our dealings with labor in other cities will be continued unbroken in Chattanooga.

ADJUSTMENT MADE WITH TEA COMPANY.

Announcement was also made of an adjustment of the difficulty with the Atlantic & Pacific Tea company, originating through the employment of non-union carpenters and painters. It was said that the settlement was entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned, and pickets which had patrolled the vicinity of local A. & P. stores were removed.

Wide Inquiry To Find Cause Of Income Drop

Congress Must Face New Financial Problems, With Attack on Wage Rates in Prospect—Sales Tax Looms.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Oct. 27.—Alarmed over the low returns from the new taxes levied by congress last spring, the treasury department is launching a wide investigattion to ascertain the cause.

Income from the new taxes has fallen far below the estimates of the treasury when they were levied, and a new federal deficit is climbing, even in the face of slightly increased returns in the last two weeks, at the rate of almost $2,000,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

This deficit promises to present one of the most complex and difficult problems congress has ever been called upon to handle, and to stand out as the major question that must be met during the session.

Postal Revenues Disappoint.

One of the most disappointing features in the return from the new taxes is the decline in postal revenues under the 3-cent letter rate. First-class postage at 2 cents an ounce paid a handsome surplus over the cost of handling to the government, but indications are that at 3 cents, the income will be less in the aggregate for the year than it was at 2 cents.

At the same time the treasury is figuring on new sources of taxes that can be tapped by additional revenue legislation at the December session. Indications are that a system of sales taxes will be asked for, similar in important aspects to the proposal of the ways and means committee rejected in the last congress.

The treasury will insist upon a balanced budget for next year, but some members of congress have indicated they will first demand that the budget be brought down to an economical basis that includes the elimination of every form of waste and extravagance, including the abolition of unnecessary boards, bureaus and commissions that are independent of the departments, or exist as needless adjuncts to departments.

Pay Cuts to Be Opposed.

Fresh demands for cuts in the pay of federal employes are expected in congressional circles. Such demands will be met this year by labor and its friends, however, with opposition on the ground that rates of compensation have already been severely cut, and were followed by excessive wage cutting among employes in the ranks of private industry.

At the same time, there will be a demand that the "lame duck" enterprises saddled on the government and providing jobs at public expense for politicians and former members of congress, be eliminated in their entirety.

Many members of congress have been giving close study during the recess to reorganizing and readjusting governmental functions, with the merger or abolition of independent boards and bureaus. This is one of the things both houses of congress will take up in the first stages of the session and attempt to work out in advance of either new revenue legislation or the passage of the appropriation bills for the next fiscal year.

DANVILLE MINERS SHARE WORK ON ONE DAY PER WEEK BASIS

Danville, Ill.—The deep spirit of brotherhood animating organized labor is written in the recent history of the miners employed in the Bunsenville mine of the United States Fuel company, near Westville. The company also owns the Vermillion mine.

Last spring the company closed both mines. By the shutdown 1,011 men in the Bunsenville mine and 881 in the Vermillion mine lost their jobs.

In August the Bunsenville mine resumed operations after five months of idleness. In September, while the mine was only operating about two days a week, the men from the Vermillion mine asked for a part of the work.

After a thorough discussion of the matter the Bunsenville miners voted to share their work with the jobless men from the Vermillion mine, which gave them all only one day's work a week.

WILL PROTEST WALKER SCALE ON POST WORK

Labor Not Satisfied With Department Ruling.

HOLD OGLETHORPE LOCAL TERRITORY

McKellar, McReynolds Agree Chattanooga Wage Should Be Paid.

Ruling of a war department official which takes Fort Oglethorpe from the jurisdiction of Chattanooga in regard to wage scales for building tradesmen will not be accepted locally without a protest, it was indicated Thursday, when executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council was considering proper steps to take toward inducing the government official to change the order.

Announcement recently made that a considerable program of construction work would begin immediately at the army post was received with gratification by local workers, who have always considered Ogltehorpe as a part of this territory, and who felt that Chattanooga workmen would necessarily be employed on the project. In fact, it was pointed out, construction work at the army post has almost invariably been done by local workers, and the question has never before been raised as to employment of Chattanooga labor. It has been learned, however, that under the prevailing wage-rate law the war department has ruled that wage scales prevailing in Walker county will be paid on the new works, which means, if anything, that a rate far below that prevailing in Chattanooga will obtain.

Local trades unionists point out that there can be no real "prevailing scale" for building craftsmen in Walker county, as there are no local unions in that territory and possibly few really skilled workers residing there. It is pointed out that the labor will, at least in a majority of cases, come from Chattanooga, and the Chattanooga prevailing scale should be in operation on post work.

A special committee from Central Body interviewed Senator K. D. McKellar in regard to the matter when the lawmaker was in Chattanooga Tuesday night, and, together with Congressman S. D. McReynolds, Senator McKellar agreed that the claims of the local workers were just and proper.

The senator and congressman addressed a joint wire to Maj.-Gen. John J. DeWitt, of the war department, asking that he authorize payment of the Chattanooga scale on the construction work, and that official replied that the scale of wages prevailing in the "civil division" in which the buildings are erected would prevail, or, in other words, that the Walker county "scale" would be the prevailing scale under the law.

Local officials were in conference Thursday with Congressman McReynolds, and it was hoped that, with the assistance of the congressman and of Senator McKellar, the war department official might be prevailed upon to see the justice of the Chattanoogans' claims.

LONGSHOREMEN GET 75 CENTS AN HOUR BY NEW AGREEMENT

New York.—Officials of the International Longshoremen's association signed a new wage agreement with the New York Shipping association affecting around 30,000 pier workers from Maine to Virginia.

The new wage scale is 75 cents an hour for a 44-hour week and $1.10 an hour for overtime. The agreement expires on Oct. 1, 1933.

Barbers' Official Pays Fine Tribute To Hill McAlister

Election Would Mean Much to State, Especially Labor.

BIRTHRIGHT PUTS "O. K." ON RECORD

Says Workers Could Not Do Otherwise Than Indorse Man Who Has Been Their Consistent Friend During Long Public Career.

Speaks Out

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT

Veteran Tennessee Unionist Urges Labor to Support Hon. Hill McAlister for Governor.

"For the good of the whole people, and of the workers especially," the Hon. Hill McAlister should be elected governor of Tennessee, according to W. C. Birthright, general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International union.

Mr. Birthright, who was for seventeen years secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, has had ample occasion to observe at first hand the public activities of Mr. McAlister, as well as other officeholders, and his declaration that the democratic nominee's record is "100 per cent favorable to labor" will unquestionably carry much weight among members of organized labor who adhere to the nonpartisan political policy maintained by the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

"It is not to be wondered at that the Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods indorsed him," the Barbers' official declares. "They could not have done otherwise if labor is to stick to the old battle-cry of voting for our friends and defeating our enemies."

A splendid tribute to the statesmanship of Mr. McAlister is paid in the veteran trades unionist's statement, sent The Labor World for publication this week. "It is his fitness, honesty and integrity, his sense of social justice, that makes him the logical and safest candidate offered to the voters of Tennessee," Mr. Birthright continues.

The election of Mr. McAlister means, Mr. Birthright concludes, that Tennessee labor "will make progress, and their interests will be safeguarded."

Statement of the Barbers' official follows:

> Vote for your friends and defeat your enemies is the accepted political slogan of organized labor. And what is more logical than that?
>
> At the forthcoming election organized labor should stand steadily by this principle. It is self-preservation.
>
> Many times organized labor is forced to choose between the lesser of two evils in voting for "friendly" candidates for office, but not this election in Tennessee.
>
> In the person of Hill McAlister, for governor, the workers have an ideal candidate. His political record is 100 per cent fa-

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Hearings on "dumping" of foreign made goods have begun before Commissioner F. X. A. Eble, commissioner of customs. Commodities to be covered are grass rugs, electric light bulbs, steel, manganese ore, calf leather shoe uppers, porcelain and other china. Eble says the evidence is "amazing."

* * *

Prices of food at retail dropped one-half of 1 per cent in the month ending Sept. 15.

* * *

France has 1,200,000 quarts of champagne ready to rush to the United States if and when repeal comes.

* * *

Home building for the United States showed a gain in September over August.

* * *

France's attitude toward war debts is shown by declaration of Premier Herriot, who said when asked about debt to the U. S., that the debt is a matter of negotiation.

* * *

Great Britain has given notice of intention to cancel its trade agreement with the soviets, asserting the Ottawa Empire agreement makes this necessary. But, England assures the soviets she wants to find other ways of developing trade.

* * *

Less hoarding, rising prices, larger business turnover and flow of gold toward the United States are given as reasons for increasing bank deposits.

* * *

National industrial conference board reports that depression is giving an impetus to inauguration of the five-day week. The board reports that 47 per cent of companies reporting say they intend to continue the five-day week permanently.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does the British labor movement have permanent offices, after the manner of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The British Trade Union congress does not elect a year-'round president, but the council elects a president after the congress has adjourned. This official holds the title of president of the council.

Q.—What is labor's attitude toward proposals for disarmament in Europe?

A.—American labor has always favored reduction of armaments. It must remain for the coming A. F. of L. convention to define a position on current proposals, but the traditional position is for peace by agreement and understanding. This position, however, does not fall within the category of pacifism. It may be interesting to note, in this connection, that the German labor movement is opposing with every force the Von Papen government's proposals for rearmament in Germany.

Q.—Can any delegate introduce a resolution in an A. F. of L. convention?

A.—Yes. And no resolution can be buried in committee.

By a process patented in England and soon to be in production in the United States, creaseless cotton, rayon and silk fabrics are made. A resinous coating is applied to the fabric. It will not wash off, is said to lengthen life and to lessen likelihood of shrinking.

MOST for your MONEY
in a good laxative

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles

25 or more doses of
Thedford's Black-Draught
in a 25-cent package

For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Nonpartisan Political Policy

The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor has been applied for so many years that it is one of labor's fundamental principles.

This policy declares that working men and women should support principles rather than political parties and vote for candidates who are friendly to labor and against those who are unfriendly rather than blindly follow party labels and obey the dictates of party bosses.

In a recent address in Philadelphia on political partisanship, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, strongly defended the A. F. of L. principle. He said:

> There is nothing sacred about a political party. It is an instrumentality. There is no reason why men's judgment should be corrupted because of a false belief in loyalty or regularity to a party. It is because of the growth of this party spirit that machines have grown up in political parties, and, by controlling political parties, they control the government of the United States. The modern slogan of political bosses is: "Stand by your party, right or wrong; be regular though the government falls."
>
> And these same bosses try to teach the rising generations that party regularity is the very essence of citizenship, when, as a matter of fact, party regularity is very often the concealment of crime and debauchery—the covering up of evil and the robbing of the people of their very fundamental rights of human freedom.
>
> If our party is wrong, we ought to criticize it and, if necessary, condemn it.
>
> When special interests nominate candidates for us to vote for, when we know that these candidates stand for principles of government in which we do not believe, we ought not to hesitate to vote against them and bring about their defeat.
>
> This is only performing our duty to our government, which, as we have seen, is the duty we owe our families, our homes and our fellow-men. * * *

The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is the practical application of the principle described by Senator Norris. To organized labor and its friends the A. F. of L. says:

> Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them.

The decisive factor in applying this policy is not the political party to which a candidate for public office belongs, but his record on matters of interest to labor.

Disfranchising the Unemployed

According to reports from England the local authorities economy committee, set up by the tory government under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald, former labor premier, is considering the recommendation of disfranchisement of the poor in that country.

The government fears, it is said, a political upheavel will result from the ever-increasing number of unemployed workers driven to seek poor relief under the anti-labor administration of the unemployment insurance act under which insurance benefits are either stopped or reduced below the subsistence point.

The Daily Herald, the official organ of the British labor movement, vigorously condemns the disfranchising proposal in the following vigorous language:

> "We trust that the government will pursue the path of justice and common sense, and turn down with a dull thud the proposal to rob recipients of poor law relief of the vote.
>
> "This has been a pet idea of a section of rabid conservatives for a long time.
>
> "It now threatens to emerge from the realm of advocacy to that of possible legislation.
>
> "At the end of June there were 1,180,616 persons in England and Wales in receipt of poor law relief.
>
> "In that total—the figures must have increased since—are nearly half a million workless with their dependents.
>
> "These are the people deprived of unemployment benefit and thrust on to the poor law.
>
> "The fact that they have forfeited benefits suggests that they are the least fortunate, the most hardpressed, section of the 3,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen out of work.
>
> "To add to their sufferings by depriving them of the elementary right of citizenship is an injustice which few will lightly brook.
>
> "Mr. MacDonald has shown commendable concern about the untouchables of India.
>
> "Is it conceivable that he will consent to the creation of a class of political untouchables in this country?"

Depriving citizens of their right to vote because of poverty brought about by long-continued unemployment was recently accomplished in the state of Maine under regulations which prescribed that persons who had received poor relief for a specified number of months should not be permitted to participate in elections.

It is the application of the property qualification for the exercise of the franchise, a despicable principle held by those who believe that governments among men are specifically designed for the benefit of the wealthy and their property-owning satellites.

The limitation of the right to vote to property owners is a complete denial of those principles of liberty and equality which are the foundation of democratic and republican institutions.

Those who resort to it are laying the foundation for a justifiable social unrest pregnant with menace to political institutions.

The Case of Mr. Insull

Developments in the Insull case come thick and fast and each dramatic incident seems more startling than the one that preceded it. What will grow out of it all is a matter for the daily newspapers to chronicle. There seems to be a sudden indignation about the intricate methods of financial organization which Mr. Insull employed in connection with his numerous traction, power and light projects. There is no reason for this.

The Insulls only played the game according to accepted rules of the business world. The auditors and receivers have already spent months in trying to unscramble these eggs and unsnarl the knots and tangles by which the various corporations, holding companies, syndicates, subsidiaries and operating companies were tied together, and they have not yet been able to make a clear diagram of the process by which their several issues of stocks, bonds and debentures were bought, sold, loaned and exchanged with each other and hypothecated with banks to secure loans for almost every corporation except the one that had issued the securities.

It is a complicated piece of purposeful confusion, artfully designed, first, to make it possible for the insiders profitably to juggle other people's money and, second, to leave a trail so twisted and confused that inquisitive investigators would be discouraged from trying to follow it. But there is nothing unique in all this. It is the standard practice of almost all organizers of great enterprises. It may be adopted with no intention of doing anything criminal or illegal. Whether Mr. Insull did anything illegal is a matter upon which federal investigators are now trying to get light. All that is now known is that he played it more recklessly, more skillfully for a time, and for larger stakes. He did not invent the game. At least a part of that surge of moral energy which is now expressing itself in indignation against him might well direct itself into the channel of inqury about the organizational intricacies of a hundred other immense concerns which are still solvent.

Europe? Not So Good

News from Europe is none too good. Some of the effect will no doubt be felt in America. Unemployment grows throughout Europe. Where unemployment grows it is fairly safe to assume wages will go still lower.

In Germany, home of a trade union movement noted for its systematic and methodical growth, unions have lost just about all power. Orders in council have rendered all collective agreements void. No wage agreement now has force.

Autocratic government has surely proven no help to labor. On the contrary, autocratic government has proven the undoing of labor.

America, with plenty of her own troubles, looks upon a world beset with even more troubles.

You'll Scarcely Know 'Em!

The next congress will be a new congress in fact as well as in name. With those that have gone down in defeat in the primaries and those that will go down to defeat in the election, new faces will be much in evidence.

Labor is scanning records as never before, digging into the facts that tell what kind of a man comes asking for votes. As the election draws near union men and women grow more and more determined that no enemy shall gain election.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

TO MY DOG.

Old pal, the years are slipping by,
Our leaning shadows eastward fall.
It won't be long till you and I
Will hear and heed our Master's call;
I don't know where we'll go from here,
Or what we'll be or what we'll do,
And I don't care—if only fate
Will grant me just one friend like you.

* * *

Says a famous novelist: "A man of experience can generally tell a woman's age." . . . But he lacks experience if he does.

* * *

A scientist says it is the lower part of the face, not the eyes, that gives away one's thoughts. Especially when one opens the lower part of the face.

* * *

Mabel—So you and Maurice are to be married? Why, I thought it was a mere flirtation.

Helen—So did Maurice.

* * *

Bridegroom—I married you just for looks.

Bride—Cheer up—you'll get plenty.

* * *

Harold—They say you married her because her aunt left her a fortune.

Bill—That's a lie. I'd have married her just the same whoever had left it to her.

* * *

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

* * *

First Deacon (after collection)—Twelve dollars in dimes, eight dollars in nickels—and three pennies.

Second Deacon—There is a Scotchman in the church.

* * *

First Deacon—No, sir; three Scotchmen.

* * *

When radios first came out they were troubled with static. . . . Now it's advertising and political speeches.

* * *

Katherine—A flower dog? Never heard of one.

Gertrude—Yeah, he's a Poinsettia—cross between a pointer and a setter.

* * *

Application has been made to convert a big distillery into a football stadium. This reverses the usual November process.

* * *

Asked what was the best thing to do for mosquito bites, a local doctor replied: "Well, personally, I scratch 'em."

* * *

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

* * *

Friend: Did you ever attend a school for stuttering?

Stutterer: N-n-no, I j-j-just p-p-picked it up.

* * *

Visitor: What nice buttons you are sewing on your little boy's suit. My husband once had some like that on his suit.

Minister's Wife: Yes, I get all my buttons out of the collection plate.

* * *

Stolen kisses may be sweetest, but a little enthusiastic co-operation, snickers a local youngster, doesn't hurt anything.

* * *

Medlin: I hear that when Gerald Snyder was in the hospital he had to have two nurses night and day.

Herbin: Yes, his wife wouldn't trust him alone with just one.

* * *

Johnson: Women don't interest me. I prefer the company of my fellow men.

Sellers: I'm broke too, brother.

* * *

Wife: I've invited one of my old sweethearts to dinner. Do you mind?

Husband: Mind! Heavens, no! I always love to associate with lucky people.

* * *

Sonny: Daddy, the dog has littered up the living room again.

Daddy: Break anything?

Sonny: Oh, no, but she has six puppies.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

APPLE BUTTER	Best Grade, Full 38-Oz. Quart Jar, Each	14
MAPLE SYRUP	"Old Va.", None Better, Full 1-Lb. Fancy Jug for	14
BUTTER	"Golden Leaf" or "Golden Bud," Very Best Fresh Creamery—Lb.	20
LARD	Pure or Comp., Best Grades, Bulk or in Cartons—4 Pounds	25
GRAPES	Fresh Michigan Concords; 4-Qt. Baskets (Lim. 4 baskets), per basket	15
"PILLSBURY"	Pancake or Buckwheat Flour, Reg. 15c Size, Pkg.	10

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKE

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEND

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T YOUR LIFE IN
BISHOP'S HANDS"
olunteer State Life
surance Company
Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
PARK J. E. JARVIS
BROOKING H. M. JUDD
BRADLEY WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. E. BECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
...Wood vs. George W. Wood
...Circuit Court of Hamil-
...ton County
...from allegations in complain-
...which is sworn to, that George W.
...non-resident of the state of Ten-
...that the ordinary process of law
...served upon him it is ordered that
...be made for four successive weeks
...Labor World, a newspaper published
...Hamilton County, notifying said non-resi-
...to appear at the next November rules
...Chattanooga on the first Monday in No-
...next, the same being a rule day of
...court, to be held at the Courthouse
...Chattanooga on the first Monday in No-
...next, the same being a rule day of
...court, and make defense to said bill or
...same will be taken for confessed, and
...cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 10th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Williams, Atty. 10-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by
...and wife, Fannie Wise, dated
...and of record in book "H", Vol-
...page 278, et seq., of the Register's
...Hamilton County, Tennessee, ref-
...which is made for a full recital of
...and for the purpose of satis-
...indebtedness therein mentioned (de-
...been made in the payment of
...indebtedness) the undersigned, as trus-
...deed or note, will, at the re-
...holder of the note representing
...Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry
...highest and best bidder for cash
...all equities of redemption,
...and all other rights of
...at the west door of the
...House of Hamilton County, Ten-

...NDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932,
...hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.,
...described land situate in the
...Chattanooga, County of Hamilton,
...Tennessee, to-wit:
...Three Hundred Sixty-one (361),
...fifty (50) feet of Lot Number
...Sixty-two (362), Clifton Hills
...Number Two (2), as shown by plat
...of record in Plat Book 6, page 16,
...said Plat in Plat Book 8, Page 36
...Clerk's Office of Hamilton County,
...Said lot and part of Lot make
...fifty-five (55) feet on the
...Cleveland Street and extends
...Northwardly, of uniform width, a
...one hundred eighty (180) feet to
...conditions and restrictions set
...and registered in Book "B", Volume
...of the Register's Office of Ham-
...Tennessee.
...be made subject to any unpaid
...believed to be good, but will sell and
...Trustee only
...day of October, 1932.
...AN TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...of a Deed of Trust executed by
...and wife, Lula Kelsey, on Sep-
...1931, recorded in Book O, Vol-
...of the Register's Office of Ham-
...Tennessee, to which recorded
...reference is hereby made for its pro-
...conditions, and default having
...in the payment of eleven of the
...securing the indebtedness secured by
...said trust, two whole number of notes
...one hundred and five of them in
...special sum of $12.50 each and the last
...series $22.50, aggregating $135.00,
...performance of the provisions of
...of trust, and said default having
...for more than thirty days, and the
...holder of said indebtedness de-
...and requesting the foreclosure of
...of trust to satisfy the payment of
...indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, of Chatta-
...Tennessee, Trustee, will on
SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF
NOVEMBER, 1932,
...lawful hours, in front of the West
...Court House in Chattanooga, Ten-
...offer for sale and will sell to the
...best bidder at public outcry for
...cash, and in bar of the equities of
...homestead and dower, the follow-
...Real Estate in Hamilton County,
...to-wit:
THIRTEENTH WARD of the City
...Hamilton County, Tennessee:
...Civil District of said state and
...Lot number three (3), in block
...(2) in J. B. Anderson's Subdi-
...Lot No. 2 DeSabla Home Place,
...and being the same real estate
...J. A. Long, Trustee, to W. H.
...December 1, 1926, and by W. H.
...wife, Ella Brown, to I. B. Koons,
...1927, as recorded in Book G, Vol.
...in the Register's office of Ham-
...County, Tennessee.
...of title warrants the title as
...and unencumbered except taxes
...but conveyance will be made by
...Trustee only.
...9th day of October, 1932.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.

No. 17011
REPLEVIN NOTICE
...Electric Power Co. vs. E. K. Volk-
...and Crabtree Transfer Co.
...B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for
...Hamilton County, Tennessee
...affidavit by affidavit that
...indebted to the plain-
...of the state of Ten-
...ordinary process of law
...him, and an original
...levied on one 575
...ordered that publica-
...Labor World, a news-
...County of Chattanooga,
...consecutive weeks, com-
...defendant to appear before
...Tennessee, on November 8, 1932,
...and make defense to said
...will be taken for confessed and be
...with ex parte as to him.
...October 12, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...of a deed of trust executed by
...and wife, Gussie Mae Brown,
...18, book ... of record in book
...page 25, Page 111 et seq., of the
...Office of Hamilton County, Ten-
...reference to which is made for a
...of its provisions, and for the
...satisfying the indebtedness there-
...default having been made in
...of said indebtedness) the un-
...as trustee under said deed of trust,
...request of the holder of the note
...said indebtedness, offer for sale
...outcry to the highest and best bid-
...cash and in bar of all equities of re-
...homestead, dower and all other
...exemptions of every kind at the
...of the Court House of Hamilton
...Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932,
...the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00
...following described land situate in
...12th) Civil District, County of
...and state of Tennessee, to-wit:
...Thirty (30) feet of Lot Number
...and the West ten (10) feet of Lot
...Fifty-one (51), Spring Place Addition to
...Chattanooga as shown by plat of record
...Book Number Three (3), Page 19, in
...Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee.
...of lots more one lot fronting forty
...on the Northwest line of Glass Street
...running back Northwestwardly, of uni-
...a distance of one hundred fifty
...to the South line of a public alley,
...the same property conveyed to A. J.
...and wife, Jessie Hammontree by
...DeFriese and wife, Media DeFriese by
...16th April, 1924 and registered
...1, Volume 18, page 321, Register's
...Hamilton County, Tennessee.
...will be made subject to any unpaid
...believed to be good, but will sell and
...Trustee only.
...day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

...goods nor service are "just as
...except they are guaranteed by
...UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

...practical trade unionist always
...the union label, shop card
...button.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47462
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Emery Letson vs. Nervy Letson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nervy Letson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 10th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. H. Runyan and wife, Lillie Runyan, and A. J. Witt and wife, Nannie C. Witt, dated April 17, 1925, of record in book "T", Volume 19, Page 342, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in 3rd Civil District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: The West 56 feet of lots 178 and 179, North Chattanooga Land Company's addition, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in plat book 1, page 28, of the Register's office of said county. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting 56 feet on the North line of Peak street and extending back northwardly of uniform width along the East line Meriam street a distance of 100 feet to the south line of lot 180 in said addition. Subject to the conditions and restrictions forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages on said property as set out in the deed from the North Chattanooga Land Company to Ben C. Frank, registered in Book Y, Vol. 2, page 362, in the Register's office of said county.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
11-11 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. H. Runyan and wife, Lillie Runyan, dated August 27, 1925, of record in book "Q", Volume 19, Page 608, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a point on Peak street Fifty-six (56) feet from corner of Merriam and Peak street and running East fifty-six and one-half (56½) feet along Peak street, thence running north One hundred (100) feet to the line of lot One hundred eighty (180), one hundred twelve and one-half (112½) feet from Merriam street, thence back along line of lot one hundred eighty (180), fifty-six and one-half (56½) feet, thence south one hundred feet to the point of beginning. Said lot being part of lots One hundred Seventy-eight (178) and One hundred Seventy-nine (179) of the North Chatta. Land Company's addition, as per plat of record in plat book 1, page 28 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Subject to conditions, restrictions and limitations set out in deed of the North Chatta. Land Co. to Ben C. Frank registered in Book Y, Vol. 2, page 362 in the Register's office of Said County.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
11-11 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 4856
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lookout Furniture Co. vs. D. L. Patrick.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 14, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This October 20, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.
11-11.

No. 4890
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lookout Furniture Co. vs. Jesse Rutland.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 21, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This October 27, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.
11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47514
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eva Farmer Williams vs. Robert Landon Williams
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Landon Williams is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 24th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47510
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
L. M. Cornelison vs. C. J. Cornelison
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. J. Cornelison is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe Goodson, Atty. 11-18

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Depression Result of Underpaying Workers, Big Executive Declares

New York, Oct. 20.—Labor's contentions that wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness and that the present depression is the result of this is backed up by the head of a big enterprise, quoted by a writer in the conservative Magazine of Wall Street. The executive, said to be the head of a "very large company," is quoted as follows:

"American labor is the cheapest labor in the world. It is cheaper than Chinese coolie labor. I did a little curious figuring the other day, for example, and found that it would cost more to build a skyscraper with Chinese labor at 12 cents an hour than with American labor at $15 a day. Actually, I think we have been under-paying labor. Wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness. And there we come to the heart of the trouble.

"This over-production we have talked about so much is really the result of under-pay. We increased production without proportionately expanding the payroll. This is the same as saying that we did not increase buying power in proportion to production. The worker is the consumer; if he produces more than he can buy you get what we call over-production.

"This understanding of the situation is now pretty widespread. If wages are kept down as business revives, the revival will be shortlived. The maximum possible proportion must go to labor if new prosperity is to be sustained. I am convinced that wages will rise rapidly as times get better, that rates of pay will increase even while there are still large numbers of unemployed.

"In fact, wages as high as the traffic will bear for those employed is the surest way to provide jobs for the workless. This is no altruistic theory of mine. The historic tendency supports it. Wages from decade to decade have steadily increased faster than the price of commodities.

"It couldn't be otherwise with per capital production increasing. If men increase their productive capacity their buying power must increase if the enlarged production is to be consumed. That means that wages must increase faster than commodity prices. So, I will make a prediction: in the next three years wages will go up faster than prices. If they don't we shall have no real and general prosperity."

287,856 Railway Men Lose Jobs in One Year

Report Says Executives Slashed Wages of Employes $63,304,448 During 12 Months Ending July 15.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The executives in charge of Class 1 steam railways of the country, embracing all those having $1,000,000 or more of gross annual revenue, reduced the aggregate number of employes almost 22 per cent and their wage compensation aggregate more than 34 per cent during the year to the middle of July, 1932, the interstate commerce announced in a wage statistics report.

The report, showing a total of 1,021,937 employes as of the middle of July, 1932, is compiled from 170 reports covering 156 Class 1 line-haul railways, 17 switching and terminal companies of this class, and eight small railways included in system reports.

All these covered 242,276 miles of road, excluding mileage of switching and terminal companies.

"Class 1 railways," the commission's summary stated, "reported a total of 1,021,937 employes as of the middle of July, 1932. The total compensation was $120,559,627.

"Compared with returns from the corresponding month of last year, the summary for July, 1932, shows a decrease in the number of employes of 287,856, or 21.98 per cent.

"The total compensation shows a decrease of $63,304,448, or 34.43 per cent."

The number of employes at the middle of the month in July, 1932, is distributed in the report as follows: Executives, officials and staff assistants 13,329, a decrease of 2,072 compared with a year ago; professional, clerical and general 179,628, decrease 42,604; maintenance of way and structures 223,977, decrease 79,848; maintenance of equipment and stores 266,898, decrease 76,017; transportation (other than train, engine and yard) 131,436, decrease 29,127; transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders and hostlers) 13,518, decrease 4,035; transportation (train and engine service) 193,151, decrease 54,153.

In each of these items, there was a decrease as compared with June, 1932, as well as with July, 1931.

Electric Concern Prefers Rehabilitated Workers

By MABEL L. LOBER,

Rehabilitation workers soon find that it is not the handicap that is of primary importance, but the ability and capability of the person to be placed and the suitability of the job.

The emphasis is on the points of similarity between the so-called normal person and the handicapped worker and his ability to produce equally on the job. The agent accepts the positive attitude towards a handicapped worker and takes stock of his possibilities. He does not dramatize his limitations.

Rehabilitation workers have been preaching that handicapped persons make steady, reliable employes. Therefore, they were interested to have their findings upheld by a scientific study carried on at the Western Electric company plant at Kearney, N. J.

The study showed that 7.9 per cent more non-handicapped persons resigned than did handicapped; 7 per cent more absences were among the nonhandicapped; 5.6 per cent fewer accidents were among the handicapped; 7.4 per cent more normal persons were laid off as unsuited to job; 4.6 per cent as against 4 per cent had an increase in income.

As a result of this study this company has adopted a policy of hiring the handicapped worker, not because he is handicapped, but because he makes a good worker at a suitable job.

SOVIET RAID ON OUR MARKET IS DESCRIBED

Former Amtorg Official Testifies Before Tariff Commission He Was Ordered to Sell for What Product Would Bring.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Soviet raiding of the American market was described here by witnesses appearing before the U. S. tariff commission, with its entire membership of twelve attending. The hearing was on the red program of asbestos shipments to the United States.

Basil W. Delgass, former vice-president of Amtorg, the soviet official trading organization in the United States, testified that he was ordered to sell in the United States market at whatever prices he could get.

Delgass testified that he was under soviet sentence of death for refusing to testify falsely before the Fish committee which investigated red propoganda. He said that in his opinion the soviet five-year plan is "economic and military conflict," which he said the reds foresee as inevitable between communism and non-communist governments.

Newell W. Ellison appeared as counsel for Amtorg.

MISSOURI VOTERS TO ACT ON REFERENDUM

St. Louis, Mo.—Under the constitution of the state of Missouri, the legislature cannot enact an old-age pension law. To remedy this defect, all of the Missouri labor unions, the clergy, business men, professional men and public officials are conducting a campaign in favor of adopting by referendum vote an enabling act which will give the legislature the authority it now lacks.

The voters will act on the referendum at the November election. Trade unionists and other forward-looking citizens express the conviction that the referendum will be adopted, and thus place Missouri in line for an adequate old-age pension system.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat — to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Coopers' Union Label
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
United Leather Workers Union Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
United Hatters of North America Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Bookbinders' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Electrical Workers 101
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label 801
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels 161
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Machinists' Union Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Glove Workers' Union Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161
Label of Single Makers
A. F. of L. Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters 161

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

SEE ME FOR
RADIO REPAIRING
R. B. ESPY
259 Glenwood Drive

Patronize a Union Man!
RED BANK DRY CLEANING CO.
William Keels, Prop.
Member Typos. No. 89
Service and Quality Work Guaranteed
PHONE 6-4656
I Will Come and Get IT!

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

NOTICE—City Taxpayers
1932 Taxes, NOW DUE, are subject to a 2% discount if paid IN FULL NOW, or if paid by quarterly plan. First quarter must be paid during October.
ALVIN SHIPP,
Treas. and Tax Collector.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

MORE ABOUT

HORTON'S ARMY

(Continued from First Page)

he was leaving for Wilder in the afternoon and was anxious to see Mr. Turnblazer before he left for that point. He was going to that place as state fire marshal to investigate alleged incendiary fires. He notified Secretary Cheek that he was not favorable to sending troops into these mining communities to force a wage reduction, but that if violence continued it would be necessary to call out the troops. This in face of the fact that the constitution of Tennessee prohibits the governor from calling the state militia into service without authority being given by the general assembly.

Secretary Cheek talked with President Turnblazer over the telephone at Knoxville. He was informed that Mr. Love had left for Wilder. Mr. Turnblazer said he had telegraphed Gov. Horton that the union was willing to arbitrate the controversy with the mine owners and requested that the governor use his influence to have the operators agree to this proposal. Inquiry at the governor's office this afternoon revealed that Gov. Horton had not replied to President Turnblazer's telegram.

Farm wage rates now stand at lowest levels recorded since 1902, U. S. department of agriculture reports. In two southern states the average is found to be 60 cents a day, without board.

STEVE SUMNER TURNS HIS OFFICE INTO FORT UNION

Rifles, Steel Doors, Bullet-Proof Screens and Armored Automobile Chicago Union Official's Answer to Racketeer Demands.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Steve Sumner believes in fighting the racketeer. He believes in beating him to the draw.

Sumner, veteran in years, youth in courage and energy, is secretary-treasurer of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union of Chicago.

Gangsters, racketeers or what have you, called on Sumner and told him they wanted him to vacate—to get out. They wanted to control the union—and its money.

Sumner told them to be on their way and to stay where they went.

Then he proceeded to turn his office into what has been named Fort Union.

This union has plenty of money. It has paid out half a million dollars to unemployed members. Sumner piles up the canceled checks to show what a pile of money that amount makes. The picture makes the mouths of racketeers water. They'd like to get at the spring from which that stream of cash flows.

Sumner says if they ever get it there'll be casualties among racketeers.

Steel reinforcing has been generously used to make Fort Union proof against attack. The big door is steel. There's a peep hole in its broad panel, and under that a patent, disappearing hole through which Uncle Steve sticks the muzzle of a rifle to demonstrate how things would work in case—.

Bullet proof screen protects all windows. Across the street in a hideout there is a constant police detail, under instructions to shoot to kill if any known racketeers show up in the vicinity.

When Sumner leaves his office he rides in an armored automobile which is, incidentally, the former property of Samuel Insull, Jr.

Not only is the fort generously stocked with guns and ammunition, but there are secret tricks and alarms about the place about which Sumner doesn't talk much. He's keeping some things to himself. But he's determined that racketeers shall never gain control of his union, his office or the union's money.

Lower Standards Not Cure for Ills Of Depression, Miss Anderson Says

Chicago.—The depression is lowering standards of wages, hours and working conditions, Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, United States department of labor, pointed out in a radio address sponsored by the Women's Trade Union league. She spoke from Station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"In this depression, as in former ones," Miss Anderson said, "many employers have been ready to abrogate standards that have been gradually established as the result of arduous effort over a long period. The backward tendency is due to the mistaken belief that their industries can be saved by grasping at the straw of lowered employment standards. Wages have been cut before dividends; large numbers of employers have been dropped; the hours of other workers have been lengthened; overtime without extra wages imposed; vacations with pay abolished.

"As a result of such methods, industrialists are caught in a whirlpool of cut-throat competition that causes untold disaster."

Miss Anderson saw the trend toward the shorter day and week as a ray of light in the darkness of depression and said that many are beginning to realize that the best way to manage our system of mass production with machines doing more and more work is not to have fewer and fewer workers, but shorter and shorter hours.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Well, folks, I see by the paper that Fournier, Vaughn, Worley and Clark went and got their pictures put in the Evening Delight, but did you notice the expression on their faces? If you did not, you should look again. Fournier has that far-away look, like he was wondering if he could not have put about three more bends in that last piece of conduit. Vaughn looks like he was wondering why he hadn't taken a ladder that was about a foot higher so he wouldn't have to go back tomorrow. Worley seems to be looking for the little birdie. Clark appears to be wondering about the feeding end of the deal. Wonder if he missed his dinner just to get his picture "took."

* * *

Well, boys, all those things I told you I hoped for did happen just as I was hoping they would and everything is rosy-posy now.

* * *

I will now give you a few chapters from the book of Log.

If you sleep with your money under your pillow every night, does it mean that you have enough to retire on?

"Does beauty fade away, mama?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, why doesn't my governess fade? I heard daddy tell her she was a beauty."

"She'll fade away tomorrow, dear."

Frank Krug—"People living together get to look alike."

She—"Here's your ring, I won't take the chance."

Jack Frost never swears when he makes a bum bend in conduit, but wherever he spits, the grass never grows again.

Traffic Cop to Girl—"Where's the fire?"

Fair Speeder—"In your eyes, you great, big, gorgeous patrolman."

I will try and give you another chapter soon, so if you like this one be looking out for it.

W. B. DYCHE.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AIDS INTERNATIONAL 40-HOUR WEEK

Rome, Italy.—The international movement for the 40-hour week received an impetus in Italy by the action of the ministry of corporations in asking all confederations of employers and workers to make a study of the practical effects of a reduction of the hours of work in various industries, and at the same time to show what adaptations would be necessary to insure the complete efficiency of the new system.

Mrs. Forbes' Father Answers Last Call

John R. Childers, father of Mrs. George Forbes, passed away at his home, 713 Liberty street, early Monday morning, aged 78. Mr. Childers had lived in Chattanooga all his life. He is survived by five sons, C. H., W. F., F. M., J. C. and J. B. Childers; two daughters, Mrs. George Forbes and Mrs. W. J. Austin, all of Chattanooga; a sister, Mrs. Mary Baulch, of Newport, Tenn.; thirteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon from the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which deceased was a member, with the Revs. James McClesky and Robert Stapleton in charge. Pallbearers were sons and sons-in-law, as follows: J. C., W. F., C. H. and J. B. Childers, George Forbes and W. J. Austin.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night adopted the following resolution of sympathy for the bereaved relatives:

Whereas, on Oct. 24 Mr. John R. Childers, father of Mrs. George Forbes, was called from this life; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That we hereby express our deep sympathy with Brother Forbes and wife and with members of the bereaved family in their great loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Brother Forbes' family and furnished The Labor World and a copy be spread on the minutes of this organization.

W. L. GARDNER,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
E. E. CROSBY,
Committee.

The Labor World joins with Central Body in extending to the bereaved family heartfelt condolences in the passing of their loved one.

Engineers Honor Veteran of Rail

J. M. Smith, one of the best-known locomotive engineers in the state of Tennessee, was signally honored last Saturday night when he was presented with a gold pin emblematic of forty years' membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Smith joined Lodge 198 on Nov. 11, 1892, and except for a comparatively short time when he transferred to another jurisdiction has been a continuous member since.

The presentation of the forty-year pin was made by J. H. Habacker, general chairman for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis system, and

MORE ABOUT

GREEN PLEADS

(Continued from First Page)

"Labor has always responded to the cry of the unfortunate and it must not fail them now. Each local community must meet and discharge its responsibilities. It should feel that the care and protection of its distressed people is an obligation which it must discharge and each individual residing in the community must appreciate the fact that the contribution he makes represents a civic duty which he must perform. The work of the local relief agencies may be supplemented but it cannot be supplanted. The prior lien is on the community. It should proceed as though no supplementary assistance would be extended. It must not shirk its duty or fail to discharge its obligations.

"There is no condition in life which touches human emotions so deeply as hungry, undernourished, neglected children. Their frail bodies and pinched faces present a tragic picture which is indelibly engraved upon our hearts and minds. Men and women are stronger and are able, to some extent, to cope with the forces of hunger and cold, but the children who have been subjected to the misery and unhappiness resulting from the unfortunate era through which we have been passing will never be able to make up the advantages lost because of the poverty which they have endured. These victims of a national catastrophe have been made to suffer through no fault of their own, not knowing that their undernourished bodies and minds have been injured because of the instability of our industrial system.

"I sum up with an earnest appeal to the heart, the conscience and the emotions of my fellow-citizens in all walks of life. I wish that I might transmit to you the cry of distress which arises from distressed men, women and children in every community in increasing volume as winter comes. It is a pleading appeal for help. Let your answer be made in the most generous and liberal contribution you can make."

was a feature of a social gathering which followed regular business meeting of the lodge at Odd Fellows' hall. Ladies of the auxiliary had charge of a program, which included refreshments and dancing.

H. W. Flournoy, general chairman of the Central of Georgia system, was among the visiting officials.

Mr. Smith pulls the throttle on the Dixie Flyer between Chattanooga and Nashville. The Labor World congratulates the "old-timer" on the attainment of his fortieth year "in harness."

MORE ABOUT

BIRTHRIGHT

(Continued from First Page)

vorable to labor. It is an open book for every laboring man to read. His record is in deeds and not in words. It is worth looking over.

It is not to be wondered at that the State Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods indorsed him. They couldn't have done otherwise if labor is to stick to the old battle-cry of voting for your friends and defeating your enemies.

Hill McAlister has been labor's good friend in Tennessee. Even his worst political enemies can say nothing against his record. He has always been straightforward and forthright in his dealings with the workers of Tennessee. He has never sidestepped an issue or dug up an alibi. For the good of the whole people and for the workers especially, he should be elected governor of Tennessee.

This man is no stranger to the workings of state government. His record as a public servant shows his grasp of public affairs is not superficial. He has a broad knowledge of state finances and of the rights of taxpayers who furnish this money. The people of the state are assured that they will receive a business administration if McAlister is elected. It is his fitness, honesty and integrity, his sense of social justice, that makes him the logical and safest candidate offered to the voters of Tennessee. Government by plundering politicians is the one thing the workers of Tennessee do not want. Organized labor in the state does not want to sacrifice its standing and progress on the political altar.

Tennessee labor has yet much to do in organization work. It needs all the friends it can muster, and especially friends in the high places. Hill McAlister as governor would be such a friend. Labor in Tennessee, or anywhere else, asks no favors, but it does demand fairness and justice. Labor knows that McAlister will give just that. That is why, when they swing in behind him, they will make progress and their interests be safeguarded.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

CITY COUNCIL HELPS LA... FOOD KITCHEN FOR JO...

East Liverpool, O.—The cit... cil of East Liverpool placed ... the disposal of the communit... kitchen, sponsored by the Tra... Labor council and actively su... by President James M. Duf... members of the executive bo... tho National Brotherhood of ... tive Potters. The main kitche... cated in the brotherhood's ho... ters with a branch in the Ea... President Harry Bennett, ... Trades and Labor council, ann... sixty men and thirty women ... unteered their services for th... End branch. He said fifteen ... would be used each day, five m... ten women.

CHAS. H. BENNETT
for the
Lower House

To the Readers of The Labor World:

In asking your vote and influence, I desire to state ... may depend upon my put... in full force and time to ... into execution the follo... program:

A full nine-months sc... term, with no reduction in ... aries of teachers.

No reduction in salarie... firemen and policemen.

Rigid legislation against ... terstate truck operators to ... tect railroads, their empl... and fruit and truck farms.

I agree with your prog... as contained in your quest... naire 100 per cent.

CHAS. H. BENNETT

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

McAlister Record '100 Per Cent Fair to Labor'

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 7, 1932 — Number 28

Candidates' Records Are Again Reviewed By State Committee

Attitude of Lewis Pope and Hill McAlister Contrasted

Latter Has Shown Consistent Friendship for Masses, While Pope Displays Arrogance in Dealing With Labor Problems — McCall "Self-Confessed Strikebreaker."

The story of how Lewis Pope, bolting candidate for governor of Tennessee, supported the "vicious convict system, with all its brutalities," is told again in a final appeal to organized labor and its friends to support the candidacy of Hon. Hill McAlister, issued Thursday by the Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Attention is also called to the fact that Pope, as a member of the legislature, introduced a bill to raise the rate of interest from 6 to 8 per cent. Working people of the state are also reminded that the former commissioner of institutions journeyed to Washington to join with "prison state officials and contractors who prey on the labor of convicts," in opposition to the Cooper-Hawes law, opposed by the American Federation of Labor. Nothing is said in the statement concerning Pope's activities with reference to the printing pressmen at the state institution, for which he was officially condemned by that organization and by the Nashville Trades and Labor council. The bolter is described as "a hard-boiled politician, who professes friendship for the people," and whose probable position in the election next Tuesday is described as "a bad third."

"John E. McCall, the other candidate, the committee declares, has no public record, but according to his own statement acted as a strikebreaker at Memphis.

"With respect to Mr. McAlister, the committee points out that he has been elected on two previous occasions, and that 'everything that has happened since then has justified labor's position.'

"McAlister is described as a legislator who has been 100 per cent favorable to labor, and it is added that during all his public life that friendship has continued."

The committee's statement follows:

"The contest for the governorship of Tennessee between Hill McAlister, the democratic candidate; John E. McCall, the republican candidate, and Lewis S. Pope, the welsher, will be decided at the polls on Tuesday, Nov. 8.

"The contenders are McAlister and McCall, with Pope a bad third.

"The Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods has endorsed Mr. McAlister on his record of friendship for labor. The record of Mr. McAlister as a legislator has been 100 per cent favorable to labor. During all his public life that friendship has continued. Twice before labor has supported Mr. McAlister for governor. Everything that has happened since then has justified labor's position.

"Mr. McCall, the republican candidate, has no public record. According to his own statement, he acted as a strikebreaker when the city firemen of Memphis struck a few years ago.

"Mr. Pope, the bolting candidate, is a hard-boiled politician, who professes friendship for the people. As a member of the state senate in 1913 he introduced a bill to raise the rate of interest from 6 to 8 per cent. As commissioner of institutions of this state he defended the vicious convict system, with all its brutalities. He even went to Washington to oppose the Cooper-Hawes bill. During the hearings on this convict labor bill the only opposition came from prison and state officials and contractors, who thrive on the labor of convicts, or their lawyers. Mr. Pope was there in the interest of those who thrive on prison labor.

"Organized workers of Tennessee, be not deceived. Remember to stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for president, for congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

"The statement is signed by H. V. Reid, chairman, representing the B. of L. F. and E.; David Hanly, vice-chairman, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor; Paul J. Aymon, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor; W. E. Jacobs, representing the Order of Railway Conductors; W. A. Chrisman, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. E. Cheek, secretary, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

OFFICIALS FACE MOVIE QUIZ ON CHARGE ILLEGAL ARREST

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chester Miller, business agent, and eight other members of Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 164 secured a ruling from Circuit Judge John J. Gregory authorizing them to adversely examine Police Chief J. G. Laubenheimer and Inspector John Banschek before a court commissioner in a suit of the union men in which $65,000 is asked from police officials and detectives in nine suits charging illegal arrest and imprisonment following explosion of a bomb in the Parkway theater.

After freeing the operators police later arrested eight men belonging to an outlaw union whose members confessed to using stench bombs in theaters employing regular union operators.

CONCILIATION BUREAU HAS 65 LABOR CONTROVERSIES

Washington.—Hugh L. Kerwin, director of the conciliation service of the U. S. department of labor, reported that there were 21 strikes and 44 controversies before his bureau.

Six of the new disagreements were in connection with the prevailing wage rate on the following government buildings: Veterans' hospital, Aspinwall, Pa.; government building, Alameda, Cal.; government building, Hamilton Field, Cal.; immigration station, Ellis Island, N. Y.; veterans hospital, Muskogee, Okla.; St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington, D. C.

JOBLESS PUT TO WORK AT 20 CENTS PER DAY AND KEEP

St. John, New Brunswick, Can.—K. D. Spear, relief commissioner, announced on his return from a trip to Ottawa that from 60 to 200 unemployed workers would be given jobs here from November to March improving the airport. The cost will be borne by the Dominion government, and the work will be done under the supervision of the department of national defense.

The men will be housed, clothed, fed and given a cash allowance of 20 cents a day. They will be established in military camps along disciplined lines, Mr. Spear stated.

Submit Records Of Tennessee's Representatives

Nonpartisan Committee of A. F. of L. Offers Dope on Lawmakers.

Public records of all Tennessee congressmen have been compiled by the Nonpartisan Political Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and are submitted together with an appeal from the committee to labor and its friends to study the records and vote accordingly. The compilation, with the letter which accompanies it, follows:

The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the coming election in Tennessee and hopes that the organized wage-earners and their sympathizers will take an active interest in electing friends of labor to congress and defeating enemies of labor. Following are the legislative records on measures of interest to labor of the candidates in Tennessee who are or have been members of congress:

First District—Brazilla C. Reece, R. Favorable, 6; unfavorable, 2; not voting, 2.

First District—O. B. Lovette, Ind. R. Favorable, 6; unfavorable, 1; not voting, 0.

Second District—J. Will Taylor, R. Favorable, 17; unfavorable, 3; not voting, 3.

Third District—S. D. McReynolds, D. Favorable, 10; unfavorable, 4; not voting, 0.

Fourth District—John R. Mitchell, D. Favorable, 2; unfavorable, 3; not voting, 2.

Fifth District—J. W. Byrns, D. Favorable, 28; unfavorable, 12; not voting, 1.

Sixth District—Clarence W. Turner, D. Favorable, 1; unfavorable, 0; not voting, 0.

Seventh District—Gordon Browning, D. Favorable, 8; unfavorable, 6; not voting, 0.

Eighth District—Jere Cooper, D. Favorable, 3; unfavorable, 5; not voting, 0.

Ninth District—Edward E. Crump, D. Favorable, 6; unfavorable, 1; not voting, 0.

The great battle of labor is to elect members of congress who will protect the people from objectionable legislation and who will vote for remedial legislation. The unions should appoint committees to see that all members and their friends vote on that day.

The records are made up in this manner so that it can be seen at a glance how the representatives voted. They are also in shape to be printed in the various labor papers.

It is urged that a concerted campaign be launched to get out the vote. There is so much at stake that every member should make it his duty to vote and urge all sympathetic friends to also go to the polls on election day.

"Big 6" Seeks Strike Sanction From Howard

Rejected Scale Is Posted in New York Job Shops as Union Moves to Resist Schedules Prepared With ITU Approval.

New York, Nov. 3.—Strike sanction has been asked of International Typographical union officers by Union No. 6 here for a walk-out in job shops owned by members of the Printers' league section of the New York Employing Printers' association. The strike sanction would operate, under the motion adopted by No. 6, against shops that refuse arbitration of wages, hours and working conditions and only when such shops put into effect the wage scale rejected by the union. About 6,000 No. 6 members are employed in job shops.

The vote for requesting strike sanction was 2,607 to 283. In a meeting attended by 4,000 the remainder could not vote, for various reasons.

The rejected scale was formulated by negotiators, among whom International President Charles P. Howard represented the union.

(Continued on Last Page)

LABOR COUNCIL PLANS FIGHT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Executives Prepare for Convention Action.

NATION'S JOBLESS HOLD SPOTLIGHT

Extraordinary Declarations Are Hinted for Department Sessions at Annual Meet.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Meeting here in fall session, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is this week engaged in formulating its report to the coming Cincinnati convention—one of the most momentous reports in organized labor history.

The council has before it all available facts about the industrial situation, including facts and forecasts as to the probable future of employment and unemployment.

It also is considering the course to be pursued in regard to the campaign for unemployment insurance legislation. Recommendations will be laid before the convention.

Is Leading Issue.

Beyond question unemployment and the dozen questions ranging around unemployment will be the convention's chief subject. It will top the list.

The presidential election will have been held before the convention meets and the delegates will be able to reach decisions in the light of the accomplished fact of election. That, however, is not likely to make any great difference in the recommendations to be made, for they are being formulated now. Moreover, labor acts traditionally on a basis of economic fact, rather than on a basis of political promise.

The injunction bill issue, looming large last year, will for the first time in years be off the boards, for during the year the anti-injunction bill became law, scoring one of labor's all-time big victories.

Extreme reticence is being manifested by the council as to subjects under consideration and nothing at all is being said about probable recommendations. But it is known authoritatively that unemployment heads the list and that the council is making a wide survey of the situation.

Red Menace Looms.

The question of communism looms somewhat before the council also, for it has been announced that the reds plan to stage a demonstration at the time of the convention and as near the place of meeting as possible. That such threats will in any way weaken the A. F. of L. implacable hostility to communism can be denied with all possible vigor.

Before the council adjourns it will have the current month's unemployment figures, expected to show some improvement. At the same time, as the council meets, various business forecasts have become available tending to show progress toward recovery. Among these is the R. G. Dun report, showing a better comparison with last year than was shown in the second quarter of this year. Another is the Standard Statistics survey, based on statements of 530 leading executives, concluding that the crisis of the depression and the low point of business activity was passed early in the summer, with slow, gradual and irregular improvement coming just ahead.

President Green has various subjects to lay before the council and on some of these reports will be made to the convention. It is considered probable that he will report on the share-the-work movement and his efforts in behalf of that movement which is now getting under way from coast to coast, providing additional jobs as an emergency measure.

While the council is formulating its report the various departments are similarly formulating reports. Enough is known to forecast some almost sensational declarations in prospect in department conventions.

Cuthbert Tells Of Labor's Public School Activities

Expenditures for Education Should Be Higher But Not Wasteful.

Speaking by invitation before the "school committee" of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, presented organized labor's ideas concerning the much discussed public school row now going on. The meeting was held at Winona lodge, on Market street, Wednesday, November 2. A considerable group of interested citizens and taxpayers heard the secretary insist that "our children's future shall not be used for an economic football."

Mr. Cuthbert first introduced organized labor as a patriotic and conservative group of parents, taxpayers and workers—a large part of them hungry. He bitterly resented the charge made editorially by a daily newspaper that the aroused parents of this city are "backseat drivers" and he asked the Junior Order members if they did not feel a bit ashamed of themselves in being fellow occupants of that back seat, interfering with the "masterful" handling of our children's safety and future.

Mr. Cuthbert presented figures showing that out of a list of 46 cities between 100,000 and 150,000 population, Chattanooga is spending the least of any on its children. "That is something to be ashamed of," said the labor official. "Our children should be at the top of the list. But I do not mean that more money should be appropriated for extravagant and useless purposes."

The unsafe and insanitary conditions in the school buildings was also brought out, but the listeners were reminded that fire traps cannot be repaired now because it would not be "comfortable" to the large property owners who are holding back the city appropriations.

Taylor Society Says Prosperity Is in No Hurry

And, the Engineering Organization Declares, Dividends Beat Pre-Crash Levels, While Wages Have Gone Down.

New York City, Nov. 3.—Total volume of interest and dividend payments, exclusive of some common stocks, was higher in both 1930 and 1931 than in 1929, and in the first half of this year still ran 72 per cent above the 1926 mark, the Taylor Society says in a report just published, warning that prosperity is not in sight on any permanent basis.

The society finds that there is now some revival, but it warns against a too rosy picture of the future. "A considerable group of industrialists and economists is thoughtful and doubtful," the report says.

Why They Are Doubtful.

"They base their concern on the particular combination of factors with which the new activity is resumed—price maintenance, wage reductions, spreading of work, a generally lower standard of living and a consequent inadequate purchasing power. They doubt the automatic creation of purchasing power sufficient to carry the volume of production which will satisfy industry as a normal activity in terms of existing production capacity, its capitalization, overhead and burden of fixed costs."

The report points out that birth rate is falling, production is increasing, and capital looking for investment is growing, a combination which, it is asserted, does not make for sound prosperity.

How far the wage earner figures in the great scheme of things industrial is shown by the society's figures on the massed money power of the earners or relatively low wages.

It is pointed out that nearly 80 per cent of the total volume of commodities purchased are bought by workers getting less than $5,000 a year, 67 per

(Continued on Last Page)

Governor Refuses To Offer Mediation In Miners' Lockout

But Will Not Hesitate to Send Troops to Wilder Field

Apparently Proud of Elizabethton Travesty—Williams Declares Union Miners Will Continue to Hold Line for Oppressed Workers in Tennessee and Kentucky. Will Not Surrender Right to Exist as Freemen.

Gov. Henry Horton does not consider it within his province to offer his services in mediation of the lockout of coal miners in Overton and Fentress counties, but if necessary he will "act as he did in the Elizabethton situation, and send soldiers into the Wilder field."

That, in brief, summarizes the attitude of the governor of Tennessee in the latest serious labor dispute, according to Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who returned to Chattanooga this week from the scene of the lockout.

The governor's attitude, Mr. Williams said, was made known at a conference last Friday in the governor's office when his excellency was petitioned to call both sides of the controversy into a joint conference for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Among those taking part in the discussions of the petition were Adjt.-Gen. Boyd and Capt. Crawford, of the state militia.

Representatives of the miners, Mr. Williams said, explained to his excellency that the miners of Overton and Fentress counties are organized 100 per cent, and until recently had worked harmoniously under contract with the respective operators. In July, when the contract expired, the mines were shut down, and efforts to renew the agreement failed, although local officials of the Briar Hill collieries, one of the three companies operating in the field, agreed to a new pact which was substantially the same as that which had been in effect, and which provided for no increase in the low wage scale of the miners.

A proposal of the same agreement made to the Fentress Coal company and the Davidson Coal company was rejected by both concerns, and an ultimatum was served upon the workers that they must accept a 20 per cent wage cut. Having been forced to solicit aid from farmers and other charitably-inclined persons to maintain their families even while they were employed under the existing wage rate, the miners quickly saw the impossibility of accepting this 20 per cent cut, and the result was a virtual lockout.

When the situation had been explained to Gov. Horton, Mr. Williams said, and appeal made to him to call the contending parties into conference, his excellency, with apparent pride, referred to the Elizabethton tragedy, and declared that he would not "take the responsibility" of calling the proposed conference, but would send the militia into the mining fields, as he did at Elizabethton, where state troops, in violation of federal laws, were practically put at the disposal of German mill owners to intimidate women and girls on strike in an effort to enforce a semblance of American working conditions in the foreign-owned plants.

"The Fentress Coal company Mr. Williams told The Labor World, "recently made arrangements to operate their mines, doubtless figuring that the miners were in a state bordering upon starvation and would be glad to work for coolie wages. But they reckoned without the 100 per cent Americanism of the East Tennessee miner, and quickly found the workers would not 'fall over themselves' to get into the mines. A great many of the miners and their families, while suffering and being deprived of sufficient food, were not yet ready to surrender themselves into industrial servitude to enable eastern capitalists to commercialize the rich natural resources of their beloved mountains at a price of starvation for the natives.

"The Gentress Coal company has resorted to a policy well known to the coal miner, that of attempting to break the spirit of the miners through employment of thugs and gunmen, as has been done in West Virginia and Kentucky. It is well known that these gunmen are paid from two to three times as much for their 'services' as the miners are asking for mining the coal, and the substitution of this un-American policy for that of negotiation and conciliation is regretted by the workers and their representatives.

"Conditions among the coal miners of Tennessee and Kentucky have steadily grown worse since 1924, until they have reached an impossible point. The average coal miner in these districts today never knows when pay-day arrives, as the company's 'take-outs'—for commissary, doctors' bills (whether they need a doctor or not), shack rent, hospitals, light, burial funds and what-not—leave them permanently in debt to the eastern capitalists, although they may be working steadily, and although several members of the family may be employed.

"The miners of Fentress and Overton counties are compelled to 'carry on' to prevent industrial servitude becoming general in the coal fields—figuring that if they must starve, they may as well starve in an effort to maintain their freedom as in the mines digging out profits for eastern capital."

THOMAS OFFERS SOCIALIST PLAN TO END UNEMPLOYMENT

Richmond, Va.—Norman Thomas, socialist presidential candidate, gave the solution offered by his party for the "immediate and permanent repeal of unemployment."

He said his plan would "declare war on unemployment and mobilize all our forces for it."

It would "immediately organize work." It would "take over by cooperation of states and the federal government idle factories and put the unemployed to producing for themselves and for exchange among themselves."

It would "make mandatory the five-day week and six-hour day."

It would set up unemployment insurance, "not as a substitute for work, but a supplement to it," and in addition to these, it would include complete abolition of child labor, free public employment exchanges, and old-age assistance at 60.

He said under his scheme the permanent cure is "planned production for use, not profit." That, he claimed, is socialism.

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Iowa organized labor is campaigning vigorously to help elect Dan W. Turner governor. Turner, running on the republican ticket, is opposed by Clyde L. Herring.

* * *

Automobile factories turned out 84,141 cars during September, the commerce department reports. Production for the first nine months of this year was 1,157,029 cars, against 2,119,188 for the same period last year.

* * *

British labor is engaged in a strenuous campaign for the 40-hour week and against further restrictions in dole payments.

* * *

Maj. J. A. Coats, member of the famous Paisley family of cotton millionaires, inherited ten million dollars and left about a million and a quarter when he died recently in England. He was a heavy gambler, indifferent to heavy losses. Those who produced the wealth could be neither.

* * *

American match producers and fish canners have joined in protest against alleged foreign dumping.

* * *

"Serious wastes" which could be avoided are charged to railroads in an interstate commerce commission report. It is indicated that some of the "wastes" referred to by the commission would, if eliminated, also eliminate additional railroad employes. Duplication of produce terminals is charged as one "avoidable waste."

* * *

London has its hunger march—2,000 while marching, many more when the "army" reached London.

* * *

Federal reserve board reports industrial activity increased more than normal from August to September. The report shows gains in jobs and in manufacturing output.

* * *

Colorado, Oregon, Louisiana and Oklahoma have just received R. F. C. loans totaling more than $1,250,000 to meet current relief requirements.

* * *

Sir Norman Angel, British author and pacifist, has arrived to deliver a series of lectures roasting the present system. He holds the depression due to poor education.

* * *

Moscow has stopped selling to diplomats and correspondents for rubles. Hereafter payment must be in foreign money.

* * *

When Columbia recently opened its new station, WJSV, across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., it has arranged a program of marine, army and navy band music. The American Federation of Musicians said if the bands played the union would withdraw musicians from next by court. The service bands were withdrawn and WJSV opened with local talent.

* * *

Postal receipts in 100 principal industrial cities during the three months ended Sept. 30 were $366,694.77 under receipts for the same period last year. Possibility grows that there will be a return to the 2-cent rate on first class mail.

What Next!

A new jacket for electric cable has been devised. It is said to have all the advantages of rubber and to surpass it in resistance to chemical action, oil, light, corona and vibration.

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of* **Black-Draught**

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."

P.S.—If you have CHILDREN, *give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.*

Soon the A. F. of L. Convenes

Soon the American Federation of Labor will meet in convention. This year's sessions will be of unusual importance. Undoubtedly the convention will go on record in favor of unemployment insurance. But it is to be expected that there will be vigorous debate before the proposal is adopted. Few issues have been more vital in the light of long-established American labor policy and principle. For this, if for no other reason, the impending convention will be of outstanding importance.

But there will be other issues. There will be communism outside the door and perhaps temporarily inside. There will be the railroads. There will be wage cutting and there will be the all-important business of strengthening the unions throughout the land for the remainder of the fight against the ravages of depression.

No movement of wage earners, whose wages are their sole revenue, could have so solidly withstood such a siege as this has been. The American trade union movement has justified itself a thousand times over. Its coming convention will, beyond any question, add to the strength of the structure and to the laurels earned for service to America's toilers and to America as a free nation.

Judicial Bias Against Labor

One of organized labor's grievances against both the courts of the United States and State courts is the clear bias against the rights of the workers frequently expressed in decisions of the judges.

This bias was recently illustrated by James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers League of North America, in a radio address in which he stressed the imperative necessity of judicial reform in the attitude of the courts toward the workers.

As an outstanding example of judicial opposition to the inherent rights of labor, Mr. Wilson cited the Bedford Cut Stone case, which came before the United States Supreme Court on the allegation that trade union members had violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Although the law was originally enacted to curb the power of business combinations and trusts, the courts, without logic, have interpreted it to include the ordinary methods of trade unions to protect workingmen and women.

In his analysis of the case, Mr. Wilson said:

> A disagreement had arisen over the making of a new contract in the cut stone industry in Indiana which had for some years been organized.
>
> The employers and the employes had been working amicably under a trade union agreement.
>
> Upon failure to negotiate a new agreement, the employers arbitrarily set up a company union, discharged the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters Union of North America and refused to employ them in their quarries.
>
> The membership of the Stone Cutters' Union is engaged not only in quarrying the stone, but in fabricating and erecting it on jobs throughout the country.
>
> As a counter move, the union refused to permit its members to work elsewhere on such stone.
>
> An injunction was sought and secured against this refusal to work.
>
> In the decision of the United States Supreme Court the injunction was upheld and thus we have our court of final resort taking the position that men who are refused employment in the initial processes of stone cutting cannot concertedly refuse to work on the finishing process of the identical stone to which they are refused employment in the first instance.
>
> In a dissenting opinion, three members of the Supreme Court held such an interpretation of the law approximate involuntary servitude.

The dissenting opinion to which Mr. Wilson refers supports the moral basis of labor's grievance against the bias of the courts, but unfortunately the view expressed in the majority opinion remains the judge-made law of the land. Until it is reversed, organized labor is under the threat of involuntary servitude, which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States but enforced by judges who on taking office swear on their most sacred honor to uphold that fundamental law of the land.

It is fervently believed that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, enacted during the last session of Congress, will debar Federal judges hereafter from issuing injunctions so destructive of Labor's rights as the one which the Supreme Court approved in the Bedford Cut Stone case.

Stigma of Child Labor

The United States Bureau of the Census declares that the census of 1930 reveals the employment of 2,145,959 children between the ages of 10 and 17 years. Of the total, 1,425,236 were boys and 720,723 girls.

In 1920 there were 2,773,506 children employed, 1,817,704 of whom were boys and 955,802 girls. This is a decrease of 627,547 during the decade.

The fact that the bodies and minds of over two million children are being turned into profits is a disgrace to American institutions and the traditional conception of American government.

The initial blame rests with employers. They have the authority to determine whom they will employ. Quite generally, they have refused to employ persons over 45 years of age. If they so desire, they could just as generally refuse to employ children.

In the next place, the blame rests with the legislatures of the States. These legislatures have full authority to enact legislation which would prohibit absolutely the employment of children. They refuse to do so.

The State legislatures are also to blame for their refusal to adopt the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment would confer upon the United States Congress the authority to enact child labor restriction legislation appplicable to all the States.

The American Federation of Labor has always favored drastic restrictions on the right of employers to exploit children. Its first convention, in 1881, declared against the employment of children under 14 in any occupation.

When it became apparent that many State legislatures were persistently recreant to their duty and refused to give adequate protection to children, the Federation sponsored the Federal Child Labor Amendment and has continuously supported its adoption. The 1931 convention urged the organized labor movement in each State to oppose the election of every candidate for the State legislature who would not pledge himself to vote for ratification of the amendment.

We have over eleven million adult workers who are totally unemployed and largely dependent on public and private charity for support.

At the same time, employers, who autocratically control work opportunities, persist in tying over two million children of tender years to their profit-making machinery. By this policy, in addition to stunting the children physically and mentally, they deprive two million adults of their jobs and toss them into the unemployed army.

Child-labor employers, whether corporations or individuals, are a menace to American institutions. Until this activity of theirs is made a crime by law, they should be listed in every community and be made the recipients of justifiable public opprobrium.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

An Epitaph.

Beneath this sod lies Horace Bigger;
The gun wasn't loaded, so he pulled the trigger.

* * *

The weatherman dreamed that himself was dead;
That he stood by his monument, tall and read
The message thereon—and he hung his head,
For "Probably Warmer" was all it said.

* * *

Sweet Young Thing—I have brought this book back; mother says it isn't fit for me to read.

Librarian—I think your mother must be mistaken.

Sweet Young Thing—Oh, no, she isn't. I've read it all through.

* * *

Maurice—Don't you think my mustache is becoming?

Maureen—It may be coming, but it hasn't arrived yet.

* * *

Judge—How did you come to cause all this disturbance?

Woman on Trial—Well, it was like this. John and I was sitting at the fire. John was reading his newspaper and I was thinking. Then I turned to him and said: "John, sheep are awful stupid, aren't they?" And John said: "Yes, my lamb."

* * *

When a woman takes in washing for two dollars a week, that's labor. When she does it for nothing, that's love!

* * *

Bride—I tried a cooking idea of my own, and my husband said I'd better try it on the dog first. Wasn't that cruel?

Friend—Very! And I thought your husband was very fond of dogs.

* * *

Glory Be!

How blessed is he who beauty sees
In clouded skies and leaf-capped trees
And foaming wave and lazy stream
And berry pie and home-made ice cream.

* * *

Three fellows—a doctor, an architect and a bolshevist—were talking together, and each claimed that his kind was the oldest and most important.

The Doctor—When Adam's side was opened to take out a rib to make a woman—that was the first surgical operation.

The Architect—Yes, but when the earth was made of chaos, before Adam's time, there had to be building plans—and an architect had to make them.

The Bolshevist—You are right, but who supplied the chaos?

* * *

Joseph—I envy that fat woman when she laughs.

Harold—Why?

Joseph—There seems to be so much of her that is having a good time.

* * *

The ideal wife is one who doesn't treat her husband as though she thought he was personally responsible for the depression.

* * *

A sign over the Rockingham theater in Reidsville, N. C., read:
Emil Jannings in "Passion"
Cooled by Refrigeration.

* * *

Herbert—You are the most beautiful woman in the world.

Janice—Oh! How quick you are at noticing things.

* * *

One thing you can say about a bicycle is that you don't have to crank it, and the thing rarely backfires. . . The biggest money problem confronting women these days is how to extract it from their husbands. . . Another good mental test is to figure out what becomes of the money you save since living costs became cheaper.

* * *

First Pessimist—It's hard to make both ends meet nowadays.

Second Pessimist—Yes, and just when they are about to meet some fool comes along and moves the ends.

* * *

When a man is doing the best he can, he does not want to have some idle bystander tell him how to dig in harder.

* * *

Two Overheads Get Together.

First Overhead—Did you hear about my operation? I——

Second Overhead—Your operation! Let me tell you about my operation! I had a whole department taken out at one time——

First Overhead—That's nothing. I had two vice-presidents and a sales manager removed at one time, and that was only a month after I had lost eight of my clerks and a half dozen stenographers.

Second Overhead—You don't say! Well, I have been on the table three times during the last year. The doctor made pretty deep incisions every time, too. They say that I may have to have another operation soon; there is a swollen condition in one department that ought to be reduced.

First Overhead—Isn't it sickening? Now, when I had three of my salesmen taken out, I thought I'd never get over it, but I feel fine now. It is a dreadful nuisance, but I guess it's all for the best.

Second Overhead—I suppose so. Did I ever tell you about the time they cut off my branch office? . . .

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—It seems to me I have seen somewhere a record of an American Federation of Labor pronouncement as to attainment of an ideal state of society. Am I right?

A.—In 1895 the A. F. of L. convention said: "The ideal state of society or government aimed at by state socialists, philosophical anarchists, populists, single taxers and others should not be permitted to stand in the way of immediate and practical efforts, because the ideal state of society hoped for only can be reached, if ever it is reached, by an educational, evolutionary process, which means too great delay to suit the masses of our wage-earners, who are asking for relief from the ills of today rather than agitating for reforms that will secure the comfort and happiness of coming generations." There may be better declarations, but in any event it is one of the most pertinent.

* * *

Q.—Can aliens enter the United States when they have a contract in advance providing for employment here?

A.—No. And abolition of this abuse was fought by the A. F. of L. for years before victory finally was achieved. Today immigration is stopped except for relatives of aliens now here and except for tourists and students who must have means of support when they arrive.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

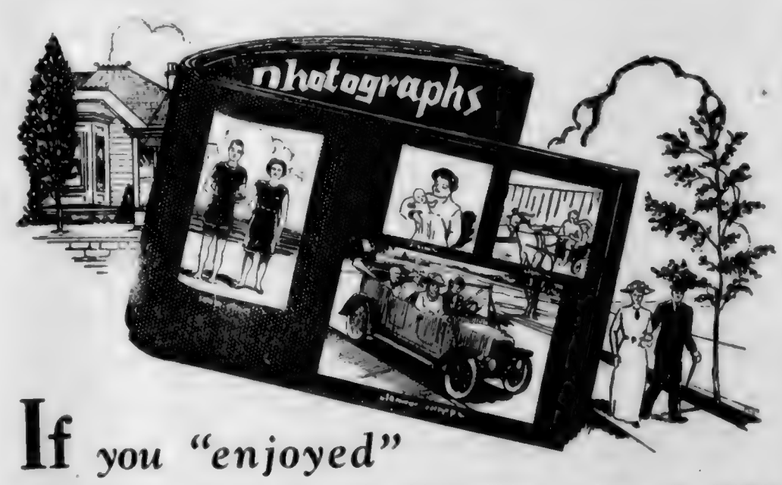
APPLE BUTTER Best Grade, Full 38-Oz. Quart Jar, Each 14c
CRACKERS "Premium Flakes," Always Fresh and Crisp—2-lb. Box... 19c
WRITING PADS Public School, 50 Leaf Size, 2 for 7c; 100 Leaf 2 FOR 13c
PORK & BEANS "Van Camp's" or "Armour's," Large 10c Size 5c
GRAPE JUICE "Armour's Best" 10c Size 4c; Full Pint Bottle..... 10c
CORN BEEF "Armour's" or "Cook's," Large No. 1 Square Can..... 14c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"
TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED



If *you "enjoyed" electric prices of twenty years ago*

Every user of household electric service is interested in knowing the "saving" that would be his under such a system of charges.

Surprising as it may seem to the uninformed, there would be little, if any, saving for anyone. Prices to the average home would be much higher than they are today.

Here's what would happen:

(1) If consumers were billed on the basis of rates in effect 20 years ago, it would mean an increase in the average retail price now paid for residential electric service of nearly 66%.

(2) If such 20-years-ago prices were restored, the 91,000 residence customers served by this company last year would have paid more than 2 million dollars over and above what the service actually cost them in 1931.

You hear much talk these days about pre-war prices. Bear the above facts in mind when comparing present day prices of household electric service with those of 20 years ago . . . before the war.

The Retail Price of Household Electric Service is Now Lower Than Ever Before

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC SERVICE TO MORE THAN 300 COMMUNITIES

T YOUR LIFE IN
BISHOP'S HANDS"
lumteer State Life
surance Company
Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
PARK — J. E. JARVIS
BROOKING — E. M. JUDD
BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
J. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
A. R. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17011
... Electric Power Co. vs. E. K. Volk-
... and Crabtree Transfer Co.
... B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace
... Hamilton County, Tennessee
... cause it appeared by affidavit that
... is justly indebted to the plain-
... a nonresident of the state of Ten-
... the ordinary process of law
... that the ordinary process of law
... served upon him, and an original
... having been levied on one $75
... is therefore ordered that publica-
... made in The Labor World, a news-
... published in the city of Chattanooga,
... for four consecutive weeks, com-
... the said defendant to appear before
... office, No. 511 East Sixth street,
... Tennessee, on November 8, 1932,
... a.m., and make defense to said
... will be taken for confessed and be
... as ex parte.
... tober 12, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
... of a deed of trust executed by
... and wife Gussie Mae Brown,
... dated ..., of record in book
... Page 111 et seq., of the
... Office of Hamilton County, Ten-
... reference to which is made for a
... of its provisions, and for the
... of satisfying the indebtedness there-
... default having been made in
... of said indebtedness) the un-
... trustee under said deed of trust,
... request of the holder of the note
... said indebtedness, offer for sale
... to the highest and best bid-
... cash in lot of all equities of re-
... homestead, dower and all other
... exemptions of every kind at the
... the Court House of Hamilton
... Tennessee, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932,
... hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00
... following described land situate in
... 20th Civil District, County of
... and state of Tennessee, to-wit:
... Thirty-one feet of Lot Number
... and the West ten (10) feet of Lot
... Five (5), Spring Place Addition to
... Tennessee, as shown by plat of record
... Book Number Three (3), Page 19, in
... Hamilton County, Tennessee.
... one lot fronting forty
... the Northwest line of Glass Street
... back Northwestwardly, of uni-
... a distance of one hundred fifty
... the South line of a public alley.
... same property conveyed to A. J.
... and wife, Jessie Hammontree by
... and wife, Media DeFriese by
... 15th April 1924 and registered
... Volume 18, page 321, Register's
... Hamilton County, Tennessee.
... be made subject to any unpaid
... proved to be good, but will sell and
... Trustee only.
... Friday of October, 1932.
CHATTANOOGA TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47462
... Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
... Nervy Letson vs. Nervy Letson
... from allegations in complain-
... which is sworn to, that Nervy Let-
... resident of the state of Tennessee,
... ordinary process of law cannot be
... her, it is ordered that publica-
... made for four successive weeks in
... World, a newspaper published in
... County, notifying said non-resident
... the next December rules of said
... be held at the courthouse in Chat-
... the first Monday in December,
... same being a rule day of said court,
... defense to said bill or the same
... taken for confessed, and the cause
... same ex parte as to her.
... day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
... Atty. 11-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE
... of a deed of trust executed by
... and wife, Lillie Runyan, and
... and wife, Nannie C. Witt, dated
... of record in book "P", Vol-
... page 142, et seq., of the Register's
... Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer-
... which is made for a full recital of
... and for the purpose of satisfy-
... indebtedness therein mentioned (de-
... having been made in the payment of
... the undersigned, as trustee
... deed of trust, will, at the request
... holder of the note representing said
... offer for sale at public outcry
... highest and best bidder for cash and
... the equities of redemption, dower
... and all at the west door of the Court
... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,
... the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.,
... following real estate in 3rd Civil District,
... County, Tennessee, to-wit: The
... west of lots 178 and 179, North
... Land Company's addition, in
... County, Tennessee, as shown by
... recorded in plat book 1, page 28, of the
... Office of said County. Said parts
... being one lot fronting 56 feet on the
... of Peak Street and extending back
... a uniform width along the East
... Street a distance of 100 feet to
... line of lot 180 in said addition.
... the conditions and restrictions for-
... the sale of alcoholic beverages on
... as set forth in the deed from
... Chattanooga Land Company to
... recorded in Book Y, Vol. 2,
... of the Register's office of said
... to be made subject to any unpaid
... proved to be good, but will sell and
... Trustee only.
... day of October, 1932.
CHATTANOOGA TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
... of a deed of trust executed by
... and wife, Lillie Runyan, dated
... 1932, of record in book "Q", Vol-
... page 604, et seq., of the Register's
... Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer-
... which is made for a full recital of
... and for the purpose of satisfy-
... indebtedness therein mentioned (de-
... having been made in the payment of
... the undersigned, as trustee
... deed of trust, will, at the request
... holder of the note representing said
... offer for sale at public outcry
... highest and best bidder for cash and
... the equities of redemption, dower
... and all at the west door of the Court
... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,
... the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.,
... following real estate in Hamilton County,
... to-wit: Beginning at a point on
... Fifty-six (56) feet from corner
... and Peak street and running East
... one-half (56½) feet along Peak
... running north One hundred
... to the line of lot One hundred
... one hundred twelve and one-
... feet from Merriam street, thence
... line of lot one hundred eighty
... and one-half (56½) feet,
... one hundred feet to the point
... Said lot being part of lots
... Seventy-eight (178) and One
... nine (179) of the North
... Land Company's addition, as per plat
... plat book 1, page 28 in the
... of Hamilton County, Ten-
... the east 56½ feet of the west
... lots 178 & 179 North Chatta-
... addition as per plat of rec-
... book 1, page 28 of the Register's
... Hamilton County, Tennessee.
... conditions, restrictions and lim-
... set out in deed of the North Chatta-
... Land Co. to Ben C. Frank registered in
... Book 2, page 362 in the Register's
... said County.
... to be made subject to any unpaid
... proved to be good, but will sell and
... Trustee only.
... day of October, 1932.
CHATTANOOGA TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Goods nor service are "just as
except they are guaranteed by
ON LABEL and SHOP CARD.

practical trade unionist always
the union label, shop card

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 4898
Lookout Furniture Co. vs. D. L. Patrick.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace
for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 14, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This October 20, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
11-11. Justice of the Peace.

No. 4899
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lookout Furniture Co. vs. Jesse Rutland.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace
for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 21, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This October 27, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
11-18 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47514
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eva Farmer Williams vs. Robert Landon Williams
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Landon Williams is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 24th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47510
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
L. M. Cornelison vs. C. J. Cornelison
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. J. Cornelison is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe Goodson, Atty. 11-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by T. D. Ayers and wife, Cleo B. Ayers, on the first day of October, 1930, and recorded in Book "P", Volume 26, page 81 et seq., in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default having been made in the payment of $150.00, in full of one of the notes secured by said deed of trust, and $110.00 on another of said series of notes, and semi-annual interest on the indebtedness of $31.20, and said default having existed more than thirty days after maturity of notes and interest, and the holder and owner of said notes and interest, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire indebtedness due, as provided by said notes and deed of trust, I will, at the request of said owner and holder of said notes and interest, and the whole indebtedness on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1932,
within lawful hours, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead the following described real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:
In the former Sixth, present Second, Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, lying in the southwest quarter of Section 36, fractional township 5, range 3, and further described as beginning in the south line of a public road and on the section line dividing the sections 35 and 36, being also in the eastern line of the Neilsen property; thence eastwardly along the south line of the said road a distance of 417.4 feet; thence south 23 degrees and 16 minutes west a distance of 1,304.9 feet to a point in the section line dividing 36 and 1; thence westwardly along said section line, along the line of a fence, and parallel with the south line of said public road a distance of 417.4 feet to a stone dividing sections 35 and 36; said point being also the southeast corner of the Neilsen land; thence north 23 deg. and 16 min. east along Neilsen's east line, and along the line of a fence, 1,304.9 feet to the point of beginning, and being a part of the same property conveyed by George B. Sawyer and wife, Nellie S. Sawyer, to J. P. Burton and wife, Omega Burton, by deed registered in Book "T", Vol. 12, page 621 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and a part of the same property vested in Omega Burton by final decree in Chancery cause No. 21447, in the Chancery Court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, styled Omega Burton versus Pleas Allen Burton et al., a certified copy of said decree being registered in Book G, Vol. 20, page 316, in said register's office.
The title is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This November 1, 1932.
11-25 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47541
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Julie Chait vs. E. S. Chait
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. S. Chait is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 29th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47544
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jesse Voss vs. Effie Voss
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Effie Voss is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This second day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. A. Erwin, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47573
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lula Smith vs. J. P. Smith
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This fourth day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 11-25

RAIL PENSION SCHEME IS BRANDED DUAL BY A. F. L.

Executive Council Declares Chicago Association Is "Destructive in Character"—Labor Unions and Newspapers Warned—I. L. N. S. Commended.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Meeting here in regular fall session, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor this week branded as a dual organization the Railroad Employes' National Pension association, with headquarters at 341 East Ohio street, Chicago, W. W. Royster, chairman.

The pension organization has been functioning for some time and recently held a convention in Chicago.

Action by the executive council in declaring the pension organization dual and hostile follows similar action taken by the twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations in Cleveland at their meeting on Aug. 23-24.

The pension organization is supporting pension legislation in opposition to legislation sought by the standard railroad unions.

Condemnation Is Vigorous.

The executive council's action condemns the pension organization in biting terms. Assurance of co-operation with the standard railroad labor unions by International Labor News Service was conveyed to the council and the council included an expression of appreciation in its action.

The council's declaration, submitted as a motion by Vice-President Matthew Woll, is as follows:

"It is moved that the president of the American Federation of Labor, and in its behalf, give expression of opposition to the Hatfield-Keller bill—and reaffirm its approval of the Wagner-Crosser bill; that we denounce the so-called Railway Employes National Pension association as an organization not alone hostile to the legislative program of the standard railway organizations, but dual and destructive in character; that the president so advise organized labor through organized labor's medium of publicity; that an expression of appreciation be extended to the International Labor News Service for the assurance of co-operation tendered and that Senator Hatfield and Congressman Keller be advised of the activities engaged in by the alleged Railway Employes National Pension association and which hostile activities are predicated on the bill introduced by them."

The aims of the twenty-one standard recognized railroad labor unions are expressed in the Wagner-Crosser bill, for which an energetic campaign will be waged in the forthcoming congress.

In an exhaustive report going into the basic principles of pension proposals, the standard railroad labor executives in the Cleveland meeting, referring to the proposal of the Chicago association now branded as a dual organization, said, among many other things:

"This association is using a clever trick to cover up the fatal weakness in its program. The bill drafted by the association provides how much the employes will receive in pensions. All the propaganda issued by the association is devoted to telling the employes what they will get. No one supporting this program dares to state honestly what it will cost the employes."

The standard union executives declared the Chicago pension scheme is a scheme under which the railroad employes are "being asked to sign a blank check."

N. Y. Union Asked to Bid On Sewing for the Needy

Ladies' Garment Workers Considers Making Clothing for 263,000 Poor Families—Two Months' Work for 1,000.

New York.—Officials of the emergency work bureau of the emergency unemployment relief committee requested officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers union to submit an estimate of the cost of converting about 4,000,000 yards of cotton cloth into garments for the families of 263,000 needy New Yorkers.

The estimate of the costs and the number of the various types of garments were sent to Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the unemployment committee, for decision.

The meeting was arranged through the efforts of Representative F. H. La Guardia, who said he was convinced it would be possible to work out a constructive and economical method of converting the cloth into garments in the most efficient way and to obtain the widest benefit to those engaged to do the work.

A misunderstanding that arose ten days ago when the first announcement concerning the project was given out, was cleared up. It had been reported that the Gibson committee intended to have the 4,000,000 yards of cloth turned into clothing by voluntary labor. It was explained that this was not the intention of the committee. The undertaking was too vast and it would take too long to have volunteer labor fashion the garments by hand.

If the work is done by the Ladies' Garment Workers' union, all overhead except rent and light would be eliminated. It is expected the manufacturers will permit the use of their facilities without cost.

It was estimated that the conversion of the cloth into garments would keep 1,000 persons employed for two months.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47572
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. W. Townsend vs. Mary Townsend
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Townsend is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This fourth day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 11-25

10,632,227 Employed Women In United States in 1930

3,071,302 Married Women Working Reported by Census.

Washington.—Large increases in the proportion of all women gainfully employed and in the proportion of gainfully employed married women occurred between 1890 and 1930 according to information of the 1930 census of population made public by the census bureau.

The 1930 census disclosed that of 42,837,149 women 15 years old or over, 10,632,227, or 24.8 per cent were gainfully occupied. Forty years before, only 18.9 per cent were working. Of the married women, only 4.6 per cent were working in 1890, while 11.7 per cent, or 3,071,302 were occupied at the time of the last census.

Of all working women, the married ones constituted 28.9 per cent in 1930, against 13.9 per cent four decades before.

More than half the single women and those whose martial status was not reported were gainfully employed in 1930, while about 34 per cent of the widowed and divorced women were working.

With 29.9 per cent of its married women gainfully employed, the District of Columbia led all the states in this respect, and is followed by the southern states of South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida.

In the District of Columbia, however, married women formed only 36.8 per cent of the total of all working women, and was outranked by several states.

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Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Iron Metal Polishers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Store Workers' Union Label
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Union Label of Electrical Workers
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
United Hatters of North America Label
Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
United Leather Workers Lamp Label
Union Label of Cooperage Workers
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Coopers' Union Label

Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

CHAS. H. BENNETT

for the

Lower House

To the Readers of The Labor World:

In asking your vote and influence, I desire to state you may depend upon my putting in full force and time to carry into execution the following program:

A full nine-months school term, with no reduction in salaries of teachers.

No reduction in salaries of firemen and policemen.

Rigid legislation against interstate truck operators to protect railroads, their employes and fruit and truck farms.

I agree with your program as contained in your questionnaire 100 per cent.

CHAS. H. BENNETT.

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It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

BUYING POWER DROPS 27.3 PER CENT; WAGES FALL 43.4

National Industrial Conference Board Paints Picture to Merchants Who Wonder Why No "Line Forms on the Right" to Buy Goods.

New York City, Nov. 3.—Blow by blow the buying power of the average American worker has been pounded down so that today he confronts the manufacturers and merchants of the nation with a buying power 27.3 per cent below the buying power with which he went to market in 1929, before the crash.

That is the conclusion of the national industrial conference board, organization of employers. The figures apply to workers in manufacturing industry. They show the results in loss of wages, in loss of working time and changes in the cost of living.

Because costs of commodities have dropped, the indicated loss of money wages must run far above 27.3 per cent, the figure showing loss of buying power.

The board computes the average work-week of 1929 at 48.6 hours for those employed and fixes the work-week of June, 1932, at 32.7 hours for those employed, leaving the unemployed to figure as ciphers.

Weekly earnings in 1929 are computed by the board to have averaged $28.69 for those at work and to have averaged $16.24 for those at work in June, 1932. When it is considered that most of the employed are contributing in one way or another to the support of the unemployed, the 43.4 per cent drop in wages is seen to represent an incomplete figure. The earnings left to each wage-earner average much less than the amount earned.

U. S. Says 36.4 Cents of Building Dollar Goes in Wages "On the Job"

Washington, Nov. 3.—After a survey covering fifteen representative cities, the United States bureau of labor statistics has announced the finding that 36.4 cents of every construction dollar goes in wages to labor on the job.

Work covered in the survey was mostly 1931 and 1932 work.

"The percentage received by labor was slightly more on residential than on non-residential structures, and the percentages of labor and material costs differed considerably in different cities," said the bureau report.

"In Boston, for example, labor accounted for 41 per cent of the total cost of building operations, while in Dallas, only 27.2 per cent of the cost went into wages. In the north, in general, labor was found to receive a larger proportion of the total cost of building operations than in the south.

"The cities covered in the survey, in addition to Dallas and Boston, were Atlanta, Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Little Rock, New Orleans, New York, Roanoke, Saginaw, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Seattle and Trenton."

Holland Labor Fights Government "Economy"

Nation-Wide Demonstrations to Prevent Budget Cuts Designed to Make Workers Stand Costs of the Business Depression.

Amsterdam, Holland.—The organized trade union movement and the social democratic party of Holland took up the cudgels against the so-called "economy report" by which government and reactionaries are using the depression to break down the social and economic achievements of the workers.

The economy report estimates a deficit of 100 million guilders for 1933, and recommends drastic slashes to balance the budget. Many of the reductions directly hit the workers. They include: 15 per cent decrease in unemployment insurance benefits; 8 per cent cut in salaries of married civil servants, and 13 per cent of unmarried civil servants, and 12 per cent reduction in number of civil service employes. The "economies" also call for heavy slashes in the expenditure for education, defense, canal supervision. The appropriation for the ministry of labor and commerce comes in for a cut of 13 million guilders.

The organized labor movement issued an appeal urging both trade unionists and social democrats to fight the government at every step on its anti-labor proposals to saddle the cost of the depression on the backs of the workers instead of making those who own and control industry, who are primarily responsible for the policies which have brought about the depression, pay for it by increased levies on property owners.

A great campaign was prepared against the measures, with open air meetings throughout the country. These demonstrations are scheduled to come their climax in November when the new proposals will be brought before parliament.

UNION SUPERVISION OF WORK ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS ASKED

Baltimore, Md.—John T. White, business representative of Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1 here, asked Mayor Jackson and the public improvement commission to employ with municipal funds a union bricklayer to supervise the placement of bricks on building being constructed under commission supervision. Mr. White implied that much of the work was imperfectly performed and that there was no guaranty that bricks would be placed correctly unless a union man were in charge. H. Webster Smith, chairman of the commission, said he had no authority to expend public money to employ a union bricklayer as inspector.

Mr. White charged that contractors were trying to break down wages. "Unscrupulous contractors will not do the work legally," he said. "It is impossible for a check to be made unless by a qualified mechanic."

Mayor Jackson moved that a representative of the bricklayers' union be permitted to accompany a bureau of buildings supervisor to the Baltimore city hospital to inspect the brick laying and make a report.

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MORE ABOUT TAYLOR SOCIETY

(Continued from First Page)

cent by those earning under $3,000, 36 per cent by those earning between $1,000 and $2,000, and 18 per cent by those paid less than $1,000.

The society compares the terrific fall in workers' earnings with the maintenance of dividends and interest and declares maintenance of purchasing power would be helped if salaries and wages were maintained out of surplus and capital, as are dividends. It was capital that was over-expanded and capital that should be deflated, the report says.

MORE ABOUT "BIG 6" SEEKS

(Continued from First Page)

Vice-President Daniel J. Macauley, of No. 6, headed opposition to the strike movement, while former President Leon Rouse led the pro-strike forces. It was Rouse who offered an amendment providing for arbitration of differences between the employers and the union. The vote to request strike sanction does not mean a strike, even in the event of sanction, unless the union later determines such action necessary.

The schedule rejected by the union on Oct. 19 has been posted in Printers' league shops as now effective. It calls for an 8 per cent reduction for day men and a 13 per cent reduction for night work. Day men would work 40 hours a week instead of 44 and would be paid $50 a week, a $7 reduction. For night men, working 40 hours, the reduction would amount to $8. President Howard has indicated that the international does not consider strike sanction possible.

LABOR'S COMMISSARY FUND FOR JOBLESS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Central Labor union opened its drive for organized labor's commissary fund for relief of the unemployed during the coming months.

Last year $10,611 were distributed through the fund in the form of fuel, groceries, meats, rents, meal tickets, medical care and clothing to hundreds of jobless trade unionists, in addition to paying gas, electric and water bills.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION!

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Elections of Hamilton County that the Polls will be open in the various Wards and Precincts in said County Tuesday, November 8, 1932, for the purpose of electing the Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Governor of Tennessee, Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District, Member of the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission of Tennessee, one State Senator and three members of the General Assembly from Hamilton County. The hours of Election are from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Special attention is called to Officers, Judges, Clerks and Registrars that the law requires service and that the Election Commissioners will invoke said statute against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his proper Precinct for service.

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse.
Officer—W. M. Nixon.
Judges—John D. Voght, J. S. Hunt, Stanton Graves.
Clerks—Miss Nallie Sloan, Mrs. John F. Fox.
Registrars—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. S. R. Hipp.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ray Bell.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.
Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—George W. Ring, Marcus Schwartz, James Watkins.
Clerks—C. E. McCullough, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Registrars—Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. Tom Davis.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Maude H. Fox.

Second Ward—119 West Sixth St.
Officer—Ernest Blair.
Judges—Thompson Allen, H. E. Keller, E. M. Prigmore.
Clerks—Rufus Counts, R. R. Gaffin.
Registrars—Miss Frances Brennan, Mrs. Carry Alexander Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Stella Frazier.

Third Ward—No. 1 Fire Hall.
Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—Sam Butler, John McMahon, Cain Burnette.
Clerks—Charles Contor, Ella D. Hayden.
Registrars—Miss Sara Gordon, Lee Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Pearl Contor.

Fourth Ward—Normal School (Col.).
Officer—C. C. Abernathy.
Judges—Con Robinson, Will Gardenhire, Morrow Chamberlain.
Clerks—Young Abernathy, Albert Seay.
Registrars—Joe Lowry, Andrew Smith.
Assistant Registrar—C. McLaurine.

Fifth Ward—Stoner's Garage.
Officer—C. A. Baker.
Judges—A. L. Keith, Mrs. Edith Worthy, Bill Sears.
Clerks—Neal Lynch, Mrs. J. H. McCullough.
Registrars—Miss Annie Nolan, Mrs. Mary Sivley.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. K. Triplett.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.
Officer—T. S. Wilcox, Jr.
Judges—M. J. Robinson, T. P. McMahon, Jr., A. L. Dodson.
Clerks—John H. Ross, Frank Copeland.
Registrars—Mrs. Lila B. Kelly, John Childress.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Harriet F. Crowe.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—708 McCallie Ave.
Officer—W. A. Meyer.
Judges—Lapsley W. Hope, Roy E. McKenzie, O. J. Hubbuch.
Clerks—Mrs. M. V. Hollahan, Mrs. George W. Martin.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf H. Handman, Mrs. George Gresham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Amanda Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—808 Central Ave.
Officer—Charles S. Whitcomb.
Judges—F. L. Ogden, G. T. Haney, Elmer Rule.
Clerks—J. A. Dodson, Joseph W. Lusk.
Registrars—Mrs. M. Joyce, Mrs. Elmer Rule.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lula Henderson.

Eighth Ward—C. R. Wallace Building.
Officer—C. R. Wallace.
Judges—F. L. Dorsey, T. W. Dorsey, Dave McKinney.
Clerks—Miss Bertien Wallace, C. L. Mitchell.
Registrars—Mrs. Walter Lane, Mrs. Edith Rush.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. George W. Freeman.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Little's Store.
Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—S. G. Simmons, J. Early Smith, George E. Barksdale.
Clerks—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Registrars—Mrs. A. A. Rose, Mrs. Ada Lusk.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 5 Fire Hall.
Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges—Victor DeGeorgis, J. E. Baker, J. M. Pettitt.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Box, Mrs. J. H. Lowry.
Registrars—Mrs. T. M. Marett, Mrs. Harriett M. Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Alex Williams.

Tenth Ward—No. 7 Fire Hall.
Officer—A. M. Gifford.
Judges—F. W. Cotter, W. V. Killian, Andy Kelly.
Clerks—Mrs. Virginia Dobbs, E. W. Sutton.
Registrars—Mrs. W. E. Hallmark, Mildred Ritchey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—2521 Main St.
Officer—J. E. Darr.
Judges—J. H. Campbell, Edd Jett, Asa Nicholson.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mrs. W. B. Vaught.
Registrars—Miss Mary Ward Hatcher, Mrs. J. P. Kell.
Assistant Registrar—Ed Espy.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—2106 Main Street.
Officer—
Judges—F. P. Kampschafer, J. H. Eades, M. T. Mason.
Clerks—Mrs. Elizabeth Merriam, Mrs. Mueller.
Registrars—Mrs. Claude Springfield, Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Euel Jones.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—2507 Chamberlain Ave.
Officer—Harry Taylor.
Judges—J. C. Brown, R. L. Mowery, Charlie Engers.
Clerks—Mrs. L. D. Farrar, W. J. Copeland.
Registrars—Mrs. G. Paul Crox, Mrs. Hayden Bell.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John Rabun.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—3017 Dodson Avenue.
Officer—R. E. Moseley.
Judges—Jack McDonald, John Cordell, John Lane.
Clerks—Dewey Talley, Addie Barger.
Registrars—Mrs. J. P. Taliaferro, Mrs. G. D. Bear.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. H. Secrest.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—P. L. Cate's Grocery Store.
Officer—L. M. Burns.
Judges—Charles W. Heard, W. M. Reed, C. C. Neely.
Clerks—C. L. Norris, Mrs. R. E. Lee.
Registrars—Mrs. J. Alley Lane, Will Shropshire.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Elder.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Sam Borin's Restaurant.
Officer—Charley Taylor.
Judges—John O'Rear, S. C. Lawson, Sam Henderson.
Clerks—Charles Royal, Walter Foster.
Registrars—W. B. Adcock, Sid Byers.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Eldridge.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Clarence Jones' Garage.
Officer—Clarence T. Jones.
Judges—Fred C. Bitler, Mrs. E. B. Seay, R. L. Ridge.
Clerks—L. E. Boone, Jr., C. F. Reckard.
Registrars—Mrs. M. T. Buford, Mrs. E. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Paul Caruthers' Store.
Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—J. W. Rackley, C. L. Whited, W. H. Delaney.
Clerks—Lucie Smith, Mrs. Anna B. Meier.
Registrars—Alma Breaker, Mabel Meadows.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. D. High.

Thirteenth Ward, second Precinct—Street Building.
Officer—C. H. Smith.
Judges—J. W. Steele, C. H. Prigmore, Mrs. Milta Mae Stoner.
Clerks—W. B. Cummings, Mrs. Peggie Allison.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Lois Tate.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. F. Simpson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—4726 Rossville Blvd.
Officer—W. P. Sutton.
Judges—E. E. McDaniel, B. M. Hudgins, H. H. Cook.
Clerks—Mrs. G. P. Willbanks, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Registrars—Mrs. J. E. McClain, Mrs. George Cochran.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Charles W. Clark.

Fourteenth Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—Will A. Wilkerson, R. G. Brock, H. E. McFarland.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Melton, Mrs. W. G. Layson.
Registrars—Miss Grace Bickers, Miss Billie Bennett.
Assistant Registrar—T. Rudd Dodor.

Fifteenth Ward—117 Brainerd Road.
Officer—C. H. Weigel.
Judges—C. M. Rodgers, Mrs. C. H. Weigel, Doc Johnston.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Fox, Bill Sachse.
Registrars—Mrs. Ruch Moby, Mrs. Homel L. Walker.
Assistant Registrar—Paul Thatcher.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Road.
Officer—E. R. Betterton.
Judges—C. R. Buford, G. D. Andrews, Harry N. Brown.
Clerks—Louis Goldstein, Mrs. Christine U. Wilson.
Registrars—Mrs. Joe Dobbs, Miss Penelope Allen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. S. E. Whitaker.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—346 Frazier Avenue.
Officer—Frank Conner.
Judges—S. B. Sales, Mrs. M. A. Park, Ted Englehardt.
Clerks—Miss Fredonia Ernst, H. W. Longley.
Registrars—Sarah Bell Sherrill, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. L. Wyatt.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Lawson's Electric Shop.
Officer—J. L. Shirley.
Judges—J. A. Jones, Allen Sivley, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—Mrs. J. C. Fletcher, Mrs. D. L. Kennedy.
Registrars—Mrs. James Keith, Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Assistant Registrar—

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverview Service Station.
Officer—James A. Sherrill.
Judges—A. M. Pursley, Cam Thompson, M. F. Finston.
Clerks—Mrs. Ben Bush, George Beene.
Registrars—Mrs. K. G. Whitaker, Mrs. W. L. Wergin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ed Green.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Fire all.
Officer—Andrew T. Franklin.
Judges—James W. Hail, J. B. Billingsley, Claiborne Drinnon.
Clerks—Mrs. Bruce Freeman, Bernard Spencer.
Registrars—Daniel Shirley, Mrs. O. L. Hays.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. F. Lowery.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Prater Building.
Officer—Chris Zahnd.
Judges—W. F. Ashburn, R. J. Jolley, E. J. Hudson.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Auburn Moore.
Registrars—Mrs. Bert Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. J. Richey.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Gymnasium Building.
Officer—J. M. Bauml.
Judges—H. M. Camp, H. C. Stewart, Clyde Wilhoite.
Clerks—Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Mrs. N. G. Keown.
Registrars—Mrs. E. C. McCormack, Gid Morgan.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. O. T. Alexander.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—2521 East Thirty-third St.
Officer—Ernest Gant.
Judges—Steve Selby, Charles I. Hall, Bill Wheeler.
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. Knight, J. V. Searcy, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. Bernice Benson, Miss Beckie Friedman.
Assistant Registrar—James Cunningham.

SECOND DISTRICT

Annicola—Spivey's Store.
Officer—Carl Royal.
Judges—L. D. Sceaif, Tom DeSha, Bob Griffith.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Delzell, May Griffith.
Registrar—Mrs. Carroll Rogers, Mrs. Pauline Stowe.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. O. W. Fain.

Bartlebaugh—Champion Store.
Officer—James Conner, Sr.
Judges—Miss Avalyn Anderson, W. C. Champion, Fred Holder.
Clerks—Mrs. Alta Hawgins, Frank Frants.
Registrars—Frazier Conner, Mary Leamon.
Assistant Registrar—A. R. Varnell.

Chickamauga—Depot.
Officer—Benton White.
Judges—Mrs. Clifford Friar, F. M. Cornelison, A. C. McMillan.
Clerks—Mrs. Pearl Netherland, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. O. L. Blackwell, Mrs. D. Bishop.
Assistant Registrar—J. Q. McAmis.

Eastdale—Burnet's Store.
Officer—S. N. Varnell.
Judges—B. D. Heiskell, B. M. McDowell, E. McElhaney.
Clerks—Miss Velma Haggard, Mrs. W. A. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. A. T. Morgan, Mrs. Effie Genung.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Roy Ferguson.

East Ridge—Town Hall
Officer—P. E. Thorn.
Judges—Will Lee, Mike Lerch, J. P. Wolfe.
Clerks—Mrs. D. C. Wiley, Alfred Merrill.
Registrars—Mrs. Clyde Boyd, Mrs. J. P. Wolfe.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. H. Citty.

Kings Point—Fetter's Store.
Officer—J. M. Poe.
Judges—J. M. Webb, Fred Starchi, W. A. Roy.
Clerks—E. W. Wyatt, C. N. Stoner.
Registrars—J. P. Webb, Mrs. G. Tallent.
Assistant Registrar—F. D. O'Neal.

Tyner—Hundley's Store.
Officer—R. E. Holbert.
Judges—Wayne Slaughter, G. E. Moore, J. J. Pinkston.
Clerks—Mrs. R. W. Browning, Mrs. G. C. Wilkerson.
Registrars—Mrs. G. G. Short, Mrs. M. R. S. Johnson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Cooper.

Worley—East Brainerd Barber Shop.
Officer—Samuel Julian.
Judges—J. T. Davidson, H. C. Joiner, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—Mrs. Helen Moorman, Mrs. Dennie Corbley.
Registrars—C. C. Coffey, H. C. Joiner.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lula A. Julian.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell—Bakewell Service Station.
Officer—James Varner.
Judges—John Downey, Will Oyler, W. N. McGill.
Clerks—R. B. Gross, A. B. Smith.
Registrars—Waldo E. Card, Mrs. E. W. Gray.
Assistant Registrar—James Lee.

Daisy—Alexander's Sotre.
Officer—A. T. Windham.
Judges—A. M. Davidson, Porter Poe, Tom Alexander.
Clerks—Roy Roberts, Mrs. Paul Coleman.
Registrars—Mrs. B. A. Harrell, Mrs. G. D. McAndrews.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Detta Lowder.

Fairmount—Old Academy.
Officer—Slater J. Conner.
Judges—A. R. Hatfield, John Stephens, R. A. Kell.
Clerks—Miss Emily Weatherford, M. E. Hollister.
Registrars—Mrs. Della Camp, Mrs. Cyrus Smith.
Assistant Registrar—T. C. Conner.

Falling Water—Selcer Store.
Officer—J. A. Bethune.
Judges—R. E. Pitts, J. W. Smith, W. P. Gann.
Clerks—Mrs. Bertha Barker, Albert Johnson.
Registrars—J. H. Dowlin, Mrs. McKinley Settles.
Assistant Registrar—Johnnie Pitts.

Flat Top—Postoffice.
Officer—Osco Young.
Judges—F. F. Bowman, Newt Welch, F. R. Young.
Clerks—Mary Young, Minnie Welch.
Registrars—J. F. Young, Frankie Welch.
Assistant Registrar—Gilbert McWilliams.

Gann's—Community Center
Officer—E. R. Watkins.
Judges—W. B. Hixson, T. M. Lee, Alfred Shannon.
Clerks—Mrs. W. S. Hixson, Mrs. Claude Harper.
Registrars—Mrs. W. W. Hixson, Mrs. Ruth Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. H. Cox.

Gold Point—Robinson's Store.
Officer—W. E. Pierce.
Judges—W. M. Bearden, Raleigh Hunter, Earl Selvidge.
Clerks—Mrs. F. D. Chapman, J. T. Penny.
Registrars—Mrs. Irma Keith, Jane Penny.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Claude Gray.

Grandview—Mrs. Banks' Residence.
Officer—C. F. Rolston.
Judges—Charlie Hicks, Mrs. W. A. Banks, Bert Holland.
Clerks—Mrs. Marion Perkins, Mrs. P. J. Allen.
Registrars—Mrs. B. H. Phillips, Marie Searcy.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Nellie Rolston.

Hixson—Hixson Store.
Officer—Bannie Potts.
Judges—Cowart Hixson, LeRoy Eldridge, D. R. Hamil.
Clerks—Mrs. George Lyles, Ralph Swingle.
Registrars—Walter Burkhart, F. M. Wilson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Maggie Elliott.

Jones' Store—Jones' Store.
Officer—Sam C. Jones.
Judges—Buck Masterson, F. A. Reno, Lon Gann.
Clerks—J. R. Igou, Mrs. F. O. Gann.
Registrars—W. S. Jones, Mrs. Ethel Gann.
Assistant Registrar—George Hixson.

Lookout Mountain—Incline Station.
Officer—H. L. Harbin.
Judges—C. C. Coffey, Hollis M. Caldwell, A. B. Adams.
Clerks—Marvin Massey, Gus Wood, Jr.
Registrars—Tom W. Davenport, Ed Hillman.
Assistant Registrar—Tom Perrin.

Lupton City—Company Store.
Officer—T. E. Wilkey.
Judges—W. A. Baggett, J. G. Gentry, L. H. Weatherford.
Clerks—H. O. Sebastian, Mrs. H. L. Swafford.
Registrars—Mrs. H. O. Sebastian, Walter Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Carl Williams.

Midvale Park—Hixson Pike and Wh... Road.
Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—Joe Goodson, E. R. Pattie, McPhail.
Clerks—Mrs. H. J. Hixson, Frank ...
Registrars—Mrs. O. B. Stiffy, Mrs. ... Jones.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. L. ... felter.

Mowbray—Millsaps' Store.
Officer—Wayne Hendrick.
Judges—L. F. Johnson, L. H. ... John P. Grant.
Clerks—Forrest Worley, Berto Gra...
Registrars—J. M. Hatfield, Wini... Millsaps.
Assistant Registrar—J. S. Johnson.

Red Bank—Ray's Garage.
Officer—W. F. Crearar.
Judges—L. C. Batey, Fred Helms, Atchley.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Waits, G. M. T...
Registrars—Mrs. C. V. Hunt, Mrs. ... Foster.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mayme ...

Sale Creek—I. O. O. F. Hall.
Officer—G. C. Eldridge.
Judges—J. A. Coppinger, S. G. Hu... John Aslinger, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. Mattie Downey, Tom ...
Registrars—Mrs. Florence Coulter, Burton.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Thelma ...

Signal Mountain—Hotel.
Officer—M. S. Dickert.
Judges—J. M. Fitzwater, F. F. H...
Clerks—Mrs. J. S. Goodman, Miss Thach.
Registrars—Mrs. C. B. Adams, Mis...
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Tom Sta...

Soddy—May's Store.
Officer—W. B. Eldridge.
Judges—C. M. McKee, Bob Gann, Jenkins.
Clerks—Arthur Lloyd, Llewellyn J...
Registrars—Mrs. J. P. Parton, Mis... Roberts.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Marie D...

Sivley's—Sivley's Store.
Officer—J. G. Sivley.
Judges—Mrs. Ollie Sloan, J. W. Frank Rogers.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Vandergriff.
Registrars—Mrs. J. H. Cooley, M... Walker.
Assistant Registrar—D. W. Brown.

Wauhatchie—Fryar's Store.
Officer—J. B. Collins.
Judges—Tom Hall, Joe Thompson, Tinker, Sr.
Clerks—G. A. Manning, Mrs. Carrie...
Registrars—Mrs. J. B. Fryar, R. J. ...
Assistant Registrar—J. E. Arrant.

Woodland Station—Wilder's Sto...
Officer—A. J. Wilder.
Judges—A. F. Cook, Mrs. W. L. ... Will Reese.
Registrars—Mrs. W. H. Dyche, Cl... dergrass.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May Du...

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison—Wilson's Store.
Officer—A. W. Bartlett.
Judges—J. G. Johnson, W. C. Hill, Goins.
Clerks—Cecil Chestnutt, W. L. Sim...
Registrars—Mrs. A. K. Poe, Mrs. ... Wilson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. O. Ri...

Birchwood—White Building.
Officer—John Hall.
Judges—J. H. Conner, S. N. DeF... A. Bower.
Clerks—C. A. Conner, H. L. Rando...
Registrars—John Jenkins, Roy Bro...
Assistant Registrar—M. T. DeFrie...

Howardville—Howard's Store.
Officer—W. A. Critchfield.
Judges—A. L. Howard, J. A. Ta... J. A. Crumb.
Clerks—Ralph Howell, Mrs. H. E. ...
Registrars—O. N. Wilhoitt, Sam ...
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankers...

Maddox—Lowe's Store.
Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—G. J. Roark, Ben Crox, Goins.
Clerks—Mrs. Ben Crox, G. O. McD...
Registrars—Mrs. Jesse Evitt, Geor...
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Avery Li...

New Union—Bacon's Residence
Officer—J. A. Goodner.
Judges—E. K. Brown, R. E. Ste... John T. Howard.
Clerks—J. M. Shelley, Bob Barger.
Registrars—John Holt, Mrs. Fred ...
Assistant Registrar—W. J. Goodne...

Ooltewah—Old Courthouse.
Officer—E. C. Smith.
Judges—W. O. Watts, J. H. Pope, Hundley.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Knowling, Jess...
Registrars—Mrs. Mabel Byrd, Mrs. M. Figgins.
Assistant Registrar—Evelyn Shear...

Salem—Baptist Church.
Officer—Berry Roark.
Judges—Tom Roark, Bryan Pierce, Barger.
Clerks—L. H. Roark, Mrs. Nell W...
Registrars—Marce Smith, J. E. Bow...
Assistant Registrar—Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill—Lee Bros.' Store.
Officer—W. H. Taliaferro.
Judges—T. G. Wrinkle, Sam Blas... Matt Henry.
Clerks—Mae Holder, Jess Padgett.
Registrars—Myrtle Taliaferro, John...
Assistant Registrar—Mary Johnston...

White Oak—Westview Church
Officer—Joe M. Morris.
Judges—H. M. Julian, Tom Boyd, Tallent.
Clerks—C. W. Brewer, Mrs. F. S. ...
Registrars—Mrs. J. O. McSpadde... Henry Murphy.
Assistant Registrar—R. Guy Fry.

Work—Friendship School.
Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—A. M. Hooper, J. R. Ram... Pearson.
Clerks—W. S. Haggard, Joe Stutts.
Registrars—John Burch, Mrs. G. T...
Assistant Registrar—C. S. McCam...

PEABODY HOWARD, Cha...
GUY LANDIS, Secretary.
TOM CRUTCHFIELD,
Hamilton County Election Com...

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 11, 1932 — Number 29

PROFITS HOLD AS LABOR'S PAY IS DECREASED

Federation Indicts Business, Showing Dividends.

SURVEY URGES FIGHT BY WORKERS

Shortening of Work-Week and Higher Wages Again Demanded.

TAKEdends Might Be a Better Name!

Here is what the American Federation of Labor says about dividends:

In the years from 1922 to 1929, dividend payments by all corporations increased 143.1 per cent, while wage and salary payments increased only 45.5 per cent. In 1922, $3,487,000,000 were paid out in dividends; by 1929 this figure has grown to $8,856,000,000. These dividend payments swelled the surplus income of the very rich—in 1929, 86.5 per cent went to persons with an investment of $100,000 or over.

Because these wealthy persons could not spend their entire income for the products and services of industry, much was reinvested and went to increase industrial capitalization and production capacity.

Today millions of firms cannot sell enough to earn dividends on their capital.

With the United States possibly headed toward a bulge of relative prosperity that will take some of the men out of the picture, employers are reverting to their old methods, forgetting instantaneously the lessons of the depression and driving for a new gathering of profits. Meanwhile figures show dividends have been held up at the expense of wages and the masses of wage-earners.

These facts are shown in the current Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor as an indictment of business and a call to labor to land with both feet on the picket line to make any new prosperity mean something through wage raises and shorter hours.

The federation reviews the terrific blow at the nation's stability struck by the collapse of early 1932, with the new year opening upon a condition bordering on panic.

Gains Too Slow.

The "cloud of fear" lifted in June, the federation shows. Production began to rise in August. For three successive months employment has increased.

But it should have increased a great deal more.

The federation let in light.

"When new orders made it possible to increase production **firms lengthened work-hours instead of employing more men,**" says the federation's survey. That is the tragic thing that has been happening. But in spite of this abuse of power, employment has made some gains and total wages have climbed somewhat, putting some more purchasing power at work.

"Average work-hours," says the survey, "per employe in manufacturing industries increased from 32.2 a week in August to 34.8 a week in September; in iron and steel production increased 22 per cent, employment 1 per cent; in food industries production increased 19 per cent, employment 1 per cent; leather and shoes production gained 10 per cent, employment 1 per cent; tobacco production increased 3 per cent, employment fell nearly 1 per cent."

The federation goes on to say:

"If we are to pull out of this depression business men must stop missing opportunities to create jobs.

"It is not enough to create jobs. The basic wage rate must be raised. Work-hours must be shortened; at present there is less than 30 hours' work a week for each wage and salaried worker if all are employed. As hours are reduced wage rates must be increased to maintain buying power."

Then the federation strikes this blow: "Wealth created by our industries has not gone into buying power." The federation then shows that from 1922 to 1929 dividends of all corporations increased 143.1 per cent, while wage and salary payments increased only 45.5 per cent. And since 1929 wages have gone down farther and faster than dividends, while in the first year of depression, dividends actually increased while wages fell.

Profit vs. Wages.

"This policy will not do with industry based on mass production," the federation declares. "We depend on wage and small income workers to buy more than four-fifths of our consumer products and services. Balance must be kept between wages and dividends or production cannot go forward.

"Depression has not adjusted the balance. Although the shortage in workers' buying was a chief cause of depression and inflated dividends led to stock price rises and speculation, to stock price rises and speculation, to 'defeat the hue and cry has been to 'deflate wages.' **Since 1929 workers' income has fallen 23 per cent below the 1922 level, while dividends are still 32 per cent above it."**

School Question To Be Aired At Council Meeting

Proposed Charter Change Scheduled for Discussion at Regular Session.

Proposal for a charter change which would revolutionize the Chattanooga public school system, initiated by the local taxpayers' league and the chamber of commerce, will be a major topic of discussion at Monday night's regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. The plan has been studied by members of the council since it was made public, and that a stand on the question, one way or another, will be taken is a virtual certainty.

Central Body has held no meeting for three weeks, and the consequent accumulation of business forecasts an unusually active session.

The matter of a wage scale on the building project at Fort Oglethorpe is another question which will be "fanned" by the delegates, and progress of the executive board in endeavoring to have the Chattanooga rate set for this work will be discussed.

It will be remembered that when bids for the construction of new buildings at the post were asked, a wage scale pitifully low was announced as that which would prevail. Activity of Central Body officials, however, assisted by Senator McKellar and Congressman McReynolds, caused the war department to throw out the proposed scale, and it was announced that the "prevailing wage" for Walker county would apply. Contending that there "ain't no such," Central Body is continuing the battle to have the Chattanooga scale paid, which has always been done, and the outcome is being watched with interest.

Other matters of importance will come before the delegates, and an unusually large attendance is forecast.

R. F. C. May Compel A City to Vacate

New York City.—A population equal to that of many cities may have to gather up its lares and penates and move to new living quarters. Washington, reaching out with a multi-million dollar leverage, is expected to force 25,000 New York tenement dwellers out of their unfit homes.

Having already authorized the $3,957,000 Hillsdale Housing corporation project in the Bronx, the Reconstruction Finance corporation is expected next to grant the $45,000,000 loan for construction of housing covering twenty blocks on New York's lower East Side, together with Brooklyn and Queens projects running up to another $8,000,000.

SHIP CARPENTERS FIRST TO APPLY 8-HOUR DAY

Chicago.—"The first authentic instance of the actual adoption of the eight-hour day was that of the ship carpenters and caulkers in the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard in 1842," declares George M. Cucich, statistician of the railroad employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, in an article on the beginning of the eight-hour movement in the United States.

Tennessee Awakens

Buffeted about for a period of several years by the professional politicians, lulled into a state of false security by the glib promises of plunderers at election time, Tennesseans rebelled at the polls on Tuesday, and by decisive majority dealt a death blow to those who would profit through manipulation of the people's affairs.

The election of Mr. McAlister was a signal triumph for the forces of good government, and incidentally was a long step forward for the state's workers. At least two of the major contenders, Mr. McAlister and Mr. Lewis Pope, had long public records, and there was no question as to the attitude of each with respect to the program of the workers. Tennessee labor, always alive to its best interests, unhesitatingly cast its lot with Mr. McAlister, and the subsequent activities of trades unionists had an impressive part in the fine and clean-cut victory for the state treasurer.

Mr. McAlister will unquestionably reflect credit upon the people of Tennessee in his administration of the state's affairs. He is a high-minded, thoroughly competent Christian gentleman, and the herculean task of cleaning up the state's business and placing it again upon a solid foundation will now be in good hands.

The part played by Mr. Pope in the contest was unfortunate. Having displayed some ability in administrative affairs, the defeated candidate might have had an opportunity, at the proper time, to serve the people in some capacity. His refusal to accept the verdict of his party in the primaries, however, and his reported later desperate alliance with the discredited administration, has consigned him to certain political oblivion. His principal claim of having been defeated for the nomination by fraud in Shelby and Davidson counties was made to appear ridiculous by the fact that Mr. McAlister went to the borders of both counties with a clear victory.

Young Mr. McCall, Memphis attorney, who ran second, made a very creditable race. His affiliation with the American Legion doubtless had its effect in the flattering vote which he received. He is generally conceded to be a likable young man, and may in time be in line for political preferment. He may even live down the fact that he acted as a strikebreaker in Memphis, which he was frank enough to openly admit.

In the national election organized labor took no formal part. The great landslide to Mr. Roosevelt, however, is doubtless pleasing to a great majority of Tennessee trades unionists, as the chief executive of the Empire State has indicated, in his administration of that office, a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the workers.

Gov. McAlister will have a legislature in entire accord with his program, and it should not be difficult for him to place into early effect his proposed program for placing the state back into line with other progressive commonwealths.

Mr. Mitt Payne, who was unopposed as Hamilton's representative in the senate, has indicated a friendly interest in organized labor's aspirations, having already served a term in that body with a "clear record" from the standpoint of labor's program. The lower house ticket, consisting of Mr. Ed Robinson, Mr. W. Corry Smith and Mr. Frank Moore, we believe will prove above the average legislative delegation. Each of these gentlemen answered satisfactorily all questions propounded by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council with regard to their respective attitude toward the legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

In brief, Tennessee trades unionists are today in the happy position of greeting a "friendly" state administration, a state of affairs which has been so far removed as to be at this time a novelty.

In the working out of his constructive program, Gov. McAlister will have the whole-hearted support and co-operation of organized labor.

INSURANCE LOANS DROP IN VOLUME

Decrease 15 Million a Month Held to Indicate Rise in Employment and Less Acute Need for Money.

New York, Nov. 10.—Life insurance policyholders are beginning to find their need to borrow money on their policies is less urgent. Economic observers believe that this is the result of some improvement in employment and the general business situation.

Loans on policies now are being made by the forty principal insurance companies at the rate of about $30,000,000 monthly. A year ago, the monthly average was about $55,000,000.

In July, 1932, all policy loans by principal companies fell to $15,000,000, the lowest for any month in more than two years. In August, the total was $30,000,000. There was an increase from July to August, but a decline from August to September. In January, 1932, policyholders borrowed $51,000,000, while in December, 1931, loans totaled $50,000,000.

LET US MAKE CLOTHING FOR NEEDY, UNION ASKS

New York.—Declaring that a plan to have garments made up by volunteer labor for 263,000 needy families here is unfair to the 20,000 unemployed garment workers in New York City, President David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, requested that the idle garment workers be given an opportunity to make the clothing. The Red Cross and emergency unemployed relief committee is planning the making of the garments from cotton contributed by the government.

In a telegram to **President Hoover,** Secretary of Labor Doak and others, **President Dubinsky said:**

"Arrangements could be made to produce the garments at a minimum cost and factories can be secured that would operate without profit. It would give jobs to thousands of idle workers, would stimulate trade, would decrease the demands upon relief by public and charitable agencies and would encourage similar profitless and co-operative efforts in other industries at this critical time in the **life of the country."**

Big Building Year Predicted; Home Need More

"Greater Prosperity" Forecast, With Vast Credits Available for Creation of Housing and Remodeling.

New York City, Nov. 10.—Big forces in the construction industry are planning as never before to create a year of better times in the building business.

Great credit pools, out of which to finance repairs and remodeling, are getting into operation, stimulating conversion of old buildings into usable structures.

An immediate upward trend and "a future greater and more prosperous than the industry has ever known," has just been predicted by Holland J. Hamilton, addressing the Producers' council, a national association of manufacturers of building materials.

A new and larger demand for housing was predicted, partly through stimulation by the new Home Loan banks.

"The building industry can expect this home loan banking system to provide funds and credit to create approximately $5,000,000,000 worth of home building and repair work during the next three years," Mr. Hamilton continued. "The far-reaching effect of this is best appreciated when it is realized that in the peak year 1925 we spent only one-fourth of this amount for single-family houses.

"In this country there are approximately 32,500,000 family units requiring residential accommodation, with a normal replacement factor of 2½ per cent each year. The average new housing required without regard to growth of population is between 800,000 and 900,000 family units each year. In the peak year of 1925 the actual construction ran to 1,000,000 family units, but in 1931 it was down to 240,000 family units, and the estimate for 1932 is 100,000 family units."

"This means," Mr. Hamilton continued, "that there will be a vast unscrambling of the prevailing doubled-up situation and a shortage of housing space for these families."

GREATEST FESTIVAL FOR LABOR RADIO

Stars of America on WCFL Benefit and Testimonial Program —Station Broadcasts Record-Breaking Performance.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Radio station WCFL was on the air the night of Nov. 5, broadcasting "far into the night" one of the biggest programs ever staged anywhere and perhaps WCFL's banner effort.

A great dance festival was held in honor of WCFL in the Coliseum. The celebration was continued all night, with WCFL, the Voice of Labor, broadcasting the music and descriptions of the affair.

All Chicago theaters contributed to the program and there were such stars as Vincent Lopez, Ben Bernie, Wayne King, Hal Kemp, Husk O'Hare and Don Pedro.

MONEY FOR INVESTMENT; UNEMPLOYED FIND NONE

London.—At an inquest over the body of a child dead from hunger, the coroner told the father, who has two surviving children, that "for a man out of work to have three children is a scandal." Meanwhile trade unionists call attention to the fact that there are nearly three millions on the unemployed registers. They point to the fact that on a certain recent day the commonwealth government issued a prospectus for a 3½ per cent loan and that before 9 o'clock that morning there were cash applications for over 12,000,000 pounds sterling. Sarcastically also labor points out that the diamond market is "looking up" and that the Sunday Pictorial says "there is money available for every class of sound holding," while David Tennant, nephew of Lady Oxford, has just bought the largest two-seater sports automobile in the world for 4,000 pounds, roughly $20,000.

Gerald—When I proposed to Gretchen she asked me if I was a recruit.

Donald—What did she mean?

Gerald—She wanted to know if I had ever participated in an engagement before.

Annual Campaign Community Chest To Open Monday

General Chairman Fowle Makes Earnest Appeal to Every Citizen.

Final plans for the eleventh annual campaign for the Chattanooga Community Chest were completed Thursday night, and various team organizations are confident that the goal of $250,000 will be reached by next Friday night, when the drive is expected to end.

General chairman, Dr. James L. Fowle, and the vice-chairman, Dr. Alex Guerry, have been busy for weeks in organizing the campaign forces, and the enthusiasm displayed by volunteer workers at the meeting Thursday night was in itself a tribute to the effectiveness of the work of these two public-spirited citizens.

Dr. Fowle, on the eve of the campaign, issued the following appeal for the Chest:

The hungry, poorly clothed, unemployed and underprivileged men, women and children of Chattanooga are looking with wistful eyes to you for loving sympathy and help. There has never been such need among our citizens for food, clothes and shelter and for spiritual and moral strengthening as faces us today. Newton D. Baker has truly said "The boy whose stomach is empty cannot be expected to do good work at school; babies undernourished through another winter may be handicapped through life; the hungry father of a hungry family is hardly the man to seek employment with persistence or do well on the job when he gets it. You have no right to expect the civic virtues of patience, courage and honesty from starving, freezing men and women."

Through the Community Chest our citizens are trying to meet these terrific needs intelligently. The sick are cared for, the aged are provided with homes, the little children are protected from cruelty and abuse and surrounded by love, hopeless and despairing girls who have loved unwisely are saved from the river or worse and our boys and girls, our young men and women are trained in character and right living.

We must not ask the question this year, "Can we afford to give?" We must rather ask the question, "How can we afford not to give?" Sacrificial love must provide for the needs of our people. Our hearts must be touched by the outstretched hands that are reaching to us for help. In your generous response to this appeal you will receive not only the heartfelt gratitude of the poor, the destitute, the unemployed, the underprivileged, but the greater approval and commendation of the One who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." May this be your inspiration and your reward.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN STEEL CO. PUTS 12,000 ON 40-HOUR WEEK

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—A large Czechoslovakian iron and steel company, the Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek, A. S., of Prague, introduced the 40-hour week. The eight-hour day is worked from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

The company now employs 12,000 persons. Because of the decrease in the demand for steel products, the company dismissed about 1,000 during the early part of the year. The management then decided to shorten hours to avoid the necessity of further reduction in the number of employes which it was claimed the constant decrease in trade would make inevitable.

The Bratislavn city council introduced the forty-hour week in municipal undertakings. This gave work to 16 per cent of the unemployed in the city.

The famous criminal lawyer had won a shockingly bad case by eloquence and trickery, and a rival lawyer said to him, bitterly:

"Is there any case so low, so foul, so vilely crooked and shameful that you'de refuse?"

"Well, I don't know. What have you been doing now?"

FIVE-DAY WEEK MAKING GAINS IN ALL LINES

Survey Shows Steady General Advance.

LEADING PLANTS ARE QUESTIONED

Shorter Week Permanent Policy in 5.3 Per Cent of Establishments.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Depression has taught its lesson to a part of industry and the five-day week is making steady and permanent gains.

The five-day week as a permanent policy is now in force in 5.3 per cent of establishments, with 8.4 of the employes, covered by a comprehensive survey just completed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, figures for which have not been published by the bureau.

In manufacturing the percentages are larger, 7.8 per cent of the plants reporting having placed 1.3 per cent of their employes on a five-day week schedule. The automobile industry has the largest proportion of workers on the shorter week, with more than 67 per cent only working five days.

Substantial gains for the permanent five-day week are shown in 1932 over last year. The 1931 study of the Bureal of Labor Statistics showed 2.4 of the establishments reporting had adopted the five-day week for all or part of their employes, and that 5.6 per cent of their employes worked the short week.

The study this year reveals a gain in both items, the percentages of establishments operating on a five-day week basis for all or part of their forces having increased to 5.4 per cent, and the percentage of employes on a five-day week schedule having jumped to 8.4 per cent.

In making its study, the government investigators obtained information from more than 44,000 establishments, with nearly 3,500,000 employes and representing 103 industries or industrial groups. Plants operating on a temporary five-day basis were not included.

Union wage rates per hour this year were reported as averaging $1.111. In 1931 they were $1.254.

In 11 of the 69 individual time-work trades studied by the bureau the average working hours per week decreased from 43.6 per cent in 1931 to 42.8 per cent in 1932. In the building trades, which had the shortest full time working week, averaging 40.4 hours, more than four-fifths of the reporting membership in 1932 had a regular five-day working week.

M. J. Keough, Molders' President, Is Dead

Complication of Ailments Fatal As Second Operation Planned —Vice Presilent O'Keefe Successor Under Constitution.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 10.—M. J. Keough, president of the International Molders' Union of North America, was buried Nov. 7. He died the preceding Thursday. All of the officers of the organization attended the funeral.

Under the constitution the first vice president, Lawrence O'Keefe, succeeds to the presidency.

President Keough had been ill for a month. He had undergone a minor operation and was about to undergo a second and more serious one when death came.

A son, son-in-law and daughter, who had been visiting him from New York state, had departed, thinking Mr. Keough on the road to recovery. Automobile clubs sought to locate them on their route homeward to inform them of the death, but without success.

Two sons and two daughters survive.

Mr. Keough would have been 73 years of age had he lived until Nov. 7, the day of the funeral. He was first vice president of the union at the death of former President Valentine. He became president in April, 1924. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1859, and entered the labor movement there in his young manhood.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

Economics

If worry is worth anything we never was living as expensive.—Will Rogers, in The Survey.

* * *

All theories must give way in the presence of a hungry child.—Newton D. Baker, Cleveland.

* * *

We will start back when wages stop going down.—William Green, president American Federation of Labor.

* * *

In a changing civilization we have come to realize that continuous education is imperative if we are to keep from becoming uneducated.—Spencer Miller, Jr., Workers Education Bureau of America.

* * *

There is such a thing as a living wage even if nobody seems to know what it is. There is a place in the economic scale where the margin is so thin that even the slightest cut brings blood.—M. E. Tracy, in New York World-Telegram.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—I see that Tom Mooney's mother has gone to Europe. Can you tell me the purpose of the trip?

A.—Mrs. Mooney has gone to Russia as a delegate to the red International Labor Defense, accompanied by other communists.

* * *

Q.—Will there be a resolution in favor of a labor party in the coming A. F. of L. convention and would such a resolution be likely to be adopted?

A.—Any delegate may introduce any resolution and every resolution must come to the floor for action. In view of history and the traditional position of the A. F. of L. such a resolution would seem unlikely to succeed.

Q.—I am told the outlook is for an A. F. of L. convention smaller than usual. Is that so?

A.—On the contrary, A. F. of L. headquarters report credentials coming in at the customary rate, with indications of an even better attendance than has been the case in the last couple of years.

What Next!

Treated fur sheets act as a carrier for an embossed lacquered surface which simulates glazed tile in a new wall covering. It is said to be fast fading, resisting washing.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY SHOWS GAIN OF 15.8%

New York, Nov. 10.—Industrial activity increased 15.8 per cent in the nation in the third quarter of this year, the federal reserve board reports. The index covers manufactured goods and minerals.

The joint index advanced from 58 points in July to 60 points in August and 66 in September.

Other index numbers issued by the board showed improvement in building, freight car loadings and retail trade.

One hundred points indicate the 1923-25 activity averaged.

When someone asked why prayers are ended with "Amen" instead of "Awoman" someone else suggested that it was for the same reason that they sing hymns and not hers.

Use This Laxative made from plants

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT is made from plants that come up from seeds and grow in the ground, like the garden vegetables you eat at every meal. NATURE has put into these plants an active medicine that stimulates the bowels to act — just as Nature put the materials that sustain your body into the vegetable foods you eat.

In Black-Draught you have a natural laxative, free from synthetic drugs. Its proper use does not make you have to depend on cathartic chemical drugs to get the bowels to act daily.

Find out by trying Black-Draught what a good medicine it is for constipation troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry).

P.S. — For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

The Community Chest

Eleventh annual campaign of the Chattanooga Community Chest will open Monday and continue through the week. The amount sought is the same as that raised last year, although the "greater need" is manifested on every hand. The Chest fund is distributed among twenty-two local agencies—seven for child care, three for family relief, two for sick relief, three for the care and protection of girls, five for underprivileged boys and girls, one home for the aged, and one settlement house.

The character-building agencies, it is announced, took drastic cuts in their budgets last year in order that more money might be available for direct relief, and in spite of the fact that they, too, face greater needs, have voluntarily reduced their budgets again this year.

There have been criticisms of the Community Chest methods of operation—some possibly justified—but the fact cannot be gainsaid that this central operation of charitable and public institutions has been universally found most effective and preferable in many ways to the outgrown system of having each such agency conduct its individual "drive" for funds, thereby making possible an inequitable division of public contributions so that meritorious institutions are deprived of their necessary share, and others, probably less important, become the undeserving beneficiaries of an unorganized system.

Intelligent planning and investigation is the foundation upon which the Chest operates, and mistakes of judgment are kept at a minimum. Experiences gained through eleven years past have aided materially in building a constructive, helpful agency for the dispensing of charity.

Nearly eleven million adults in the United States are totally unemployed. Their families bring the number facing suffering and distress to at least thirty million people.

Providing this helpless army of a quarter of our population with the necessities of life during the winter is a responsibility that America must meet without flinching. Chattanooga must and will take care of its own.

But there is more than the physical needs of the jobless and their dependents to be met. There is also an increasing amount of work necessary to preserve their morale during the terrible months ahead by means of character-building and faith-restoring agencies.

The importance of ever larger funds to meet these important requirements imposed by the third winter of unemployment was stressed in a recent statement by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, published in The Labor World. He said:

> Those who are wealthy and those who control wealth should appraise the stern realities of the present situation. They should give abundantly in order to save. They should be ordinarily generous in order to protect. They must unloose their purse strings as never before if our economic and social institutions are to be made more secure.
>
> The average person, the masses, those who labor, must give even though the giving may mean sacrifice. This is no time to quibble by attempting to place the blame for existing economic and social ills. Millions are hungry, suffering, cold and in dire distress. We must share with them. We must feed the hungry. We must save self-respecting men, women and children from sinking into the abyss of despair.

Mr. Green emphasized the primary responsibility of local assistance for the jobless and their families and called upon central labor bodies throughout the nation to take the initiative as well as to co-operate in the organization of community work for relief.

> "Labor has always responded to the cry of the unfortunate," he said, "and it must not fail them now. Each local community must meet and discharge its responsibilities. It should feel that the care and protection of its distressed people is an obligation which it must discharge, and each individual in the community must appreciate the fact that the contribution he makes represents a civic duty which he must perform.
>
> "The work of the local relief agencies may be supplemented, but it cannot be supplanted. The prior lien is on the community. It should proceed as though no supplementary assistance would be extended. It must not shirk its duty or fail to discharge its obligations."

Organized labor's duty in local relief is clear. It will be patriotically performed. It is not enough merely to keep the destitute jobless from starving. As Mr. Green says, "We must save self-respecting men, women and children from sinking into the abyss of despair."

Cost of Raising Children

During the last few years the development of labor-saving machinery enabled working men and women to produce larger and ever larger quantities of commodities in a given unit of time.

Under an economic system with the major function of performing service for the people, this increased output would make it easier, from the cost standpoint, for parents to bring up and educate their children.

But with our economic system rooted in the principle of private profit as the sole motive for the production of wealth, the possible social benefits of labor-saving machinery have been largely withheld from the masses and taken by the profiteers of industry, business, and finance.

The result is that family life has been weakened and the size of families reduced. This anomaly is pointed out by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States commissioner of education. He says:

> There is a marked decrease in the number of children. This is due in large part to the cost of each child. Children are born into the world with more expense, and it costs more to raise them under modern price levels for food and clothing.
>
> At the present time the cost of rearing a child from birth to adult-hood certainly is not less than $5,000. If each one has a college education it may come as high as $20,000 or $25,000. Consequently the average man cannot afford a family of the size which his ancestors could have afforded.

We could have a system of national economic planning, with industry reorganized so that the masses of the people would receive sufficient purchasing power to enable them to buy the tremendous output of the good things of life which is possible under machine production driven by electric power.

Under such an economic system the relative cost of living would be so small that it would not be a hardship for parents to raise their children to adult life. Moreover, higher education could be rated so reasonably that all parents would be able, at moderate costs, to give their children the advantages of the culture which comes from an understanding acquaintance with the arts and sciences.

Lincoln once expressed the conviction that the government of the United States is a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

There is a growing belief that in some way this principle should be carried over into our economic life, that in the production and distribution of wealth the interests of the masses who do the work should be paramount, and that the regime of the Insulls, by the Insulls, for the Insulls should be definitely crimped.

Piercing the Gloom

There are reasons for some cheer. Employment has shown some gains. Volume in manufacturing has shown some gains. There are many pleasant facts sticking up through the gloom.

"The government at Washington lives," and the economic machinery of the nation is intact.

The share-the-work movement is spreading out employment, giving a "break" to many workers who have had no income.

For three months unemployment has been going down—not fast, but down, at any rate.

We may look with much assurance for better days.

But let us remember this: For permanent cure we must look to vastly higher wages and fewer hours of work. To achieve those ends we must have stronger and ever stronger unions in all fields.

State Insurance Funds

For many years organized labor has claimed that the state fund plan for workmen's compensation insurance is vastly superior to permitting private insurance companies, organized for profit, to insure employers.

The validity of this claim is demonstrated by the operation of the California state compensation insurance fund for 1931, which has just declared a cash dividend of $1,000,000 to employers who were insured in the fund during that year.

In announcing the dividend the California State Department of Industrial Relations said:

> The state fund has earned and paid dividends to policyholders each year since it opened its doors in 1914, and this without regard to the varying general business conditions confronted. The large sum of $20,500,000 has been received by California industries in that period, considerably more than $750,000 having been distributed thus far in 1932.

The officials point out that the large dividends to employers are made possible through maintenance of small overhead, sound underwriting practice and a safe investment policy.

The fund operates without a subsidy of any kind from the state and pays the same tax that private companies pay. Its business expense averages but 15 per cent of the premiums written.

The chief defect of the California workmen's compensation insurance system is that seventy private insurance companies are permitted to operate in the state. Organized labor holds that the social aspect of compensating workers for industrial accidents is so great that private profit should be completely barred and that legislators should adopt the exclusive state insurance fund and prohibit private insurance companies from engaging in the sale of compensation insurance.

If California had the exclusive state fund, with the elimination of seventy competing companies, the employers of that state would receive much larger dividends and workers more satisfactory insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT 10,900,000

Washington, Nov. 3.—Unemployed today number 10,900,000, but for the third consecutive month a gain in trade union employment is shown, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, announced this week, giving the Federation's monthly survey of employment. Slight gains were shown in sixteen cities for the first half of October, no change in two, losses in six. The Federation sees more unemployment by January and President Green calls for all possible energy in relief and in providing employment.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Five years of research has located 887 persons in the United States both blind and deaf, the American Braille Press announces.

* * *

During 1931 American electric lines carried 208,000,000 fewer passengers than in the previous year.

* * *

Makers of brushes have filed with the tariff commission a request for additional protection against cheap imports.

* * *

Farm taxes in southwestern states have risen 161 per cent in the last seven years.

* * *

A. F. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has criticized the share-the-work plan as "communism" and wage-cutting.

* * *

New York City health department finds 20.5 per cent of that city's school children under-fed.

* * *

Ford, expecting to sell 50,000 cars by Jan. 1, has announced a bonus plan for the sales force and also will open a chain of his own retail outlets.

* * *

"White slavery" and social diseases are on the increase, due to depression, according to American Social Hygiene association officers who ask "action on all fronts" to curb the spread of these evils.

CUBAN STREET RAILWAY MEN END LONG WAGE-CUT STRIKE

Santiago, Cuba. — The one year's strike of the street railway men in Santiago over a wage dispute was settled by an agreement which provides for payment to platform men of one-third of the gross receipts obtained from a two and one-half cent fare.

Efforts of the company to operate with other employes produced many clashes with the strikers during the many months of the dispute.

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

Watch this space weekly for Lowest Prices on Quality Groceries

Your fellow Union Man buys here— Why not you?

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...ue of a deed of trust executed by ... and wife, Lillie Runyan, and ... and wife, Nannie C. Wiltz, dated ... and recorded in book "P", Vol... 365, of record in book "P". Vol... Page 342, et seqq., of the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer... which is made for a full recital of ... and for the purpose of satisfy... indebtedness therein mentioned (de... has been made in the payment of ... indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee ... deed of trust, will, at the request ... owner of the note representing said ... offer for sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder for cash and ... the equities of redemption, dower ... at the west door of the Court ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

...DAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,

...the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ... real estate in 3rd Civil District, ... County, Tennessee, to-wit: The ... of lots 178 and 179, North ... addition, as ... Land Company's ... County, Tennessee, as shown by ... of record in plat book 1, page 28, of the ... office of said county. Said parts ... one lot fronting 56 feet on the ... of Peak Street and extending back ... of uniform width along the East ... a distance of 160 feet to ... Street a distance of 417.4 feet to ... line of lot 180 in said addition. ... the conditions and restrictions for... the sale of alcoholic beverages on ... property as set out in the deed from ... Chattanooga Land Company to ... Trust, registered in Book Y, Vol. 2, ... 348, in the Register's office of said ...

...will be made subject to any unpaid ...

...believed to be good, but will sell and ... Trustee only.

...day of October, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...ue of a deed of trust executed by ... and wife, Lillie Runyan, dated ... 1925, of record in book "Q", Vol... Page 608, et seqq., of the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer... which is made for a full recital of ... and for the purpose of satisfy... indebtedness therein mentioned (de... has been made in the payment of ... indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee ... deed of trust, will, at the request ... owner of the note representing said ... offer for sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder for cash and ... the equities of redemption, dower ... at the west door of the Court ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

...DAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932,

...the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ... real estate in Hamilton County, ... County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a point on ... Fifty-six (56) feet from corner ... and Peak Street and running East ... one-half (56½) feet along Peak ... thence running north One hundred ... to the line of lot One hundred ... (100), one hundred twelve and one... feet from Merriam street, thence ... line of lot one hundred eighty ...-six and one-half (56½) feet, ... one hundred feet to the point ... being part of lots ... Street eight (178) and One ... Seventy-nine (179) of the North ... and Company's addition, as per plat ... plat book 1, page 28 in the ... office of Hamilton County, Ten... Being the east 56½ feet of the west ... of lots 178 & 179 North Chatta... Company's addition as per plat of rec... plat book 1, page 28 of the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tennessee. ... to conditions, restrictions and lim... set out in deed of the North Chatta... to Ben C. Frank registered in ... Vol. 2, page 362 in the Register's ... said County.

...will be made subject to any unpaid ...

...believed to be good, but will sell and ... Trustee only.

...day of October, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 4856

...ture Co. vs. D. L. Patrick. ... Hamby, Justice of the Peace ... Hamilton County, Tennessee ... cause it appeared by affidavit that ... is justly indebted to the plain... is a nonresident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... served upon him, and an original ... having been levied on certain ... goods in possession of said defend... therefore ordered that publication ... in The Labor World, a newspaper ... in the city of Chattanooga, Tennes... four consecutive weeks, commanding ... defendant to appear before me at ... No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, ... on November 14, 1932, at 10 o'clock ... make defense to said suit or it ... taken for confessed and be proceeded ... parte.

October 20, 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

No. 4890
REPLEVIN NOTICE

...ture Co. vs. Jesse Ratland. ... Hamby, Justice of the Peace ... Hamilton County, Tennessee. ... cause it appeared by affidavit that ... is indebted to the plain... a nonresident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... served upon him, and an original ... having been levied on certain ... goods in possession of said defend... therefore ordered that publication ... in The Labor World, a newspaper ... in the city of Chattanooga, Tennes... four consecutive weeks, commanding ... defendant to appear before me at ... No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, ... on November 21, 1932, at 10 o'clock ... make defense to said suit or it ... taken for confessed and be proceeded ... parte.

October 27, 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47514

...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil... ton County

...Turner Williams vs. Robert Landon ... Williams

...appearing from allegations in complain... which ... sworn to, that Robert ... Williams is a nonresident of the state ... Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of ... cannot be served upon him, it is ordered ... publication be made for four successive ... in The Labor World, a newspaper published in ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-... to appear at the next December rules ... Court, to be held at the court house ... Chattanooga on the first Monday in De... next, the same being a rule day of said ... court, and make defense to said bill or the same will ... taken for confessed, and the cause set for ... hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of October, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...Dixon, Atty. 11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47510

...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil... ton County

...M. Cornelison vs. C. J. Cornelison

...appearing from allegations in complain... which is sworn to, that C. J. Cor... is a nonresident of the state of Ten... so that the ordinary process of law ... served upon him, it is ordered that ... be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ... county, notifying said nonres... appear at the next December rules ... court, to be held at the court house ... Chattanooga, on the first Monday in De... next, the same being a rule day of ... court, and make defense to said bill or ... will be taken for confessed, and the ... for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of October, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...Dixon, Atty. 11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47541

...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Julia Chait vs. E. S. Chait

...appearing from allegations in complain... which is sworn to, that E. S. Chait ... non-resident of the state of Tennessee, ... the ordinary process of law cannot ... served upon him, it is ordered that publi... be made for four successive weeks in ... Labor World, a newspaper published in ... County, notifying said non-resident ... appear at the next December rules of said ... to be held at the courthouse in Chat... on the first Monday in December, ... same being a rule day of said court, ... make defense to said bill or the same will ... taken for confessed, and the cause set for ... for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of October, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...Finkelstein, Atty. 11-18

...goods nor service are "just as ... except they are guaranteed by ...ON LABEL and SHOP CARD.

...practical trade unionist always ...s the union label, shop card ...ution.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by T. D. Ayers and wife, Cleo B. Ayers, on the first day of October, 1930, and recorded in Book "P", Volume 26, page 31 et seq., in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default having been made in the payment of $150.00, in full of one of the notes secured by said deed of trust, and $110.00 on another of said series of notes, and semi-annual interest on the indebtedness of $31.20, and said default having existed more than thirty days after maturity of notes and interest, and the holder and owner of said notes and interest, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire indebtedness due, as provided by said notes and deed of trust, I will, at the request of said owner and holdar of said notes and interest, and the whole indebtedness on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1932,

within lawful hours, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead the following described real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

In the former Sixth, present Second, Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, lying in the southwest quarter of Section 36, fractional township 3, range 3, and further described as beginning in the south line of a public road and on the section line dividing the sections 25 and 36, being also in the eastern line of the Neilsen property; thence eastwardly along the south line of the said road a distance of 417.4 feet; thence south 23 degrees and 16 minutes west a distance of 1,304.9 feet to a point in the section line dividing 36 and 1; thence westwardly along said section line, along the line of a fence, and parallel with the south line of said public road a distance of 417.4 feet to a stone dividing sections 35 and 36; said point being also the southeast corner of the Neilsen land; thence north 23 deg. and 16 min. east along Neilsen's east line, and along the line of a fence, 1,304.9 feet to the point of beginning, and being a part of the same property conveyed by George B. Sawyer and wife, Nellie S. Sawyer, to J. P. Burton and wife, Omega Burton, by deed registered in Book "", Vol. 12, page 621 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and a part of the same property vested in Omega Burton by final decree in Chancery cause No. 21447, in the Chancery Court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, styled Omega Burton versus Pleas Allen Burton et al., a certified copy of said decree being registered in Book G, Vol. 20, page 316, in said register's office.

The title is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This November 1, 1932.

11-25 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47564

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jesse Vess vs. Effie Vess

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Effie Vess is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of November, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. A. Erwin, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47573

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lula Smith vs. J. P. Smith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This fourth day of November, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47572

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. W. Townsend vs. Mary Townsend

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Townsend is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chatttnaoogа on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This fourth day of November, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 11-25

No. 5013
REPLEVIN NOTICE

Lookout Furniture Co. vs. Hattie Sampter. Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 5, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 10, 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

12-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. W. Brooks and wife, Myrtle Brooks, dated September 12, 1921, of record in book "O", Volume 16, Page 153, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,

between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old 6th, Present 2nd Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Seven (7) and Eight (8), Block Four (4) Arlington Heights Addition to Avondale. Said lots front one hundred (100) feet on the East Side of Wheeler Avenue and extend eastwardly of uniform width one hundred thirty-two and 5/10 (132-5/10) feet to an alley as per plat of said addition which is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 11th day of November, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

11-2 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 9677

By virtue of an execution in my hands, in the case of W. M. Hughes, receiver of Chattanooga Auto Co., vs. Franklin Auto Co., judgment in said case being rendered at the September term of Circuit Court, 1930, in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, I will, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,

offer for sale and sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the courthouse, in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 17 and 18 of the Re-Subdivision of block No. One (1) Two (2) Five (5) Six (6) and Seven (7). And the West one-half (½) of Block No. Three (3), Pursley heirs subdivision and per plat of said subdivision in plat book 7, page 13, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. This is a lot 45 feet on 33rd Street running back uniformly 135 feet to an alley.

Said sale will be made for cash and subject to right of redemption within two years.

This November 10, 1932.

JOHN K. TATE, Sheriff.

By Walter T. Wood, D. S.

Joe Frascrand, Atty.

Reports Show Improvement in Industrial Field

Definite Signs of Gains Recorded in Tabulations as October Closes, Indicating "Corner Turned" for Better.

By B. C. CLARKE

Definite signs of substantial and growing improvement in the volume of employment, and in the underlying condition of business and industry, are manifest in trade and financial reports at the end of October. Reports to government agencies are the most optimistic of the year, and seemingly the corner has been turned, and depression is on the way out.

The strongest evidences of a change are in the rising volume of employment in the industrial areas of the eastern and midwestern states, which have been hardest hit by the depression.

In almost every city of the country the volume of employment has increased in the last thirty days, and without indication that it is merely seasonal. The strongest gains are in the Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland districts, with other material improvement along the Atlantic seaboard and in New England.

Pointers Toward Recovery.

One of the largest automobile companies has added about 4,000 names to the pay roll since Sept. 1, and contemplates a similar increase during November.

Commodity prices have gained about 9 per cent from the low point of three months ago. This gain if continued during the next few weeks is expected to result in the re-employment of many thousands of workers in factories during the remaining two months of the year.

Car loadings of the railroads are showing a steady week to week gain, as compared with the first nine months of the year. Eighteen of the larger roads have reported gains in their operating revenues for September, and six for August. Some of the big systems like the New York Central experienced a gain of 50 per cent in September as compared with a year ago. Other systems, however, are continuing to have a decline in their revenues, and the volume of recovery with them is as yet confined to only part of the roads.

Officials of the Reconstruction Finance corporation report that many of the financial institutions to which funds have been made available through loans have not yet called for them, and that $185,000,000 of these funds remains to be called for by the borrowers.

In addition, applications for loans in a sum of $44,600,000 have either been withdrawn or canceled, although in some cases due to faulty collateral. About $185,000,000 has been repaid on loans made earlier in the year.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

"Whew!" Well, the election is over and I hope that "repression" went with it for keeps, but as Will Rogers said in the News the other evening, the fellow who wins is the loser, and I am afraid he will be right in that matter.

* * *

The rest of us will have to look out for Jack Frost, Ira Patten and Perry seem to have first claim on the postoffice here when the change is made.

* * *

You know it is certainly strange about those fellows; they always manage to get by until along about the first of November each year, then they go to work. I have been wondering about that and was wondering if Thanksgiving and Christmas had anything to do with it.

* * *

I beg your most humble pardon for mentioning Thanksgiving and Christmas, but you know they are sure to come around when you are the least prepared and you can't blame a fellow from wondering where the above mentioned three are concerned.

* * *

Say, did you ever wonder where all the pins go? Well, that is kinda hard to answer, because they are always pointed in one direction and headed in another.

* * *

I was wondering if "Sez Which" Brown could answer that one for me.

* * *

Ain't nature grand? I have been looking at all the pretty leaves on the trees since they got their new fall coats and if you haven't looked take a look and you will wonder, too.

* * *

Just wondering if you will read this.

W. B. DYCHE.

Joe—Pretty dull magazines you're getting out. You'll never interest the public in them.

Bill—Who cares? They are for doctors and dentists to place on the tables in their waiting rooms.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MAY ABANDON ALL SELF-RULE

Nov. 15 Meeting Likely to See Victory for Suicidal Competition—"Unthinkable," But No Way Seems at Hand to Save Proposal for Betterment of Conditions for Women and Minors.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Voluntary self-regulation of the textile industry may be formally abandoned when the Cotton-Textile Institute leaders meet at Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 15.

For almost two years, officers of the textile unions have charged that the no-night-work-for-women-and-minors agreement which the Cotton-Textile institute is sponsoring was being widely ignored or violated in principal southern textile centers. The Cotton-Textile institute has the question formally before it as to whether to cease all its efforts toward achieving voluntary regulation of production in this vastly over-developed industry. After denying repeatedly that any considerable number of its members were employing women and children to run night shifts, the Cotton-Textile institute now admits officially that the whole agreement is in jeopardy as a result of the action of a certain number of the manufacturers in doing that very thing.

It is claimed that 80 per cent of the mills in the industry had been parties to the agreement. However, it was also charged by other groups that this 80 per cent of the number of mills did not represent anything like 80 per cent of the production in the industry. Furthermore, it was alleged that the most dangerous night-work concerns did not come into the agreement at all and that there was no hope of saving the pact when the demand for cotton-textile products increased.

George A. Sloan, director of the institute, says it is "unthinkable" that the industry will go back to the practice of using women and children under 16 years of age to slave at the spindles or the looms all night. However, this is apparently just what is being done in the absence of any legislation to prevent such vicious abuses. And because their competitors do it, the more "gentlemanly" employers evidently have to follow suit in order to be able to stay in business. It is predicted by spokesmen for textile labor that if the night work agreement, hailed as a huge forward advance, is abandoned at Spartanburg, that competition, now sufficiently deadly, will become so ruinous as to finally force legislation to bring about a minimum of stabilization in the cotton textile industry.

Philip, 7 years old, returned from playing with a little neighbor girl. After a thoughtful silence he said:

Philip—Mother, is it wrong for little boys to kiss little girls?

Mother—No, it isn't wrong, but I think you had better keep your kisses for mother and baby sister for a while yet.

Philip—I'm sorry, mother, if I ought to have kept 'em, for there's seventeen gone already.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Overcome Pains *this better way*

WOMEN who get into a weak, run-down condition can hardly expect to be free from troublesome "small symptoms."

Where the trouble is due to weakness, Cardui helps women to get stronger and thus makes it easier for nature to take its orderly course. Painful, nagging symptoms disappear as nourishment of the body is improved with the assistance of Cardui.

Instead of depending on temporary pain pills during the time of suffering, take Cardui to build up your resistance to womanly ailments.

Thousands of women have found relief by taking CARDUI.

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Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Store Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

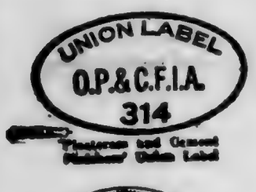
Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

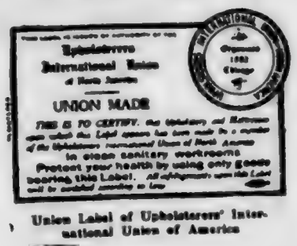
Label of Steel Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

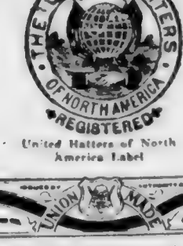


Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings



United Hatters of North America Label

Allied and White Metal Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

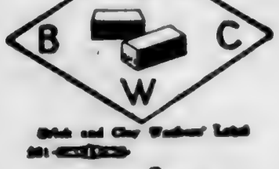
Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Bookbinders' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 101

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



Brick and Clay Workers' Label 201

Marblesetts' Union Label

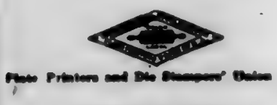
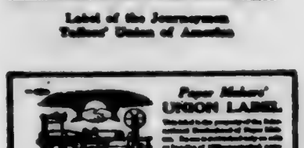
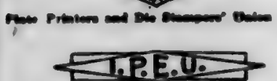


Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label


Used on Belts and Bundles

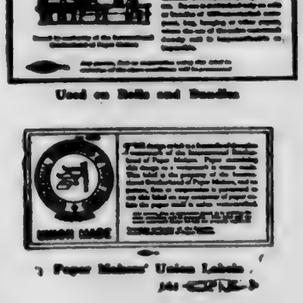
Glass Workers' Union Label

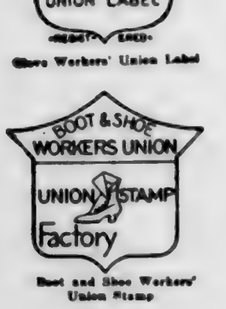


International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161

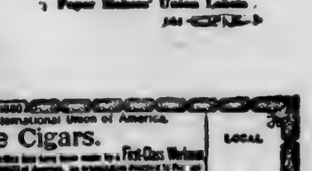
Local Pressmen's Union Label


Union Label of Paper Makers' Unions 466

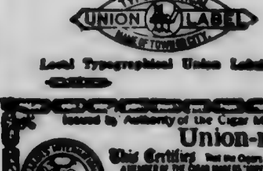


Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

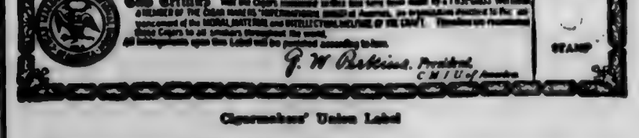
Allied Printing Trades Label



Paper Makers' Union Labels 466



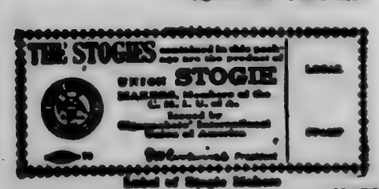
Local Typographical Union Label



Cigarmakers' Union Label

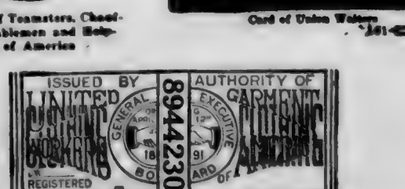
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters 161



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label



SWEATSHOP EXPOSE SHOWS WIDE AREA IS AFFECTED

More Than 50,000 Workers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania Forced to Work at Starvation Wage, Contributing Under Compulsion to Fake "Union"—National War Is Advocated.

THE LABOR WORLD JOINS NATIONAL EXPOSE

The Labor World has been asked by President Louis Marciante, of the Central Labor union, Trenton, N. J., through International Labor News Service, to join in giving nation-wide publicity to the operations of sweat-shop owners and to warn consumers against their output. This newspaper gladly joins the war.

Marion C. MacRobert, managing editor of the Labor News, Trenton, joins in the request. Mr. Marciante is a member of the executive board of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

We are assured that simultaneously with this newspaper, at least eighty other leading labor newspapers will join in the attack to rid the nation of sweatshops.

All chambers of commerce and real estate boards are called upon to beware of these sharks and to refuse them accommodations.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 10.—A gigantic sweatshop racket spreading through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, grinding down perhaps more than 50,000 workers, has been uncovered by the Labor News here, in cooperation with the Mercer County Central Labor union and the United Garment Workers' local union. In addition to these forces the chamber of commerce is backing the drive against sweatshops in Trenton.

Wages running from $2.50 to $3.50 per week were found the average for hundreds of workers here and probably for thousands in the whole sweatshop area.

Dozens of pay checks have been gathered by the Labor News and the Central Labor union, the cash represented by them being turned over to the workers. Checks for a week run as low as $1 and in one case a girl having a check for that amount was forced to spend 60 cents in car fare to get it cashed, leaving 40 cents as her net.

Urge National War.

Trenton labor and the Labor News advocate a national war against sweatshops by means of a national broadcast of information as to their identity. Much of the information in possession of the Labor News was obtained by placing picked men and women in sweatshop plants as employes, so that every phase of the situation has been covered.

The attitude of the city toward the sweatshop evil is in part shown by the fact that a leading bank threw out the account of one of them after the nature of its business had been discovered by the bank.

Merchants are being rallied to keep sweatshop goods off their shelves.

Double Gouge Practiced.

The employes of these more or less fly-by-night outfits are gouged two ways. The first is in starvation pay. The second is in the deduction of 50 cents a week from the pay of each employe by the employer as "dues" for a non-existent "union." This tribute goes to the New York houses that furnish the cloth ready cut and must be paid to the agent accompanying each truckload of cloth.

A seven-day week is the rule for all employes. One shift "from 8 to 8" is the hardest of all. It seldom pays the worker more than $7 a week.

Home sewers may earn as much as $2.50 or $3 a week.

But regardless of the smallness of the wage, each employe must submit to the 50-cent gouge for the New York head-men in the racket.

Under-payment is a common practice. The Labor News possesses forty statements from as many employes, testifying to under-payment. The rule is, as shown by evidence, that if an employe complains once about under-payment, he or she is told to come back again after search has been made to discover if there is an error, and the second appearance brings discharge invariably.

Girl applicants for jobs never are questioned as to age or working papers.

It is estimated there are 2,000 sweatshop workers in Trenton and 30,000 in adjacent Pennsylvania sections, with possibly another 20,000 in other sections in New Jersey.

Most sweatshops arrive with a blare of trumpets at the doors of chambers of commerce, promising a new industry, often getting a free location. Thereafter they devote full time to digging out of the workers the last ounce of toil for the lowest possible wage. It is felt that if information can be made available in all cities the sweatshop operators will find themselves before long with "no place to go but out."

It is pointed out to consumers that many of the cut-price dresses and dolls on bargain counters are sweatshop products and that the output of this sweat-shop region goes into commerce throughout the United States.

Communism, which sought to capitalize the conditions at the Regal Doll factory, has been fairly well beaten. As usual, the reds, having done their dirty work, have nearly all decamped, leaving the local workers to clean up the mess. The Regal Doll factory is in control of an organization set up by the reds, but containing a majority that knows nothing about communism or unionism. Conditions are infinitely worse than in genuine union shops. It is indicated that the workers in the Regal plant will before long turn to genuine unionism for the leadership they need in building up a union capable of defending their interests. The shop executives have indicated a willingness to deal with a bona fide union. With the insanity confined to one shop the labor movement is inclined to let the disease run its course as an example to red wreckage.

Bar-Iron Workers Get Wage Increase

Youngstown, Ohio.—As the result of an advance in the average selling price of bar iron for the 60 days ending Oct. 20, bar-iron workers are receiving a 25 per cent. increase in the tonnage rates. The increase is the first given bar-iron workers in four years and applies to the November-December period. Iron workers are rejoicing over the increase, which is hailed as an indication that steel prices are strengthening and better days in the steel industry are approaching.

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208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash

for your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Please Give Us A Chance!

Have you had some bad breaks in the past three years, fellow Chattanoogan? Business not so good? Income below normal? Or, perhaps, jobs hard to find?

The children cared for by the Community Chest are sorry. They know what hard luck is, too.

Some of them were orphaned when they were very little. Some of them were unwanted babies - - - abandoned. Others were taken from tubercular parents for special feeding and care.

There are hundreds of little children - - - helpless without you. Can't you hear them say, "Don't leave us. Please give us a chance!"

CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY CHEST

11th Annual Campaign, November 14-18

Labor Gains in Congress Break All Records

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 18, 1932 — Number 30

STILL HOPE FOR FAIR WAGE RATE ON POST WORK

Central Body Will Keep Up Fight for Justice.

COMMITTEE NAMED ON SCHOOL MATTER

Mascot-Fowler Dispute and Other Live Topics Discussed by Delegates.

Progress of the campaign conducted by officials of Central Body to insure payment of Chattanooga scale on building work at Fort Oglethorpe featured discussion at the regular meeting of that body Monday night, and the hope was expressed that government officials may yet see the justice of the local unionists' claims.

In the report of the executive board, submitted by Secretary Cuthbert, it was shown that protests through Senator K. D. McKellar and Congressman McReynolds had caused war department officials to rescind the wage scale as formerly announced, but the actual scale to be submitted is as yet not clear. Speaking for the board, Mr. Cuthbert said hopes are still held that the Chattanooga wage may be set as that to govern the post work, as has always been the case in the past.

SCHOOL QUESTION TO BE STUDIED.

Proposal to substitute a school board for the present system in Chattanooga, offered by the chamber of commerce and taxpayers' league, came in for its share of the discussions, delegates recalling that the same or a similar proposal had been offered some time ago only to be later abandoned.

It was held that any proposal relating to operation of the public school system should be closely watched by organized labor, and at the conclusion of the discussion a motion prevailed that the chair appoint a committee of three to be charged with the duty of a thorough investigation and study of the purposes of the proposed change, and to report its findings from time to time, in order that the body as a whole might at the proper time take a definite stand on the matter. President Kamin named George Forbes, Paul Aymon and E. M. Cooke.

FOWLER-MASCOT DISPUTE RECALLED.

Attitude of the Mascot Stove company and J. O. Fowler, of the Fowler Bros. furniture stores, was recalled in discussions of advertisements appearing in Progressive Labor, Knoxville. Delegates brought out the fact that the Knoxville labor paper, doubtless unaware of the fact that Mascot stoves are still manufactured under nonunion conditions, and that the Fowler stores have been declared "unfair" by Central Body, has recently carried large display ads for the two concerns, jointly, of course, and Secretary Cuthbert was instructed to write the Central Body of that city, notifying them of the situation and asking them to act accordingly.

E. E. McDANIELS NAMED TRUSTEE.

E. E. McDaniels, former vice-president of Central Body, was named trustee replacing A. C. Kamin, who resigned that post to accept the presidency. Mr. McDaniels has served in the same capacity before, as well as in various other official positions with the parent body.

Vance Holdam, of the First National bank, addressed the delegates on the subject of the Community Chest.

(Continued on Last Page)

President

ARTHUR C. KAMIN

Arthur C. Kamin, member of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, was Monday night named president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, replacing George Perry, resigned. Election of Mr. Kamin was unanimous.

The new president of Central Body has a long and honorable record of service to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and to his local union.

Alternating the offices of business agent and president of Local 259, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of America, seems to have been the chief activity of Mr. Kamin in that organization.

The record discloses that in 1917 and again in 1918 he was business agent of his local, and that in 1919, 1920 and 1921 he served as its chief executive. Retiring for a period of two years, he was again named president in 1923 and 1924, and in 1926 the sometimes-undesirable job of business agent was again placed upon his shoulders. He has since continued to serve the local in whatever capacity his fellow members chose to demand.

Mr. Kamin's unfaltering loyalty to the trades union movement has also been recognized by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and for two years he served as sergeant-at-arms of Central Body, which position carries with it the duties of an executive board member. Following this service he was named recording secretary, and after serving two terms resigned because of ill health. He recovered, however, and was again named recorder, which also includes membership on the official board, and served with signal honor for six additional years.

Mr. Kamin was born at Chicago, Ill., on April 5, 1892, and came to Chattanooga in 1903. He joined Local 259 in the early days of its existence, and was instrumental in carrying it over the shoals which the baby union encountered at that time.

Express Sympathy For a Brother

Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, at its last meeting adopted resolutions of sympathy for a fellow member, Walter Wiley, in the loss of his father, which occurred recently.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, the Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst the beloved father of our brother, Walter Wiley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 43 extend to the members of Brother Wiley's family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; and a copy forwarded to The Labor World for publication.

H. F. BROWN,
O. E. COOK,
Committee.

The Labor World joins with the Plumbers and Steamfitters in expressing heartfelt condolences to Brother Wiley and other surviving relatives in their bereavement.

Wages of women workers showed a steady decline from 1929 to 1932, according to women's bureau statistics.

LABOR'S NONPARTISAN POLICY IS FATAL TO REACTIONARIES ON ALL BIG POLITICAL FRONTS

Loss of Brookhart and LaGuardia Only Deflection From Steady Onslaught Against Foes of Progress—Parker Roll Call Now Practically Complete—Federation Officials Elated at Clean Sweep of Labor's Friends in Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Organized labor scored victories of tremendous magnitude in the landslide national election.

The full extent of the gains may not be known for some days to come, but already it is clear that the pro-labor results on Nov. 8 eclipsed victories gained in all previous elections.

A majority of the United States senate changes improve the situation as seen by labor and an imposing list of indorsed candidates went through to victory, demonstrating again the practical value of the traditional non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor's Great Field.

Labor's interest in the election ran over five major sectors of a grand front.

Labor's interest was in the election of men whose attitude toward questions of general policy accords with labor's views. This includes every issue on which the A. F. of L. has taken a position.

In the presidential campaign labor fought united for the election of a long list of candidates for the United States congress and for state offices. For the presidency there was, naturally, a division, with trade unionists working ardently for each candidate. That issue having been decided, labor will be a unit in presenting its demands for legislative and executive action.

It is probable that labor never gained such sweeping victories in any campaign as were secured on Nov. 8, which immensely strengthens its position in the field of legislative action.

Noted Foes Beaten.

Labor's most noted foes in the senate went down to defeat. Some of its most noted foes in the house were defeated. And among senatorial and congressional candidates indorsed, the sole loss is in the case of Fiorella LaGuardia, the scrappy New Yorker, who failed to survive the landslide.

As it happened, many of labor's best friends in the senate were not candidates for re-election, but have either two or four years yet to serve. Thus the pro-labor senators elected on Nov. 8 form a bloc of virtually clear gains, to be added to the strength already existing.

The overturn in control of congress will result in a clean sweep of committee chairmanships. How this change of chairmanships will affect labor's interests remains to be seen. The change of committee chairmanship often has defeated a laudable purpose in the face of a majority friendly to that purpose.

More than a score of candidates supported by labor were elected to the U. S. senate in the democratic sweep. A much larger number backed by labor were victorious in the house.

It will be some time before the labor gains in the house can be checked up, but the result in the senate is known, except in a few cases, where the result is in doubt due to a close vote.

American Federation of Labor headquarters were jubilant over the victories of labor-indorsed congressional candidates. Secretary Frank Morrison expressed himself as highly pleased. "The principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands were strikingly emphasized in the election of candidates for congress actively supported by organized labor," he said in commenting on the result.

Among the Victors.

Senate candidates indorsed by labor include the following:

Hugo L. Black, Alabama; Carl Hayden, Arizona; Hattie W. Caraway, Arkansas; Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut; Alva B. Adams, Colorado; Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell, Jr., Georgia; William H. Dieterich, Illinois; Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana; George McGill, Kansas; Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky; John H. Overton, Louisiana; Fred H. Brown, New Hampshire; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; Robt. F. Wagner, New York; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Robt. J. Bulkley, Ohio; Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma; Frederick Steiwer, Oregon; James J. Davis, Pennsylvania; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina; Homer T. Bone, Washington; Elmer D. Thomas, Utah.

Only two defeats of candidates indorsed by labor were recorded. In Iowa, Senator Smith W. Brookhart was beaten by his democratic opponent. Brookhart failed to win renomination in the primary and ran as an independent. In South Dakota, U. S. G. Cherry, democrat, who was backed by labor, was beaten by Peter Norbeck, republican. Norbeck was opposed by labor for his attack on the wages of railroad employes.

Union Members Elected.

Several trade unionists were elected to the house. In Missouri R. T. Wood, president of the state federation of labor, was a winner. W. P. Connery, chairman of the house labor committee, was re-elected from the Seventh Massachusetts district. Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Miners' union, was elected as a representative-at-large from Illinois.

Victories of other labor-indorsed house candidates included those of Robert L. Bacon and John J. O'Connor from New York.

In the house the only defeat of an outstanding labor friend was that of Fiorella LaGuardia, progressive republican from the Twentieth New York district.

Another interesting victory is recorded in cables from Puerto Rico, where Santiago Iglesias won by a large majority in the contest for resident delegate. Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, ran as a socialist and labor candidate. The office is the highest Puerto Rican elective office. Iglesias thus becomes the island's representative in Washington.

The Parker Roll Call.

Senators who voted to confirm the Parker appointment to the supreme bench, who were opposed by labor and who were defeated are:

Bingham, Watson, Broussard, Oddie, Moses, Smoot, Jones, Blease.

Senator Moses was paired for confirmation. Broussard and Blease were defeated in the primaries.

Senators Barclay, Wagner, Thomas and Steiwer were favorable to labor in the Parker case and were elected.

Senators Brookhart and Blaine were favorable to labor, but were defeated, both in the primaries. Brookhart, however, ran after the primaries as an independent and was defeated.

Employment Gain Held in New York

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Upturn since August in state factory employment continued during the September-October period, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins. The increase over September amounted to 2.8 per cent, as against a usual seasonal rise of less than 1 per cent. Total wage payments were also higher, being 3.0 per cent above the September figures. Returns from approximately 1,600 factories operating throughout the state and representing all manufacturing industries form the basis for this analysis.

The October advance raised the New York state factory employment index to 59.4 (preliminary), as against 57.8 in September, 54.8 in August, and 71.3 a year ago.

The September upturn in employment in metals continued during October, with the group as a whole showing a 4 per cent gain.

Intimidation (?)

Residents of Central Chattanooga were reporting, this week, an aggravated and hitherto unpublished case of pre-election intimidation of employes.

It was said that in the billiard emporium of Matt J. Robinson, on South Market street, the following sign was displayed a day or two before election:

"Notice to all employes and department heads: Anyone on the pay roll of this corporation who votes for Hoover will be subject to immediate discharge. If you must support the administration, prepare to hand in your resignation."

The soda fountain manager and the shine boy are still on the job, however, and it is presumed the institution went 100 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt, provided these department heads were old enough to vote.

Mr. Robinson, president of the company, asked for a statement by The Labor World, said:

"The sign speaks for itself. I have nothing more to say."

McGrady Sees No Gains Until 1934

Washington, Nov. 17.—There will be no "definite upturn" until 1934.

And there are 40,000,000 Americans living in poverty.

So said Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative representative, addressing union teachers here.

McGrady called the election a revolt and said President-elect Roosevelt promised salaries would be the last "economies" he would try.

McGrady also said Congressman John McDuffie, candidate for the new speakership, is opposed to salary cuts and was forced to that position by threats that labor would oppose his candidacy if refused.

In August lumber prices reached the lowest since September, 1916. September reported a rise in orders beyond seasonal demands.

Indorsed

PAUL J. AYMON

If the attitude of delegates to Central Body means anything, Chattanooga trades unionists are just about unanimous in their well wishes for the aspirations of Paul J. Aymon, who has been widely boosted for the post of Commissioner of Labor in the cabinet of Governor-Elect Hill McAlister. Mr. Aymon not only received the unanimous indorsement of the large number of delegates present Monday night, but it appeared that most everybody wanted to eulogize the record of the old "war horse" and give their reasons why he would make a good labor commissioner.

Mr. Aymon's friends outside of the labor movement are responsible for starting the "boom" for his appointment, and it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that probably no working man in Hamilton county has more loyal supporters among business and professional groups than has the old-timer.

He is now serving his fourth successive term as president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. After the nonpartisan political committee of the federation and the rail brotherhoods had indorsed Mr. McAlister for governor, and a later general labor conference had approved that action, Mr. Aymon rendered valuable service, and was no small factor in the fine victory which Mr. McAlister gained in Hamilton county.

A sketch of his activities, published in the "Who's Who" number of The Labor World in the spring of 1928, follows:

Paul J. Aymon, four times president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, is one man who simply refuses to bow to the will of adversity. Paul came into this world under a handicap, having been born in Switzerland, and he had just reached the point at which he could forget that fact when Mr. Volstead came along and took his trade away from him. Paul, however, is a versatile young man and no sooner had the Bartenders' International league been knocked into a cocked hat than Paul had affiliated with the Molders. He found, however, that he needed a job that was all wet, so he joined up with the Soft Drink Workers, with which organization he is still connected.

Mr. Aymon was born Jan. 25, 1881. He came to Chattanooga in 1886 and joined the Bartenders, Local 312, in 1904. In 1907 he joined the International Molders' Union of North America, Local 53, and in 1916 Local 79, Soft Drink Workers. From the very beginning Mr. Aymon has been actively interested in the labor movement and the welfare of unionists in all trades and has served with distinction in the various offices of his lodge, having served as president, recording secretary and treasurer, as well as having been elected four consecutive times as president of the Central Body.

Miss Ollie May Reece took charge of his destinies in 1907, their marriage having been celebrated in Chattanooga, and since that time a pair of girls have kept Paul fairly in the "straight and narrow" path. A son was also born to the Aymons, but passed away in infancy.

Besides the above mentioned honors, Mr. Aymon was a dele-

(Continued on Last Page)

TYPOS TO VOTE ON PROPOSALS TO CHANGE LAW

Referendum Will Decide Vital Issues.

FIVE-DAY WEEK OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE

Ballots of Membership May Make Progressive System Nation-Wide.

(By John H. Crump)

On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1932, all members of the International Typographical union will vote on three vital propositions which have been placed before them by the last annual convention of the union held at Long Beach, Cal., in September.

The first of these propositions involves the creation of a special fund for the protection of the union. Heretofore payment of strike and lockout benefits, special assistance and organization work has been made from the general fund of the union. The condition of the general fund has become such that, while not near depleted, it was considered necessary by the delegates at the convention to ask the membership to pay a 1 per cent assessment for a period of one year, in order to remove such payments from the general fund, thus leaving the general fund to take care of the regular expenses of the union. This was considered by the convention and the executive council as an emergency measure. The membership has never failed the union in an emergency.

Another proposition changes the eligibility requirements of pensioners. The change is a minor one, being that members with a sustaining income from any source are not eligible to receive the pension. It will enable the pension fund to stay within the limit of $2,000,000. Should the pension fund drop below $2,000,000, the pension payments would have to be cut. Another emergency measure.

The third and most vital proposition concerns the five-day work-week. While President Howard opposes this proposition, it has the indorsement of Secretary-Treasurer Randolph, the first and second vice-presidents and most all of the leaders of the union. In an editorial comment in the Typographical Journal of November, Secretary-Treasurer Randolph likens the present time unto driving an automobile through a storm. Proposition No. 1 he says is a call for necessary gas. Proposition No. 2 he calls a detour. Proposition No. 3 is a change in the road as mapped out by the Boston convention (1931). The Boston convention decided the best way to the five-day week was by local negotiations, but the Long Beach convention (many delegates to which were also delegates to the Boston convention) decided the best way was by international constitution, making it mandatory throughout the jurisdiction of the international.

Leaders of the International Typographical union realize that the five-day week is here. Their only regret at its coming is that the I. T. U. as a whole did not put it into effect a few years ago and thus removed a lot of the unemployment from the ranks of the union. But, because of the large number of small local unions which were unaffected by the general unemployment situation, the five-day week would have been defeated four, three, or even two years ago.

Now that the depression has given even the smallest locals a taste of unemployment, the five-day week proposition has a good chance of passing, and, if you listen to the travelers, it will go over with a landslide similar to the recent democratic landslide.

At the same time the three propositions mentioned above are voted upon, three other propositions will be submitted to the membership, involving minor changes in the constitution. As the years pass by, laws drafted years ago become obsolete and need changing or revision, hence the neces-

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1932.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy?

A.—It was a national organization, of which Samuel Gompers was the president, formed during the World war to oppose disloyalty and to help make known American war aims. It was the outgrowth of a local organization formed in New York City. It was disbanded at the close of the war.

* * *

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor ever expressed itself as to the Red Cross?

A.—Yes, at least once. In 1918 the A. F. of L. convention urged generous contributions to the Red Cross. Since then there has been some criticism of the Red Cross for its conduct regarding relief in labor disputes. However, if relief has been withheld in some cases, it has been furnished in others. The A. F. of L. has made no declaration since 1918, so far as records show.

* * *

Q.—Can the American Federation interfere in the internal affairs of an affiliated national or international union?

A.—Only under certain conditions. In 1912 it was declared that the federation has no right to so interfere unless the rights of another affiliate have been infringed.

What Next!

A new machine cuts new grooves in treads, restoring non-skid surfaces to tires worn smooth.

Work and Wages Urged For Labor in Prisons

International Labor Office Says Convicts Should Not Compete With Free Labor and Approves State Control of Prison-Made Goods.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The International Labor Office submitted a report to the secretary general of the League of Nations urging that prison labor should be organized not merely as punishment, but as a means of education and rehabilitation.

The report stresses the view not only that prisoners should work, but that the state should provide them with work of a kind which the prisoners can continue after their discharge. Young prisoners especially should be given work of an educational value.

It is pointed out that the social protection granted to free labor, such as limitation of hours of work and safety measures, should be extended to prison labor.

Paying prisoners for work, the report says, is advisable if a wage proportionate to the quality of their output. The existing system has given social significance to this point, for the discharged prisoner, who is not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits, is frequently tempted to resort to crime.

Free labor, the report concludes, must be protected against the competition of convict labor, especially during periods of widespread unemployment. Attention is directed to the progress of the solution of this problem in the United States, where a system of state control over the sale of prison-made goods is exercised by the state use system, and the progress of legislation by states prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods manufactured or produced within or without their jurisdiction in competition with free labor.

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For *Distress After Meals*

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for Children.

Labor Is Victorious

In all the elections just passed organized labor won tremendous victories all along the line. A great many friends of labor were elected and a great many enemies of labor were defeated.

Examination of the results, nationally and in states, shows that no part of the population campaigned more effectively or scored heavier gains than organized labor. Manifestly, the result again vindicates non-partisan action, for labor was able to go into the fight striking at foes in both camps and electing friends in both.

There is a marked gain in friends in congress and complete returns undoubtedly will show great gains in state legislatures.

The great board on which labor chalks up its victories is today filled with scores. And labor victories are victories for progress.

* * * *

DANIEL J. TOBIN'S FIGHT

Our news stories bring the information that telegrams poured in upon Daniel J. Tobin from every state on the night of election and on the days immediately following.

Every observer must know that much of the credit for the Roosevelt victory belongs to Dan Tobin.

That his friends should urge him to become a candidate for appointment as Secretary of Labor is natural and logical. That he will have tremendous support is a foregone conclusion. That he would add to the qualities of any cabinet is a certainty. That he would ever allow himself to forget about labor, wherever he might be, is unthinkable.

* * * *

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT

When Franklin D. Roosevelt assumes the presidency on March 4 he will do so with the united hope of a nation for good works and progress.

Perhaps no president save Lincoln ever faced office with a people expecting so much.

The nation must know, or will eventually realize, that a leader, in the main, can go little further than the people will follow. If the people expect mighty things, the people, then, must be prepared to march far and fast.

The nation, as always, looks to the next president with united good will. Let it not expect more than a mortal man can do.

Continuously the presidency becomes more important and steadily it becomes a harder taskmaster.

President Roosevelt will have new issues, not dealt with in his platform. It will be a period of stress and strain, a nation hoping.

* * * *

END OF SMOOT, BINGHAM AND JONES

The defeat of Reed Smoot, of Utah, Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, and Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, for re-election to the United States senate deservedly retires to private life three outstanding enemies of working men and women.

All of them voted in favor of confirming the appointment of Judge Parker to be a member of the supreme court—a judge who upheld the yellow dog contract and went out of his way to declare it was lawful.

All of them voted in favor of the sales tax, which is an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and those able to pay to the backs of the poor.

Senators Jones and Bingham voted against the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill, and Senator Smoot was recorded as absent and not voting on this most important labor measure. They also voted against prohibiting the use of convict labor on public roads for which the government made partial appropriation.

In addition, Senator Smoot voted against the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, against the Clayton act, and against an increase in wages for federal employes. As the A. F. of L. declared, "His record is most unfavorable to labor."

Senator Bingham also voted against the protection of free labor in competition with convict-made goods, against differential pay for night work in the postal service, and took an antagonistic position on other measures designed to benefit the workers. President Green, of the A. F. of L., said in a statement during the campaign, "Senator Bingham has never voted in favor of any labor legislation before congress."

Senator Jones, in addition to his reactionary position on the anti-injunction bill and the confirmation of Judge Parker and other labor measures, voted against freeing the seamen.

In opposing these three senators for re-election, the American Federation of Labor applied the first principle of its nonpartisan political policy, which is "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them, oppose our enemies and defeat them." Peace to their political ashes.

* * * *

DEFEAT OF REPRESENTATIVE LAGUARDIA

In the defeat of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of the twentieth congressional district of New York, for re-election to the United States House of Representatives, working men and women not only of his district but of the entire country lose one of their best friends.

He was the joint author of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill which was enacted into law at the last session of congress. He was a recognized leader in congress and exercised great influence in behalf of measures supported by labor and in opposition to legislation which labor opposed.

His faithfulness and devotion to the interest of the workers was trenchantly pointed out by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the following tribute during the campaign:

> "Congressman LaGuardia's record is one hundred per cent favorable to labor. I regard him as an outstanding champion of labor's rights and of labor's legislative program in the congress of the United States."

Representative LaGuardia refused to jump when the party bosses cracked their whip, refused to knuckle to them when their proposals were against the dictates of his conscience.

Organized labor will miss Mr. LaGuardia in the newly-elected congress. His patriotic record in defense of the public interest warrants his return as soon as the machinery of elections will permit.

Shorter Work Day and Work Week

The prospects for the early realization of organized labor's demand for the application of the legitimate shorter work day and work week are improved by President-elect Roosevelt's emphatic endorsement of the shorter hours policy for both government employes and workers in private industry.

By the "legitimate" shorter work day and work week, organized labor means shorter hours shall be applied without loss of pay or equivalent privilege.

In his Boston speech, on October 31, Mr. Roosevelt, in discussing his various remedies for unemployment, said:

> "In addition there has been long overdue a reduction of the hours of work and the number of working days per week. The great justifications of modern industry are the cheapening of production and the lessening of the toil of man.
>
> "These fruits will be dead fruits unless men earn enough so that they can buy the things that are produced and have the leisure for the cultivation of body, mind and spirit which the great inventions are supposed to make possible.
>
> "This means that government must set an example in the case of its own employes. It means also that government must exert its persuasive influence to induce industry to do likewise."

Mr. Roosevelt also indorsed the speedy application of the shorter hours principle in a message to the New York State Federation of Labor convention on August 25.

To compel the workers in either government service or private industry to buy the shorter work day and work week by reduced pay is neither political nor industrial statesmanship. It should have no standing in either the policy of the government or in private industry.

Labor Must Forge the Way

The fifty-third convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens Monday in Cincinnati, meets under more serious conditions than has confronted any of the preceding conventions.

Over eleven millions of able-bodied working men and women are totally unemployed. A large portion of them and their dependents have to rely on public and private charity for food, clothing and shelter.

Competent authorities declare that around six millions of children are suffering malnutrition because of the distressed conditions of the unemployed workers.

Moreover, the employed workers have suffered great diminution in their living standards because of part-time employment and reduced earnings.

The right to work, declared by the last convention to be necessary for the liberty of the workers, remains a phantom right because those who own and control industry refuse to recognize it.

Business leaders admit their complete bankruptcy in methods to stop the depression and start recovery.

It evidently remains for organized labor to provide the plan necessary to end this bankruptcy and bring about employment for all the workers.

According to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the job of ending the tragedy of economic paralysis will be among the major tasks of the A. F. of L. convention. In an editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, Mr. Green says:

> "The opportunity of leadership by labor holds unparalleled possibilities.
>
> "Organized society has thus far been primarily concerned with providing protection for property rights—but unless society develops proportionate concern for social welfare and assures opportunities for a good life to all, our social structure will collapse from incompetency.
>
> "Responsibility falls upon labor to organize wage-earners for their economic and social progress and thereby to promote higher levels of living for all society. We can not plan for labor's progress without considering the relationships and structures into which wage-earners fit, so we have to go outside those matters which concern labor primarily to the larger problem of industrial and governmental policies.
>
> "New problems will come before the Cincinnati convention which must be met in the light of changed and changing conditions. We must not be so wedded to precedents that we fail to see new aspects of human justice. We want continuity not necessarily of practices, but of ideals.
>
> "We need to turn unreservedly to organization of workers in the unorganized industries and to the establishment of standards assuring social justice in our democracy."

The Cincinnati convention, speaking not only for organized labor but for all working men and women, will undoubtedly meet the requirements of the hour and forge the way from depression and unemployment to jobs and social justice standards for the entire body of wage-earners.

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By Wrong Font

Election night found a picture of President Hoover with a half-inch black border around it on the bulletin board, with the caption "Let Us Spray," denoting the downfall of Hoover and the victory of the wets.

* * *

The exuberation of Basil Palmer was boundless over the election of Roosevelt.

* * *

The new wage scale means a picture show or two a week less, with a corresponding decrease on other pleasures. However, if we will all bring pressure to bear on the merchants we will have our old scale back in six months. (More advertising for the papers, you know.)

* * *

Phil Mandre is still on a vacation, with Charles Turner subbing for him on the proof desk.

* * *

The Highland Park Special has a full load occasionally, six passengers crowding into a four-passenger coach.

* * *

Claude Springfield is giving Arlon Smith advanced lessons in printing. He showed Arlon how to lay out an ad the other night.

CHILDREN KEPT FROM SCHOOL FOR LACK OF PROPER CLOTHING

Milwaukee, Wis.—Reports made to the Milwaukee county board's committee on institutions revealed that many children are kept from schools because of lack of clothing. Hitherto the board has limited its distribution of clothing to shoes.

"Children in my district are so ragged they cannot be sent to school," said Supervisor Robert Buech. "We have a compulsory education law, but poverty has become so abject that children are kept out of school because they do not have enough rags to cover them. Private relief agencies say they can no longer furnish clothing because of lack of funds. So it would appear that it is up to the county to take action."

Mayor M. V. Baxter, of West Allis, confirmed Buech's statement that private agencies are unable to provide clothing.

"My office is directly over the West Allis headquarters of the Family Welfare association," the mayor said, "and I know they are unable to supply enough clothing.

"There are hundreds of families in my city who lack the means to secure clothing for their children. The depression has lasted so long that all of their reserves are exhausted."

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COFFEE American Ace or Chase & Sanborn (Dated Coffee)—Pound..... 29c
PORK & BEANS "Van Camp's" or "Armour's," Large 10c Size 5c
LARD Pure or Compound, Best Grades, in Bulk or Cartons—4 Pounds..... 25c
"ORIENT" FLOUR in Paper Bag, Plain or S. R.—24-lb. Bag 69c
WALDORF Tissue, 650 Sheets, 3 Rolls..... Scott Tis., 1000 Sheets, 2 Rls. 13c
GRAPES Red Emperors, Nice and Fresh, Pound..... 5c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T YOUR LIFE IN
BISHOP'S HANDS"
olunteer State Life
surance Company
Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
PARK J. H. JARVIS
BROOKING H. M. JUDD
BRADLEY WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

No. 4899
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Furniture Co vs. Jesse Rutland.
Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace
Hamilton County, Tennessee.
It appearing by affidavit that
defendant is justly indebted to the plain-
tiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Ten-
nessee, so that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served upon him, and an original
attachment having been levied on certain
goods in possession of said defend-
ant, therefore ordered that publication
be made in The Labor World, a newspaper
published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennes-
see, for four consecutive weeks, commanding
the said defendant to appear before me at
my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga,
Tennessee, on November 21, 1932, at 10 o'clock
a.m., and make defense to said suit or it
will be taken for confessed and be proceeded
with ex parte.
October 27, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47514
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
Williams vs. Robert Landon
Williams
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert
Williams is a nonresident of the state
of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of
law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered
that publication be made for four successive weeks
in The Labor World, a newspaper pub-
lished in Hamilton county, notifying said non-
resident to appear at the next December rules
of said court, to be held at the court house in
Chattanooga on the first Monday in De-
cember, the same being a rule day of
said court, and make defense to said bill or the same
will be taken for confessed, and the
cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Stanton, Atty. 11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47510
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
C. Cornelison vs. C. J. Cornelison
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. J. Cor-
nelison is a nonresident of the state of Ten-
nessee so that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that
publication be made for four successive weeks
in The Labor World, a newspaper published
in Hamilton county, notifying said nonres-
ident to appear at the next December rules
of said court, to be held at the court house
in Chattanooga on the first Monday in De-
cember, the same being a rule day of
said court, and make defense to said bill or the same
will be taken for confessed, and the
cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 21st day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Stanton, Atty. 11-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47541
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton
County
Julia Chait vs. E. S. Chait
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill which is sworn to, that E. S. Chait
is a resident of the state of Tennessee,
so that the ordinary process of law cannot
be served upon him, it is ordered that publi-
cation be made for four successive weeks in
The Labor World, a newspaper published in
Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident
to appear at the next December rules of said
court, to be held at the courthouse in Chat-
tanooga on the first Monday in December,
the same being a rule day of said court,
and make defense to said bill or the same will
be taken for confessed, and the cause set for
hearing ex parte as to him.
This 26th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Chattanooga, Atty. 11-25

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in me by
a deed of trust executed by T. D. Ayers and
wife, B. Ayers, on the first day of Octo-
ber, 1931, and of record in Book "Q", Volume
16, Page 153, et seq., in the register's office of
Hamilton county, Tennessee, to which deed of
trust and a part on the same prop-
erty made reference is hereby made for the powers
therein. And default
having been made in the payment of $150.00.
one of the notes secured by said
deed of trust, and $150.00 on another of said
notes, and semi-annual interest on
said notes of $37.50, and said default
having existed more than thirty days after
the same fell due, and interest, and the holder
of said notes and interest, secured
by said deed of trust, having elected to declare
the whole indebtedness due, as provided by
said deed of trust, I will, at the
request of said owner and holder of said notes
and at the whole indebtedness on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1932,
during the legal hours, at the west door of the
courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer
for sale at public outcry to the high-
est bidder for cash, and in bar of the equity
of redemption and dower and homestead the fol-
lowing described real estate in Hamilton
County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. 1 in the present Second,
Addition to Hixson, Hamilton County, Ten-
nessee, in the southwest quarter of
section 5, township 5, range
4 east, more particularly described as beginning in
the center line of a public road and on
the line dividing the sections 35
and 36, thence along the eastern line of
said Lot No. 1, thence eastwardly
and parallel with the said road a
distance of 417.4 feet, thence south 23 de-
grees 30 minutes west a distance of
417.4 feet to a point in the section line
between sections 35 and 36, thence westwardly
along the line of
said section line, along the line of
property owned by Neilsen with the south line
of the public road a distance of 417.4
feet to the point of beginning, and
being a part of the same property con-
veyed to Mrs. Neilsen land; thence north
along Neilsen's
line to a point along Neilsen's
line and along the line of a fence,
to the point of beginning, and
being a part of the same property con-
veyed to George B. Sawyer and wife,
Mrs. Sawyer, by J. P. Burton and
wife, Mrs. Burton, by deed registered
in Book T, Vol.
page 621 et seq.,
Register's office of Hamilton county,
Tennessee and a part of the same prop-
erty conveyed to Mrs. Burton by final de-
cree in Chancery Court No. 21447, in the
Chancery Court of Hamilton county, Ten-
nessee, et al. versus Burton versus Pleas
Burton et al., certified copy of
which being recorded in Book G,
page 316, in said register's office.
This is believed to be good, but will sell
and convey to Trustee only.
This 1st day of November, 1932.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47564
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
Effie Vess vs. Effie Vess
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Effie Vess
is a resident of the state of Tennessee so
that the ordinary process of law cannot be
served upon him, it is ordered that publication
be made for four successive weeks in The
Labor World, a newspaper published in Ham-
ilton county, notifying said non-resident to
appear at the next December rules of said
court, to be held at the court house in Chatta-
nooga on the first Monday in December next,
the same being a rule day of said court, and
make defense to said bill or the same will be
taken for confessed, and the cause set for
hearing ex parte as to him.
This 1st day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Stanton, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47573
Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
Smith vs. J. P. Smith
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Smith
is a resident of the state of Tennessee so
that the ordinary process of law cannot be
served upon him, it is ordered that publication
be made for four successive weeks in The
Labor World, a newspaper published in Ham-
ilton county, notifying said non-resident to
appear at the next December rules of said
court, to be held at the court house in Chatta-
nooga on the first Monday in December next,
the same being a rule day of said court, and
make defense to said bill or the same will be
taken for confessed, and the cause set for
hearing ex parte as to him.
This 1st day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Stanton, Atty. 11-25

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

There is no virtue in being a go-getter, unless you are going after the right things. . . Nothing warms a girl's heart as quickly as promising to go through fire for her. . . It is easier to shift the blame than to weigh your own weakness. . . When a rich man loves them and leaves them, he usually leaves them a plenty. . . It is indeed hard to feel awe of a great man after you have seen his Adam's apple fluctuate in a newsreel. . . The night has a thousand eyes and then can't see half as much as a jealous woman. . . The more clocks and watches there are in a house the oftener somebody asks somebody else what time it is. . . To avoid being late it is necessary to start early. . . It is well to follow good advice, but be sure to catch up with it once in a while. . . A mule usually kicks because he doesn't want to go anywhere—which is exactly like some people. . . A man doesn't know he's old until he's eighty, but a woman starts worrying at twenty-five. . . Many a promising young man turns out to be a man who keeps on promising.

* * *

Do not worry about the rising generation. There is nothing the matter with it that age won't cure.

* * *

Small Boy—Daddy, dear, what do they mean when they say "Civic pride?"

Father—Well, son, it's something like this: If the state institution for the feeble-minded is located in our own city we refer to it as a state hospital; if, however, it is located in another city, we call it the insane asylum.

* * *

No matter how big a "bargain" her husband appears to be, a girl always feels she might have done better if she had "shopped around" a little more.

* * *

Reformer (to prostrated man)—And so this is the work of rum, is it?

Prostrated Man—No, sir; this is the work of a banana skin, sir.

* * *

School Teacher—"I didn't have no fun at the seaside"—how should I correct that, Jack?

Jack—Get a sweetheart, miss.

* * *

Reading in buses is very bad for the eyes, writes an optician. Especially when the person whose paper you are reading won't keep still.

* * *

Wife—John, the clock fell off the wall, and if it had been a minute sooner it would have hit poor mother!

John—I always said that clock was slow.

* * *

Gangsters can be depended on to eliminate themselves. Now isn't it possible to get politicians mad at each other, too?

* * *

A Pennsylvania newspaper headline reads: "Burglar Surprised by Bank Officials Working Late." Who wouldn't be?

* * *

Dramatist—Why are you going away already? There are three more acts to come.

Guest—Sorry, that's why I'm going away.

* * *

Teacher—Tommy, tell the class what you know about Patrick Henry.

Tommy—He was born in Virginia. He was married and he said "Give me Liberty or give me Death."

* * *

The fellow to whom harp music is distasteful is going to have a tough time in heaven. . . So long as you are happy, what does it matter where you are or what you have? . . . It is all right to "give the devil his due," but there is no sense in adding a bonus. . . Do you really think you are capable of sitting down today and telling some young man what he really should do?

* * *

After all the little boy who said, "the earth goes around on its taxes" wasn't far wrong.

* * *

Doctor—The thing for you to do is to stop thinking about yourself—just bury yourself in your work.

Patient—Gosh—and me a cement mixer.

* * *

Florence—Well, at last I've passed Latin.

Harry—Honestly?

Florence—Don't be so inquisitive.

* * *

Little Peter—Pa, what becomes of a football player when his eyesight begins to fail?

Daddy—They make a referee out of him.

* * *

Hard luck is no respecter of persons. If you haven't already had yours, don't be impatient. It will get around to you by and by.

Second wife of Stalin, red boss, dies suddenly, aged 30. Nobody knows the cause. Soviet papers are silent. Rumor says it was an auto accident. Stalin married her when she was 16.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47572
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
W. W. Townsend vs. Mary Townsend
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary
Townsend is a non-resident of the state of
Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that
publication be made for four successive weeks
in The Labor World, a newspaper published
in Hamilton county, notifying said non-res-
ident to appear at the next December rules
of said court, to be held at the court house in
Chatttnaooga on the first Monday in December
next, the same being a rule day of said court,
and make defense to said bill or the same will
be taken for confessed, and the cause set for
hearing ex parte as to her.
This fourth day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 11-25

No. 5013
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lookout Furniture Co. vs. Hattie Sumpter.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace
for Hamilton County, Tennessee
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that
the defendant is justly indebted to the plain-
tiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Ten-
nessee, so that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served upon her, and an original
attachment having been levied on certain
household goods in possession of said defend-
ant, it is therefore ordered that publication
be made in The Labor World, a newspaper
published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennes-
see, for four consecutive weeks, commanding
the said defendant to appear before me at
my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga,
Tennessee, on December 5, 1932, at 10 o'clock
a.m., and make defense to said suit or it
will be taken for confessed and be proceeded
with ex parte.
This November 10, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
12-2 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by
J. W. Brooks and wife, Myrtle Brooks,
dated September 12, 1921, of record in book
"Q", Volume 16, Page 153, et seq., of the
Register's Office of Hamilton County, Ten-
nessee, reference to which is made for a
full recital of its provisions, and for the
purpose of satisfying the indebtedness there-
in mentioned (default having been made in
the payment of said indebtedness) the un-
dersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust,
will, at the request of the holder of the note
representing said indebtedness, offer for sale
at public outcry to the highest and best bid-
der for cash and in bar of all equities of re-
demption, homestead, dower and all other
rights of exemptions of every kind at the
west door of the Court House of Hamilton
County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,
between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00
P.M., the following described land situate in
the Old 6th, Present 2nd Civil District, County
of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lots Seven (7) and Eight (8), Block Four
(4) Arlington Heights Addition to Avondale.
Said lots front one hundred (100) feet on the
East Side of Wheeler Avenue and extend
eastwardly of uniform width one hundred
thirty-two and 5/10 (132-5/10) feet to an al-
ley as per plat of said addition which is of
record in the Register's office of Hamilton
County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid
taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and
convey as Trustee only.
This 11th day of November, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee.
12-2 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 9677
By virtue of an execution in my hands, in
the case of W. M. Hughes, receiver of Chat-
tanooga Auto Co., vs. Franklin Auto Co.,
judgment in said case being rendered at the
September term of Circuit Court, 1930, in
Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, I
will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,
offer for sale and sell at public outcry, to
the highest bidder, at the west door of the
courthouse, in Chattanooga, Hamilton County,
Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, the
following described real estate, to-wit:
Lots Nos. 17 and 18 of the Re-Subdivision
of block No. One (1) Two (2) Five (5) Six
(6) and Seven (7). And the West one-half
(½) of Block No. Three (3). Pursley heirs
subdivision and per plat of said subdivision
in plat book 7, page 13, in the Register's of-
fice of Hamilton County, Tennessee. This is
a lot 45 feet on 33rd Street running back
uniformly 125 feet to an alley.
Said sale will be made for cash and subject
to right of redemption within two years.
This November 10, 1932.
JOHN E. TATE, Sheriff.
By Walter T. Wood, D. S.
Joe Frassrand, Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by
W. C. Cannon and wife, Nora Cannon, dated
February 15, 1930, of record in book "Z",
Volume 24, Page 103 et seq., of the Register's
Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer-
ence to which is made for a full recital of
its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfy-
ing the indebtedness therein mentioned (de-
fault having been made in the payment of
said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee
under said deed of trust, will, at the request
of the holder of the note representing said
indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry
to the highest and best bidder for cash and
and homestead, at the west door of the Court
House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.,
the following described land situate in the
City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and
State of Tennessee, to-wit:
The East ninety (90) feet of the West one
hundred forty (140) feet of Lots Numbers One
(1) and Two (2), Chancery Court Subdivision
of William Crawford heirs' eight (8) acre
tract in Chancery Clause No. 11723 styled
Ella Franklin, et al., vs. William Crawford, et
al.: said parts of lots make one lot fronting
ninety (90) feet on the South line of Citico
Avenue and extending back southwardly of
uniform width, one hundred ten (110) feet to
the North line of Lot Number Three (3) in
said Subdivision.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid
taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and
convey as Trustee only.
This 18th day of November, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING
COMPANY, Trustee.
12-9 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47615
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamil-
ton County
Robert M. Marshall vs. Sarah D. Marshall
It appearing from allegations in complain-
ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Sarah D.
Marshall is a non-resident of the state of
Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that
publication be made for four successive weeks
in the Labor World, a newspaper published in
Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to
appear at the next January rules of said court,
to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga
on the first Monday in January next, the same
being a rule day of said court, and make de-
fense to said bill or the same will be taken
for confessed, and the cause set for hearing
ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Stanton Graves, Atty. 12-9

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Recommend Reserves For the Unemployed

Massachusetts Commission Says Legislation Should Force Employers to Build Up Fund to Pay Jobless Workers $10 Weekly for Ten Weeks.

Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, in its legislative proposals to be filed with the general court in December, placed the responsibility for building up unemployment reserve funds squarely on the shoulders of employers, without assistance from either the state or the workers.

The report of the commission, whose term will expire on December 1, was made to the seventeenth annual conference of the Associated Massachusetts Industries by Mr. Stanley King, chairman.

The commission's plan, put forward by Mr. King as the result of a year and a half of study, called for compulsory employment reserves to be set up by every employer in the state, with a few minor exceptions.

These reserves would be maintained by employers paying into a reserve fund two per cent of their pay rolls. The exceptions were made for agriculture, domestic service and employers with five or less workers.

A further stipulation was made that each employer's fund be invested by the state, but that on the books of the state each employer's account would be asked of workers.

When the fund of a participating employer reaches $50 per worker, his contribution would be dropped to one per cent of his payroll, and when it attained $75, his contribution would cease.

Nothing would be paid to an employe forced out of work for the first two weeks; $10 a week would be paid thereafter for not more than ten weeks.

While Mr. King admitted that future efforts might effect an improved system of administering unemployment insurance, acceptance of the proposed legislation by the business man, he believed, would be a step in the right direction.

The legislature will be asked, he added, to put the legislation into effect not earlier than January 1, 1934, in order that everyone may have a chance to study its provisions.

On the face of results there will be no blocs of consequence in the new congress. There will be strict party control again.

Twenty-one New York banks have approved the share-the-work movement, assuring permanency of jobs of 35,000 clerks.

Tobin Is Urged For Appointment To Cabinet Post

Friends Rally to Support of Campaign Leader and Union President, Citing Fitness for Labor Secretaryship.

New York, Nov. 17.—Friends of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, are urging his fitness and availability for the post of secretary of labor under the incoming democratic administration.

The supporters of Mr. Tobin plan to be active in securing the indorsement of labor leaders at the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati opening Nov. 21. Little difficulty is anticipated in securing the support of the A. F. of L. leadership in his behalf. General officers of more than fifty international unions served on the Tobin committee in the democratic campaign and more than twelve hundred letters and telegrams congratulating Chairman Tobin on the work done by labor in behalf of Gov. Roosevelt's candidacy have reached the labor division at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition — this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7165
817 Market Street

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

C.I.U. No. 1. Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Union Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

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Will appreciate your radio repair work. Have latest supreme testing equipment and can give you first class service.

No charge for testing tubes and radio sets. All work and parts guaranteed.

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Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

MORE ABOUT TYPOS TO VOTE

(Continued from First Page)

sity for submitting these three minor propositions to the membership, and for that reason should be voted upon favorably.

EMPLOYER OFFERS TRIBUTE TO UNION

From R. M. McCullough, of Seattle, Wash., a member of Typographical Union No. 202, comes the following. It is attributed to H. C. Pigott, an employing printer of Seattle:

I want to, at this time, pay my respects to Typographical Union No. 202—the printers' union—and the clean way this union's affairs are conducted. I've had many battles with organized labor, and the results usually proved I was wrong—many times, but not always.

In these times of depression you will not find a single member of the printers' union accepting public charity. The printers look after their own craftsmen, and they do it in a way that is not humiliating or degrading to the intelligent, sensitive manhood. For many years working printers contributed a small percentage of their daily wage into a pension fund, this being used for legitimate cases of disability or sickness; a stated sum when men are unemployed, a boon to old age—and a respectable burial when the clock runs down.

To those merchants and business men who rather shun the union label shop, I would say it might be better that they help men who would help themselves rather than be forced to feed men when idle, contribute to their expenses when indigent, and pay for a county burial after a life of usefulness ends the chapter.

Such an attitude on the part of an employer receives only the highest indorsement of all organized labor, and the prayer that such enlightened men may lead the way to a complete understanding of the principles of unionism on the part of all employers.

ANOTHER PUBLISHER TALKS "HORSE SENSE"

To Albert Thomas, an unattached member of the International Typographical union, at Alamosa, Colo., is given credit for the following communication. It is an editorial from the Daily Courier of that city:

As most residents of this city know, the publishers of the Courier have always been friendly to union labor. This has been evidenced in the news columns of the paper and in the operation of the mechanical department of the Courier plant. Many people perhaps wonder why the Courier is not a union plant. The reason is it is impossible because there are not enough persons employed in the shop to form a union. International Typographical union by-laws require eight men as a minimum; the Courier staff is somewhat short of that requirement. However, men now employed by the Courier are affiliated with, and pay dues to the international body and local unions in Denver and Grand Junction. The Courier favors union labor; while not a union shop, it is a shop that employs union members. As soon as conditions warrant and the staff increases, it is the hope of the publishers that a union will be organized and that the mechanical department will be a union shop.

Another newspaper publisher who has seen the light of day, and realizes that unionism stands for everything that is good for the worker; and to whom should go the hearty indorsements of all organized labor.

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

"WHAT'S THE OUTLOOK?" THAT'S AMERICA'S QUERY; SLOW GAINS SEEM LIKELY

Great Depth of Depression Makes Rapid Rise Unlikely, With Real "Push" of Recovery Not Due Before Spring—Condition of Public Finances Great Factor in Grave Situation.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Nov. 17.—The ins are out, and the outs are in. That describes in the most direct language the apparent outcome of the election—national, state and local.

Taxes unquestionably played a tremendous part in the outcome, but unemployment and idleness, slashed and reduced wages, homes foreclosed and sold, families broken up, and the desperate and dreary struggle against unequal odds that have faced millions and millions of people, were by every indication the most controlling of all factors.

Recovery to Hasten.

What is the outlook as a result of the election? This question is being asked on every side—by employer and employe, and by business man and wage-earner.

First, an acceleration of the forces for economic recovery may be expected from the election being out of the way. Elements of political doubt can be discounted with reasonable certainty.

Employment will continue its slow pick-up—necessarily slow because of the great depths to which business and industry have sunk, and the tremendous losses which have been sustained.

Biggest Gains in Spring.

A marked "push" for the better can scarcely be expected before spring, and for the reason that it is the season when the great basic industries of the country—lumber, cement, farm machinery, automobiles and steel—customarily have their most active demand.

Much of the pressure against rapid improvement will come this winter from the condition of public finances. Instead of a balanced national budget last spring, as the country was told, the new federal deficit for the first four calendar months of the fiscal year is now $629,000,000, or if multiplied by the eight months to come, running at the rate of $1,889,000,000 for the year.

It is already clear that federal taxes cannot be increased, or governmental economies effected by congress this winter, which will close this gap. It must be spread over into more prosperous years, when increased business will yield higher returns at the present rate of taxation. The country manifestly cannot carry a more staggering load of taxation, and at the same time overcome the depression.

The scaling down of all debts will undoubtedly be an issue in congress this winter. It will arise in connection with the refinancing of farm mortgages. It is either to consider that, and bring such debts within range of ability to pay, or to give consideration to currency inflation.

This means that money owed on farm or home mortgages, and on other large items that are frozen and not being adequately liquidated, must be considered in the light of readjustment and scaling down.

Banks have adequate credit at their disposal now, but they are holding on to it, and for no other reason than that recovery is slow, and debts are not being promptly paid.

Many Shocks Coming.

Pulling out of the depression is proving to be a slow process. It would help to scale down old and slow debts to the point of ability to pay, and incidentally, it would serve the purpose of putting a lot more people to work.

A vast amount of financial readjustment must take place next year. That is the principal business of the year. These changes will cause some shocks and jolts, but their basic effect will probably be good.

Such changes would establish a new solid base for recovery and to start things on the long uphill pull without the counterbalance of inflated currency to be adjusted and discounted later.

Co-operation Is Sought.

President-elect Roosevelt may be expected to co-operate and advise with his party leaders in congress this winter, and to give friendly assistance to President Hoover. Common necessities of the nation require such a course.

The feeling of Gov. Roosevelt, it is learned, is to lay aside the clashes of the campaign and to work with a united effort to overcome the forces of depression.

His desire, it is said, is that the democratic house pursue a constructive course. Nothing can be gained, it is indicated, by friction between congress and the president, but on the other hand, the country will immeasurably suffer as a result.

The rapid and practical solution of problems before congress will ease conditions and at the same time promote re-employment of the people, which is looked upon as the final and only means by which the country will pull out of its depression, and recoup the tremendous losses of the last three years.

U. S. Equipment Is Half Obsolete, As Nation Stagnates

Washington, Nov. 17.—More than half the factory, store and office equipment in the United States is obsolete.

Replacement last year totaled only a billion dollars, as compared to six billion dollars' worth per year for the five years ending in 1929.

Here is a major cause of continued factory idleness.

Replacement of this enormous volume of tools and equipment that has outlived its usefulness would do a great deal toward reviving manufacturing operations.

These facts are reported by the president's committee on expansion of capital expenditures, A. W. Robertson, chairman.

The Robertson committee deplores the slowness of industry in replacing worn-out equipment and offers six reasons for speeding buying.

Many corporations, the committee finds, have liquid funds drawing low interest—money that could be better used buying equipment.

Prices today are low, it is pointed out, replacement easy with factories not rushed to turn out work. Better work will result from replacement and obsolescence means waste and loss of chances for better profits.

Replacement of this tremendous volume of out-of-date equipment would create jobs for thousands of workers

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

Rail Unions Vote On Proposal That Deduction Hold

Washington, Nov. 17.—Proposals by the railroads extend the present 10 per cent reduction in wages for six months from Feb. 1, 1933, are entirely up to the members of the twenty-one railroad unions involved. This was made clear by A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, with headquarters here.

Reports that the railroad workers will agree to the extension of the wage cut are premature, to say the least, Mr. Wharton said. "Before any action can be taken to extend the agreement, the members of the unions must approve such action," Mr. Wharton said. "Representatives of the workers can make no agreement with the railroads until authorization has been given by the rank and file of the unions."

Some weeks ago the railroad managements planned to serve notice on their organized employes for a 20 per cent wage reduction from the pay levels that prevailed before Feb. 1, of this year, when the present 10 per cent cut went into effect. This course was abandoned after the unons had appealed their case to President Hoover, who expressed the opinion that it would be well to defer further discussion of the question until the end of the year. He said the general economic situation would be clearer by Jan. 1 and negotiations could be based on a better realization of the actual circumstances existing.

The railroads are now seeking extension of the 10 per cent cut, with a 30-day cancellation clause, which would mean that neither side could change the agreement against the wishes of the other without recourse to the provisions of the railway labor act.

Both sides will meet in point conference at Chicago on December 10 to discuss the proposed extension of the agreement. In the meantime, the unions will take a vote of their memberships to find out if they will authorize their representatives to negotiate on the extension and make an agreement.

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from page 1)

The big charity show scheduled for Dec. 3, sponsored by the Chattanooga Press club in co-operation with seven other local organizations, was approved, and co-operation of Central Body in the project assured.

Messrs. John Smith and McKinney, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, were present and made short talks. The Engineers were invited to send a fraternal delegate to Central Body sessions.

OFFER CONDOLENCES TO BROTHERS.

Resolutions of condolences to Matt Gerlach and Thomas Woodley, delegates to Central Body, in the death of Mrs. Mary Gerlach, mother of the former secretary-treasurer of the body and mother-in-law of Mr. Woodley, were ordered drafted by a committee consisting of W. L. Gardner, W. E. Eckenrod and T. R. Cuthbert. Mrs. Gerlach passed away Saturday, and was laid to rest Monday. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, Mrs. Mary Gerlach, beloved mother of Matt Gerlach and mother-in-law of Brother Thomas Woodley, delegate to this body, passed away on last Saturday; be it

"Resolved, That we express to these bereaved brothers our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement, and extend to them and other surviving relatives sincerest condolences in their dark hour of grief; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the bereaved relatives, made a part of our records and furnished The Labor World for publication."

The Labor World joins with Central Body in extending deepest sympathy to Brothers Gerlach and Woodley and the other relatives of this good lady who has passed on.

MORE ABOUT PAUL AYMON

(Continued from First Page)

gate to the Southern Labor congress, held in Chattanooga in 1906, was a delegate to the Atlantic City convention in 1925 and has been an organizer for the American Federation of Labor since 1920. He has also been organizer for the Tennessee Federation of Labor since 1926.

Dick Salmons, union painter, Springfield, Ill., unemployed, found a purse containing $83, the sole wealth of a family in which the man also was unemployed. Salmons consented to take a small reward, with which he bought baseball tickets on which he won $300.

Our Tenth Anniversary

This month we celebrate our Tenth Anniversary in Chattanooga. This means more to us than an ordinary anniversary, because during the past ten years that we have been tenderly serving the people of this city and vicinity, our organization has grown from one of the smallest to one of the largest of its kind in the south.

Exceptionally low prices, an ideal funeral home, modern equipment, and a more personal and sympathetic service, are the four outstanding contributions to our success.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Co.

"I want my Telephone put back, please"

ALMOST daily people who discontinued their telephones during recent months are ordering their service restored. They found that the small cost of the service had been repaid many times each month in convenience, in time and actually in money saved.

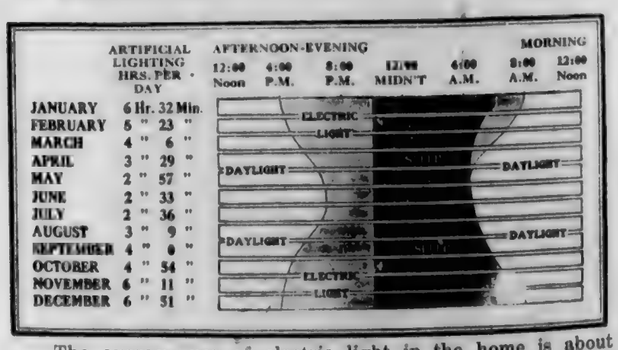
Others missed the close and personal contact with friends made possible by telephone service. Still others mentioned the loss of many pleasant, impromptu social gatherings when their friends were unable to reach them by telephone.

It is all true—what these subscriber friends of ours say. Telephone service costs so little and its value is so great that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

WHY YOUR ELECTRIC BILLS VARY

If your electric bills have been gradually getting a little higher each month since the fall season, the accompanying chart will likely explain the reason.



The average use of electric light in the home is about three times as great in January as in June, because of shorter days and longer periods of darkness. For January it averages 6 hours and 32 minutes daily . . . for June only 2 hours and 33 minutes. At this season of the year also greater use is made of the radio in the average home than is the case in summer months.

With January the daylight hours begin to slowly increase, and artificial lighting hours slowly decrease. This condition continues from month to month until the balmy days of June are reached . . . days filled with long hours of natural light.

We will all understand our electric bills better by keeping in mind these simple facts.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 25, 1932 — Number 31

Drastic Changes In Social Order Demand of Labor

Shorter Week, Higher Wages, Held Essential—Executive Council Demands Effective Planning and Unemployment Insurance in Document That Strikes Hard at Current Evils—Convention Gets Down to Real Business After Preliminaries—Invited to Chattanooga in 1933.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 24.—Unemployment is the most immediate and most pressing problem confronting labor and all else must be subordinate to its relief and prevention, the American Federation of Labor Executive council declares in its annual report, submitted to the federation's fifty-second convention here.

Labor can no longer wait for unemployment relief; it is now compelled to act, says the executive council, which submits a comprehensive program for dealing with the unemployment situation. The main departures from previous labor policies in the program are federal licensing of corporations and unemployment insurance, which the executive council holds is now "imperatively necessary" because of the failure of ownership and management of industry to provide work opportunities for the wage-earners.

Labor Calls for Work or Relief.

"The responsibility for this state of affairs," the report says, "rests squarely upon industry and industrial management. They control industry; consequently, they control jobs. Industry must be compelled to do what it has thus far failed to do. Work or relief must be provided. If industrial management fails to provide work, it must be compelled to assume the burden of supplying relief."

The introduction to the report points out that the A. F. of L. convention comes at the beginning of the fourth winter of unemployment and warns that the coming winter will bring very serious days.

"Labor must be ready for constructive leadership in the difficulties ahead," the report says. "At no other time in the nation's history—not even excepting the World war—has the nation needed the loyalty and the intelligence of the organized labor movement as in this emergency. . . . The crisis in our economic order calls for reconsideration of those essential principles which are its cornerstones. . . . The immediate and urgent problem is unemployment."

Unemployment is placed by the report at more than 11,000,000 in June, July and August.

Millions Below Health Standards.

"Nearly one-third of all our non-agricultural wage and small salaried workers have been unable to earn their livelihood this year, and in the summer months more than one-third have been without income," says the report, which adds that millions more have only part time work.

"Millions of workers' families are now living below the minimum standard for health and efficiency," the report continues. "We estimate that, counting all workers and those dependent upon them, at least 60,000,000 persons are now living below minimum standards—nearly half our entire population. Forty millions of them have been dragged into poverty by the depression; twenty million more are in industries where living conditions even in normal times are below standard.

"Could there be a more serious indictment of our present economic order? We are denying one-third of our wage and salaried workers the right to work; we are slowly starving half of our population."

Buying Power Is Key to Situation.

Although trade union unemployment has been high, it has been lower than that of the workers as a whole, the report says, citing this as "striking evidence of the protection unions have given their members." The per cent of trade union members out of work for the first nine months of 1932 averaged 23.7, while the average for the country as a whole was 31.8, according to the report.

Failure of buying power is declared to be the bar to recovery from the depression. Showing that machinery has made it possible to produce more than enough of all necessities and to add many so-called luxuries as well, the report adds, "There is no excuse for anyone to go hungry or do without the necessaries for a good life."

The report, by statistics and graphs, plainly reveals that an unfair and uneconomic division of incomes is at the root of the nation's present troubles. Excess incomes were piled up in the hands of a few, while the workers' incomes fell away, with the result that unbalance between production and buying power was created, bringing depression and disaster.

Dividends Must Not Come Before Wages.

"Paying money to increase dividends when wages and workers' buying power are not increased proportionately, is only cutting away industry's power to earn dividends," the report says. "Consumer buying power must come out of industrial income; if not given at first in the form of wages, it will be taken later in the form of bad debts. And when the disproportion becomes too great, depression is the drastic cure, with its widespread and unnecessary business wreckage. A consistent policy of increasing wages as rapidly as possible would in the long run bring greater and more general profit to all."

Wage cuts are attacked as intensifying and prolonging the depression and it is emphasized that industry cannot possibly recover until workers' buying power is restored. Industry, it is asserted, is making no real effort to restore buying power, despite the urgent necessity for such action.

Cutting of the hours of work to give some work to all is vigorously advocated by the report, which says that the five-day, 40-hour week and the six-hour day with 36-hour week represent standards applicable to normal times at present. "But," the report says, "in the emergency of this winter, hours must be reduced even below this standard to provide work for the unemployed and prevent starvation."

Steps toward greater security of work are suggested by the report, which says that what every worker wants is a job and the sense of security which comes from having a dependable source of income. "We want security so as to lay the fear of loss of job which haunts every wage worker. Fear is not the best stimulus to the highest quality of production."

Program Laid Down to Get Worker Security.

As steps toward greater work security the following is proposed:

1. Organization of the job market through a system of state employment services under federal co-ordination. Workers should be supplied with information of existing jobs for which they may be fitted and helped to make contact with employers in need of workers.

The strengthening of the state employment agency should be primary in every program for wage-earner protection.

2. Wage-earners should be organized into unions of their own choosing and under their own control. No individual or group that is not looking after its own interests intelligently need expect to make the greatest possible progress. Only a wage-earner organization can supply experience and opinion representing the needs and aims of this group. Labor organizations are necessary to supply the contributions that will give balance in industrial planning and distribution of returns from joint production. Unions are essential to industry and society as well as to wage-earners.

3. Distribution of man-hours so that all may have an opportunity to earn a living. When workers have been added to the producing staff, none should be laid off until the hours for all have been reduced at least to 30 per week. Management should not be allowed to shift the costs of irregular production upon wage-earners. As technical progress makes it possible to do our work in less time, a commensurate benefit for increased productivity should go to labor in the form of shorter work-week and more leisure. Unemployment and a lack of purchasing power are causes of depression.

4. Higher wages. Consumer buying power should expand proportionately to increases in production and services available to raise standards of living. This is essential to prevention of depression. Wage-earners and small salaried persons constitute 83 per cent of retail buyers. When their incomes are not large enough to supply an adequate retail market, business contracts.

5. Vocational counsel and retraining. Every boy and girl should have the best counsel in finding the kind of work for which he or she is best fitted. This kind of assistance should be continued during adult years through employment services, to help them make adjustments to changes in industry. Vocational counsel should be connected with opportunities for retraining when necessary.

A sixth proposal is for national economic planning to bring and maintain economic balance.

AFL Invited To Meet Here Next

Executive Board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, together with officials of various local unions, Wednesday extended an invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its 1933 sessions in this city. It is believed there is a fair chance the invitation will be accepted. Advantages of Chattanooga as a convention city were pointed out in messages sent Secretary Morrison and various international union officials.

The convention would bring hundreds of delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada for a two weeks' visit, and would mean much for local hotels and business houses.

Forbeses Take Vacation Trip

Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes and youngest daughter, Mary Jane, are "doing" Florida on a vacation trip. They were in Miami Wednesday, and a card from the master of the household did not indicate when, if ever, they would decide to return.

The Labor World is authorized to announce that the periodical visit to Chattanooga of postal inspectors had nothing to do with the decision of Mr. Forbes to leave the state temporarily.

Departments Plan Year of Progress In 3 Conventions

Green Declares U. S. Could Not Return to 8-Hour Day and 6-Day Week, for Lack of Work, Even in "Prosperity."

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 24.—Building Trades, Metal Trades and Union Label Trades Departments of the American Federation of Labor held spirited conventions prior to the opening of the A. F. of L. convention, laid down programs for progress, made it clear that the labor movement doesn't accept defeat, even at the hands of the world's worst depression.

The Metal Trades Department went through its lengthy report of officers. Building Trades indulged in a hot debate over a jurisdiction award, while the Label Trades planned a more aggressive label campaign and heard President Green, of the A. F. of L., deliver a fighting attack on unemployment.

The Building Trades protested the agreement approved by the A. F. of L. executive council between the Carpenters and Machinists, asserting that rights of organizations in the Building Trades Department had not been protected and asserting that they intended to contest the award in the A. F. of L. convention. Building, repairing and dismantling of machinery is involved.

How to Bring Recovery.

President Green emphasized the importance of the 5-day week and the 6-hour day.

"America, suffering tragically in the midst of plenty, with nearly 11,000,000 unemployed and almost that many on part time, has the choice of two alternatives," Mr. Green said.

"We can either divide available work among all by cutting the work-day and work-week, or we can feed and care for a permanent army of millions of unemployed as charity cases."

"If the five-day week with a work day reduced to about six hours were established simultaneously and universally all over the country in one great national action, it would be a good start toward giving all men and women a chance to work again," he said.

"I have heard of a yarn plant where it is said not a single person is required to handle the automatic machinery and of another plant where two workers, watching over great machines, are all that are needed for a tremendous output.

60 Million Affected.

"Unemployment is a problem transcending all others. It is now affecting between 60,000,000 and 75,000,000 of our people. With the seasonal decline in employment, we will probably have 12,000,000 unemployed by January instead of the 10,900,000 now idle.

"We will not rest until we have returned to all workers, those in government employ and those in private employ, all the economic benefits, rights and privileges which they have been denied in this period of depression.

"The aims and principles of the A. F. of L. have been put to a severe test in the last three years, and they have come out vindicated and strong. My honest judgment is that organized labor occupies a stronger position in the community and in the nation than ever before.

Labor Program a Challenge.

"One fact stands out. Labor has offered a constructive program and our enemies have been compelled to recognize that fact. Our plan has been for a shorter work-day and work-week, better planning and a comprehensive public works program.

"In the past three years many corporations have been wiped out and even religious and fraternal organizations have suffered. It is the A. F. of L. which has been in the front-line trenches for a maintenance of standards.

"The test to which we have been subjected and the way which we have come out of it proves that our great movement rests absolutely on unassailable foundations. Our movement is as strong, as vigorous and vital as ever in our history."

RAGGED HOLES TORN IN SET-UP OF BIG BUSINESS

Election Upset Brings "Depression" to "Fixers."

OLD TIES ARE BROKEN BY RESULT AT POLLS

"Friends" of Political Powers-That-Be Lose Usefulness to Former Masters.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Housecleaning day is at hand in Washington. Franklin D. Roosevelt's almost unprecedented sweep at the polls, carrying down the Hoover administration under an avalanche of votes, has likewise torn ragged holes in the set-up of big business in the national capital.

Washington is the headquarters for a small army of "legislative agents," representatives and so-called "spokesmen" for various big interests over the country that have more than a passing concern with the trends and policies of government.

Some of them were chosen for no better reason than that they were "friends" with some division or part of the government, or "stood close to the administration." Not a few of them are former employes of the government.

Their jobs have been to keep big business closely and "confidentially" informed as to "what is going on," and to see that friendly relations were maintained with governmental bureaus concerned with their industries and clients.

Effect Already Felt.

The upset in government at the hands of the nation's electorate has cut deep into the web and woof of this fabric. A new administration controlled by a different political party is coming in and change in the officialdom of government is in the offing. New faces and new policies will direct and control the destinies of government.

This complexity is already raising the question in the mind of big business as to the effectiveness and efficiency of the present flock of lobbyists, legislative agents and spokesmen in serving them under the changed order.

It is generally admitted that changes are going to take place. With a new administration is expected a new flock of these agents. They will come from the four corners of the country, and their mission will be to establish contacts and acquaintances with the new personnel of government.

For this reason it is a season of uneasiness among the chosen spokesmen whose contacts have been with the present set-up in government.

To Lose Fat Stipends.

Individuals who have enjoyed soft berths and fat stipends, with not much work attached, and who have been content to drift with the tide or keep step with the administration, are wondering just what changed fortunes are in store for them.

It is conceded that a housecleaning is approaching. Changes are in the offing. The outlook is anything but comforting for the little flock who have looked after these matters for the last twelve years.

In more ways than one the outcome of the election was a disappointment and a source of sorrow in certain Washington circles.

The depression, which has been blandly accepted as something that affected other parts of the country, but was quite removed from the personal fortunes of comfortably fixed "spokesmen" in the national capital, has been brought to their gates. And the prospects and possibilities of housecleaning are never pleasant to contemplate.

"Handsome Hal" Has an Accident

H. E. Brown, known to scores of local trades unionists as "Handsome Hal," was hobbling around on a crutch this week following an accident last Sunday in which he had the misfortune to stick a large nail through the sole of his shoe and deeply into the foot. "Feeling as well as could be expected," he declared, "or maybe even better."

...NION-BUSTING EXPENSIVE FOR MINE OWNERS

...ress Coal Company Pays Dearly for Program.

...NERS WILL NOT RETURN AS SERFS

...iams Declares Corporation Charged Employes for ...th, in Violation of Law.

...Fentress Coal company is paying over $200 per day for so-called "mine guards," according to Ben Williams, representatitve of the United Mine Workers of America, and this, coupled with other facts, is proof positive that the unrest of union miners by that concern was not primarily a question of wages and working conditions, from the company standpoint, but solely one of destruction of the union, Mr. Williams contends.

Some fifteen state militiamen are in the strife-torn territory, the miners' representative told The Labor World, and twice that number of company-employed "guards." The Fentress company, he continued, has employed only seventy five men, from whom whenever they could be induced to act as strikebreakers, a majority of whom know nothing whatever of coal mining, and many of whom had never even been in a coal mine. In six weeks these men have loaded forty-six cars, he said, whereas under normal conditions the normal output for the same number of men is twenty cars per day.

Enormous expense entailed in the present effort to operate the mines non-union, Mr. Williams declared, ridicules the claim of the operators that the miners' demands for something approaching a living wage were by no means unreasonable.

"In addition to the usual company 'take-offs,' which include doctors' bills, whether a doctor is called or not; hospital bills, house rent, fuel, tools, funeral bills, etc., employes in these mines were forced to pay 50 cents for the upkeep of a bathhouse, notwithstanding the fact that the state law plainly requires that coal companies shall heat, furnish and maintain bath houses without cost to the miner. Hundreds of miners, of course, have these houses, and had the depression been let to some individual, it would have been quite a prosperous enterprise. It is estimated that the Fentress Coal company received, in violation of the state law, some $35,000 or $40,000.

"If and when the miner has anything left after the company 'take-offs,' the commissary, also owned by the corporation, gets it. No miner can secure provisions at the commissary unless he has some money due him from the company, and even when this is true he is issued script which, at company-commissary prices, is worth little more than 50 cents on the dollar.

"Had the coal company officials been actuated by humanitarian motives, instead of a desire to re-establish industrial servitude, when attempts were being made to renew the old agreement, the present unfortunate situation could have been avoided and instead of the class bitterness, ill feeling, suffering and privation, peace, harmony and a mutual desire for helpfulness and prosperity might now be prevalent in the stricken community.

"A report is now circulated that non-union mine operators are contributing to a fund to defray the heavy expenses of the Fentress Coal company in its efforts to destroy the United Mine Workers in that district, but our members have paid dearly for their experience under non-union conditions, and will not be again led into the state of industrial servitude from which they were at least partially removed through united action more than a year ago."

Williams Leaves District Field With Fine Record

United Mine Workers' Representative Named Acting President of Southern West Virginia Territory.

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers in District 19 for the past seven years, has been named by President John L. Lewis as acting president of District 17, southern West Virginia, and after attending the American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati, will go to Charleston, where he will have entire charge of all affairs of the international organization in that territory.

After serving several years in the district, Mr. Williams was assigned by President Turnblazer, of District 19, to work in Tennessee exclusively, and an outstanding accomplishment was the organization of the Wilder field 100 per cent., and the securing of the first "closed-shop" agreement ever known in that field. This agreement, however, expired in July, and has not yet been renewed.

Mr. Williams asked The Labor World to express his heartfelt appreciation to the entire labor movement of Tennessee, and particularly Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, for its wholehearted co-operation with the mine workers of the state.

"Had it not been for the fine support given us by the local Central Body and The Labor World," he said, "we would have been compelled to give up the fight long ago. However, the splendid encouragement given by local union officials, and the ability and willingness of The Labor World to carry on the battles of the downtrodden coal miner of Tennessee, have been of great assistance in improving conditions among these workers, and in bringing the coal miner to a realization that he is an American citizen, and is entitled to be treated as such.

"While my new assignment comes as a sort of promotion, I sincerely hope the duties will be such as to enable me to come into frequent contact with the friends I have made here among the many able and honest representatives of organized labor."

Iron Workers Show Fine Co-Operation

A splendid spirit of co-operation was shown by the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers this week, when Secretary Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, received a check for dues to Central Body covering twenty men, the number which Local 387, Atlanta, now has working in Chattanooga. Although some of these men are really citizens of Chattanooga, it was said Thursday, having been forced to go to various localities to find employment, the Iron Workers have no local here, and the payment of "dues" was, of course, entirely voluntary.

The check was for three months' per capita tax, and Dick Hudson, president and business agent of Local 387, stated that the system would continue as long as iron workers are employed in Chattanooga.

"We appreciate the co-operation we have received from Chattanooga Trades and Laborn council," Mr. Hudson said, "and feel that the payment of dues to Central Body is but a small portion of what we owe to the labor movement of Chattanooga for the advice and counsel of trades council officers."

MIAMI LABOR CONDEMNS LOW WAGE RATE ON ROAD WORK

Miami, Fla.—Labor's Citizenship committte here protested against the low wage scale set by the state highway department on Road 4-A from South Miami to Naranja.

The committee claims that prior to advertising for bids, Chief Engineer B. M. Duncan, of the highway department, had a conference in Miami and recommended that the department pay 35 cents an hour for common labor and the prevailing wage rate in this district for other work.

In view of the fact that the men are permitted to work only 30 hours a week, it is evident that weekly earnings are much below those required for ordinary living standards. The committee insists that the state officials should have taken the reduced number of hours into consideration in fixing the rate. Chairman H. O. McClurg was instructed to continue his endeavors to have the matter equitably adjusted.

"Handsome Hal" Has an Accident

H. E. Brown, known to scores of local trades unionists as "Handsome Hal," was hobbling around on a crutch this week following an accident last Sunday in which he had the misfortune to stick a large nail through the sole of his shoe and deeply into the foot. "Feeling as well as could be expected," he declared, "or maybe even better."

PORTLAND'S NEW POST OFFICE BUILT BY TRADE UNION LABOR

Portland, Me.—The contract for constructing Portland's big new post office was awarded to the Poorvue-Heeman Contracting company of Boston for $271,254. The company is a strictly union concern. The job will provide work for more than 50 union mechanics for a year and a half.

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

Depression In Retreat

"Business Week," that excellent weekly of business, asserts succinctly:

"Depression is a decline in the production of wealth, a reduction and retreat in the standards of life."

And, it points out, "restoration of productive power alone is useless without the restoration of purchasing power."

Not is that enough. Unless purchasing power is set at a higher level than America has ever known, depressions will recur and in this one will be found the seeds of the next.

America must set its face to higher wages than have ever been known.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Was there a document entitled "Labor, Its Grievances, Protest and Demand," can it still be had and where can I get a copy, for use in a school thesis?

A.—There was and is such a document. It was adopted on Dec. 13, 1919, by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and farmers' organizations, meeting together in the American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington. In this document labor sought to meet the issues of the peace following the World war.

* * *

Q.—Does labor favor subsidizing power developments?

A.—Labor generally opposes governmental subsidies and in particular it opposes governmental subsidies to private corporations for the development of power. In 1923 labor called for co-ordinated public development and control of super-power.

* * *

Q.—Does the A. F. of L. favor the election of federal judges?

A.—It does.

What Next!

New carton resists air, moisture and grease, contents can't sift out. It is made of specially processed cardboard, edges welded. And new fractional horsepower motors have the correct amount of oil for each bearing sealed in at the factory.

STATE PAYS IDLE BOARD AND LODGING ON FOREST WORK

Sacramento, Cal.—Twenty state labor camps, housing 3,550 men, will be established for the relief of the itinerant jobless during the winter, State Forester M. B Pratt announced. The men will be recruited from the larger cities and will be used to build fire trails in return for their board and lodging. The state labor program provides for the expenditure of $400,000 this winter, which will care for a maximum of approximately 7,000 men. Last year 3,352 jobless itinerants were provided with board and lodging for their work in twenty-eight forestry camps and two highway camps. When the camps closed each man was given $5 extra. The total cost was 54.9 cents per man per day, which included the cost of subsistence furnished in camps to about ninety forest officers and a number of visitors.

A TONIC Laxative

CONSTIPATION, with the annoying symptoms that usually come with it, cuts down organic force and disturbs normal health and well-being. A thorough cleansing of the digestive tract is of great assistance in the removal of sickening constipation symptoms.

When excessive accumulated waste matter disturbs and strains the muscles of the large intestines, rendering them temporarily unable to perform their wave-like evacuating movements, Thedford's Black-Draught is useful if stimulating them to activity, which, again started, should continue regularly until some future disturbance interferes. In this way, Thedford's Black-Draught is one of the TONIC laxatives, tending, as it does, to establish a regular habit of evacuation.

Worn-Out Machinery

A Presidential Commission reports that half the machinery and equipment of American industry and business is obsolete. That means it is worn out and should be replaced.

The same commission reports that many firms have the money, but leave it out at low interest rather than spend it for needed machines and equipment. What a terrible indictment of business!

Normal expenditures for replacement run to six billion a year. Expenditures this year will run only about one billion—five billion under normal! What an indictment of business!

Machinery isn't all that's obselete. Thousands of pairs of shoes are obsolete. Thousands of pairs of pants are obsolete. Thousands of homes are obsolete. These things need replacement. In thousands of families the food supplies need replacement.

Those who need shoes and clothes and food are not refusing to buy because they lack "confidence." They are refusing to replace "equipment" because they haven't the money. Millions haven't even a thin dime.

Industry, needing machinery, having the money, refuses to buy because it fears to spend the money!

This is the kind of thing that makes a hungry man mad enough to fight.

Business needs to wake up, to get some conscience, to get some courage, to get some insight into the needs of people and the temper of people and to undersetand its proper place in the scheme of things.

If industry, business and banks did what those branches of our social order COULD DO, this depression would be gone quicker than scat!

Has industry no brains? Has business no brains? Have bankers no brains? Whence came this money that they refuse to spend while men, women and children go hungry? A lot of it came from skinning workers for all the traffic would bear.

Waste of Railroad Funds

Students of the railroad problem have declared many times that a major reason for the financial plight of the railways is the persistent refusal of the executives who manage the roads to prune unnecessary expenses in fields outside the pay of their employes.

This contention has received emphatic approval in a statement by the Interstate Commerce Commission condemning in vigorous terms the serious wastes of which railroad executives are guilty in their intense competition for business.

The Commission's statement was directed against the unnecessary duplication of produce terminals in certain cities with specific reference to the situation in Philadelphia and Buffalo.

In Philadelphia, the Commission pointed out, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Reading Company in 1926 jointly opened a produce terminal costing $3,100,000, and in 1927 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company opened a competitive terminal costing $6,500,000.

"These two produce terminals," the Commission said, "were then being used to half their capacity, and it appeared that either of them would have been adequate alone to serve the needs of the business at Philadelphia."

In Buffalo the executives of the Erie, the Nickel Plate, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania railroads indulged in a similar competitive war which resulted in the construction of unnecessary duplicate terminals costing millions of dollars.

In condemning this waste of funds the Commission said:

> The record shows that in the past decade the railroads have made great strides in improving their service and at the same time operating with greater efficiency and economy. But what they have done in this line has largely followed lines which developed under conditions different from those which now prevail, and it has been characterized by a continual intensifying of their own competition.
>
> At a time when as an industry they have new enemies to face, their warfare with each other has grown more bitter, so that economies of operation have been offset in part by competitive waste.

This "competitive waste" in the unnecessary duplication of terminals and other facilities is a large element in the dissipation of the income of the railroads to the point where the executives are driven to borrow hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay the interest and principal of the railroad bonds.

Organized labor contends, and the Interstate Commerce Commission declares, that the first thing the railroad executives should do is to put their own houses in order and eliminate the squandering of income collected from the people in passenger and freight rates.

Old-Age Pensions Menaced

Old age pensions have had the support of organized labor and forward-looking persons generally in all countries. It has been fervently hoped that this commendable feature of humanitarian legislation would not be molested.

But the economy-mad Prime Minister Lyons of Australia has made an attack on the old-age pension system of that country by endeavoring to establish pauper standards for the administration of the law. His reactionary proposal brings the strong condemnation of the Australian Worker, which says:

> Hitherto these payments have been made to men and women of the statutory ages as something to which, within certain financial limits, they were entitled by virtue of their citizenship. It has been regarded as the state's recognition of long participation in the life of the community. Its acceptance therefore carried no stigma with it. The pension was a right—a public reward for work or services contributed to the common good, and rendered in the course of a lifetime.
>
> All that is now to be changed. Under the scheme propounded by Mr. Lyons the old age pension is to be divested of its honorable character and debased to a pauper allowance. * * * The amounts paid in pensions are to be recovered from the near relatives of the pensioners wherever it can be done. With this object in view the private resources of the relatives concerned are to be probed by departmental inspectors who, one may be very sure, will develop the usual traits of sleuths and inquisitors armed with the authority of the law.
>
> Such a provision is completely destructive of the principle on which old age pensions have been founded.
>
> Many elderly people have gladly received these payments because they were thus relieved of dependence on their children, and enabled to feel that no one would regard them as an encumbrance and a burden in the evening of their lives.
>
> Mr. Lyons and his wealthy colleagues are going to put an end to that happy state of things.
>
> Old age pensioners, in thousands of instances, are in future to be made miserable by the knowledge that every penny paid to them from the public exchequer will be wrenched from their relatives—in most cases from sons and daughters who have their own hard way to make in life and their own parental responsibilities to carry on or prepare for. * * *
>
> Capitalism, using the depression as an excuse, is callously forcing down the workers' standard of living, tampering with legislation that mitigates to some extent the evil consequences of the social system, wielding the axe of "economy" with a ruthlessness that continually intensifies unemployment, and now, to balance a budget reeking of mismanagement, is preparing to poison the amenities of family life.

Australia was one of the first countries to establish old age pensions in a scheme of humanitarian legislation which brought considerable admiration throughout the world. The present pension is but 17 shillings 6 pence a week, about three dollars at the current reduced rate of exchange. It is regrettable that Prime Minister Lyons should lead the reactionary groups in undermining the creditable principle of self-respect which is the basis of the Australian pension system.

Sweatshop Evil Continues

The expressed determination of Wilbur L. Cross, governor of Connecticut, to drive sweatshops from that State merits the complete approval of all patriotic citizens.

According to W. J. Couper, deputy commissioner of labor, the sweatshop brigade of unscrupulous and low-wage employers leaves New York to escape the 48-hour week law and other stringent factory regulations and invades Connecticut, which permits a 55-hour week and which, "until recently, at least, was noted for lax enforcement of its rather low legal standards for employment."

The sweatshop employer hires a low-rent loft, puts in a few sewing machines, gets women's garments cut ready for sewing from New York, and hires women and girls at very low wages to do the work.

> Some of these employers, Mr. Couper said, literally pay no wages at all. Under the pretense of hiring learners they get girls to work for nothing for two or three weeks until they learn the business. At the end of this period the girls are discharged and replaced with another group of deluded learners. The employer thus gets his labor for nothing.
>
> Others, not quite so brazen, pay unimaginable low rates. The girls are lucky if they get $3 at the end of a hard week and are rolling in wealth if their pay check amounts to $6.

Mr. Couper's investigation of these cesspools of industry also revealed that the shops are very unsanitary and that many of them carry no workmen's compensation insurance, which leaves the employes without legal protection in case of injury or death. Moreover, the owners often violate the 55-hour law and work their employes 60 to 70 hours a week. The courts are disposed to treat the violators of the hours-of-labor law leniently and have imposed fines in some instances at the disgracefully low figure of $14 and costs.

In concluding his indictment of sweatshops, Mr. Couper said:

> Sweatshops are the gypsies of industry. As they move from place to place they are no asset to any community, a detriment to all. Their low wages will in time reduce all wages, will destroy purchasing power, kill retail trade and retard, if not forever prevent, business recovery.
>
> Sweatshops are the sewer rats of industry. They carry the industrial plague. Three groups of shirt factory girls in Connecticut have gone on strike under Communistic leadership. From these sweatshops social unrest and Communism may spread through our state and country.

The American Federation of Labor has persistently fought for the elimination of the sweatshop evil so poignantly described by Mr. Couper.

The sweatshop is not confined to Connecticut. Its tentacles extend to other states. The monster will spread further unless outlawed by public opinion and crimped by strict factory labor codes.

Organized labor will welcome the cooperation of progressive forces everywhere to drive the evil from our industrial system.

Ohio Board Tells Governor It O. K.'s State Insurance

Jobless Would Get Fifty Per Cent of Wage Under Plan Offered, With Labor Men Participating.

Columbus, O., Nov. 17.—Representatives of labor, employers and taxpayers, forming a commission appointed by Gov. White to study and report on unemployment insurance, have reported recommending establishing such insurance by the state.

It is pointed out that such insurance, if established now, will not help in the present depression, but will moderate the blow of the next one.

Outlining the general plan the committee says:

"Fifty per cent of the worker's weekly wage will be paid to him over a maximum of sixteen weeks after a waiting period of three weeks, if he is totally unemployed. In any case, however, the benefit will not exceed $15 a week. A man receiving pay for part-time work will be paid in benefits enough to exceed the benefit payment alone.

"One year payment into the fund will allow for building the reserve and for organizing the administrative end of the program. Contributions will be paid into a pooled fund by employers and employes to insure against the risk of unemployment. The total payments will amount to 3 per cent of all pay rolls which fall under the jurisdiction of the bill, 2 per cent to be paid by employers and 1 per cent by employes. The fund will be placed in the custody of the state treasurer and its administration will be in the hands of a commission appointed by the governor."

As to what would have occurred if Ohio had begun a system of unemployment insurance ten years ago, the committee says:

"An unemployment insurance established ten years ago would have become operative in 1923 when business was in the upswing following the depression of 1921 and 1922. After providing for the unemployment between 1923 and the end of 1929—and unemployment did exist then—the fund would have contained $104,000,000. During the first year of the present depression, therefore, more than $69,000,000 could have been distributed for the alleviation of distress. With the addition of current premiums, $110,000,000 could have been paid out in benefits during 1931—$180,000,000 put in circulation in two years, with the resulting stimulus to business—the burden of supporting the unemployed lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers. These suggest what an unemployment insurance fund could have done for Ohio."

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

Watch this space weekly for Lowe Prices on Quality Groceries

Your fellow Union Man buys here Why not you?

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARK

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or th is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the oth fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an inj tice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be rep sented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for t to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your ganization, and non-attendance of union meetings on y part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opini after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you concur in what has been done and work in harmony wi the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce othe to do the same, because one important thing to rememb is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
A. PARK — J. H. JARVIS
T. BROOKING — H. M. JUDD
W. BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
R. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. H. BECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47541
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Julia Chait vs. E. S. Chait
It appearing from allegations in complaint which is sworn to, that E. S. Chait is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to be and appear at the next December rules of said court, at the courthouse in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in December, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 5th day of October, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Finkelstein, Atty. 11-25

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by T. D. Ayers and Ella B. Ayers, on the first day of October, 1923, and recorded in Book "P", Volume 9, page 11 et seq., in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default having been made in the payment of $150.00, the sum made up by the notes secured by said deed of trust, and $110.00 on another of said notes, and semi-annual interest on said notes, amounting to $31.20, and said default having existed more than thirty days after maturity of said notes and interest, and the holder of said deed of trust, having elected to declare the whole indebtedness due, as provided by said notes and deed of trust, I will, at the request of the said owner and holder of said notes and deed of trust and the whole indebtedness on same, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1932,
during lawful hours, at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead the following described real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:
Being the former Sixth, present Second, District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being in the southwest quarter of section 35, fractional township 3 S, range 4 E, and further described as beginning in the south line of a public road and on the south line dividing the sections 35 and 36, being also in the eastern line of the Nielsen property; thence eastwardly with the south line of the said road a distance of 417.4 feet; thence south 28 degrees and 16 minutes west a distance of 417.4 feet to a point in the section line between 35 and 1; thence westwardly with said section line, along the line of same and parallel with the south line of said public road a distance of 417.4 feet to a stone dividing sections 35 and 2, said point being also the southeast corner of the Nielsen land; thence north 1 deg. and 16 min. east along Nielsen's line 417.4, and along the line of a fence, in fact to the point of beginning, and being a part of the same property conveyed by George B. Sawyer and wife, Ida B. Sawyer, to J. P. Burton and Omega Burton, by deed registered in Book "P", Vol. 12, page 621 et seq., Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and a part of the same property vested in Omega Burton by final decree in Chancery cause No. 21447, in the Chancery Court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, styled Omega Burton versus Pleas Burton et al., a certified copy of decree being registered in Book G, Vol. 5, page 316, in said register's office. Title is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This November 1, 1932.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47564
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jesse Vess vs. Effie Vess
It appearing from allegations in complaint which is sworn to, that Effie Vess is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to be and appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 2nd day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47573
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton county
Lula Smith vs. J. P. Smith
It appearing from allegations in complaint which is sworn to, that J. P. Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to be and appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Pope, Atty. 11-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47572
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary E. Townsend vs. Mary Townsend
It appearing from allegations in complaint which is sworn to, that Mary Townsend is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to be and appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 4th day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Pope, Atty. 11-25

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Myrtle Brooks and wife, Myrtle Brooks, dated December 12, 1921, of record in book 277, page 16, Page 153, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness thereinmentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, at the request of the holder of the note secured by said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other exemptions of every kind at the east door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,
during the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lots Seven (7) and Eight (8), Block Four (4), Glenn Heights Addition to Avondale. Said lots front one hundred (100) feet on the west side of Wheeler Avenue and extend back of uniform width one hundred (100) feet, and 9/10 (132-5/10) feet to an alley. Plat of said addition which is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Said lots will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 4th day of November, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

"A practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card and button."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Do you send your shirts to the laundry?

No, I just wear them once and tear them up myself.

* * *

There wouldn't be so many candidates if it were possible for voters to sue them for breach of campaign promises.

* * *

Jacob—Where did you get that black eye?

Alfred—I kissed the bride.

Jacob—But I thought that was customary?

Alfred—Well, not two months after the ceremony, it isn't.

* * *

The phonograph and radio have saved parents many a dollar that would have been wasted on piano lessons for girls who had no musical talent.

* * *

Waiter — Haven't you forgotten something, sir?

Professor—Why, I thought I gave you the customary tip?

Waiter—You did, sir, but you forgot to eat.

* * *

Mrs. Jones—You know, I think my husband was drunk last night.

Mrs. Helms—How's that?

Mrs. Jones—Why, he came in and jumped in the bed.

Mrs. Helms—Well?

Mrs. Jones—The bed wasn't there.

* * *

H. F. B. says he knows now what is really meant by a "dog's life;" some high class dog authority says dogs should be fed the proper amount of spinach and cod liver oil.

* * *

Irate Passenger—Madam, what do you mean by letting your child snatch off my wig?

Mother (with a sigh of relief)—Oh, it's a wig, is it? I was afeared fur a minute that he'd scalpt ye alive.

* * *

The easiest job in the world is the one most grievously neglected—attending to your own business.

* * *

Something to think about: In this period of depression 30,000,000 families in the good old United States of America are spending over $1,000,000 a day for newspapers and over one billion dollars a week for the necessities and luxuries of life. These figures seem to differentiate the newspaper from every other form of advertising media.

* * *

First Lawyer—You're a cheat!
Second Lawyer—You're a liar!
Judge—Now that these parties have identified each other, we will proceed with the case.

* * *

The way to end the business slump is to put everybody to work, says one congressman. Now isn't it funny no one thought of that before?

* * *

When a man buys a round trip ticket he thinks he's covered all the expense of the trip, but he forgets that his wife will have to buy a trunkful of new clothes.

* * *

Sandy—How much to the station?
Taxi Driver—Fifty cents, sir.
Sandy — Does that include the charge for my bags?
Taxi Driver—I'll take those for nothing.
Sandy—Excellent. Then I'll walk.

* * *

Phyllis—Daddy, John asked me to marry him, but I told him I couldn't leave mother.
Father (brightly)—That's all right, my dear. Take her with you.

* * *

The man who says "I run things at home" usually refers to the lawn mower, washing machine, vacuum sweeper and errands.

* * *

Diner—I see that tips are forbidden here.
Waitress—So was apples in the Garden of Eden.

* * *

Employer—I want you to prove your power as a salesman. Just sell that gentleman some of those cigars.
Salesman—But I sold him some of them last week.
Employer—I know, but selling them to him again is where the real test of a salesman is going to come in.

* * *

We might have better times right away if people would stop using their money for everything but paying debts.

* * *

Evelyn—Oh, Jack's so wonderful—he's generous, polite, self-sacrificing, modest, religious and extremely affectionate. He doesn't smoke, gamble, drink or look at other women. But, just my luck, he's married.
Hattie—Don't worry, dearie; no woman will stay married to a freak like that.

* * *

Mary—I hear you intend to teach after you are graduated.
Carrie—Yes, and I have the man already picked out.

* * *

Justice is a bigger surprise these days than a miscarriage of justice.

No. 5013
REPLEVIN NOTICE
Lookout Furniture Co. vs. Hattie Sumpter.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods in possession of said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 5, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This November 10, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
12-2

ORDER OF SALE
No. 9677
By virtue of an execution in my hands, in the case of W. M. Hughes, receiver of Chattanooga Auto Co., vs. Franklin Auto Co., judgment in said case being rendered at the September term of Circuit Court, 1930, in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, I will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,
offer for sale and sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the courthouse, in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit:
Lots Nos. 17 and 18 of the Re-Subdivision of block No. One (1) Two (2) Five (5) Six (6) and Seven (7). And the West one-half (½) of Block No. Three (3), Pursley heirs subdivision and per plat of said subdivision in plat book 7, page 18, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. This is a lot 45 feet on 33rd Street running back uniformly 135 feet to an alley.
Said sale will be made for cash and subject to right of redemption within two years.
This November 10, 1932.
JOHN K. TATE, Sheriff.
By Walter T. Wood, D. S.
Joe Frassrand, Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. C. Cannon and wife, Nora Cannon, dated February 15, 1930, of record in book "Z", Volume 24, Page 103 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
The East ninety (90) feet of the West one hundred forty (140) feet of Lots Numbers One (1) and Two (2), Chancery Court Subdivision of William Crawford heirs' eight (8) acre tract in Chancery Clause No. 11723 styled Ella Franklin, et al., v. William Crawford, et al.; said parts of lots make one lot fronting ninety (90) feet on the South line of Citico Avenue and extending back southwardly of uniform width, one hundred ten (110) feet to the North line of Lot Number Three (3) in said Subdivision.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 18th day of November, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
12-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47615
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Robert M. Marshall vs. Sarah D. Marshall
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Sarah D. Marshall is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 17th day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Stanton Graves, Atty. 12-9

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Luther Carter vs. Livingston M. Dickson
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 19, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This November 26, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
12-16

FORT WORTH UNIONS URGE MOTOR TRUCK LEGISLATION

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Fort Worth Trades assembly and the Fort Worth Allied Printing Trades council adopted a resolution calling upon organized labor and business interests of the city to withhold patronage from all forms of transportation enjoying privileges, immunities and exemptions not enjoyed by the railroads.

The resolution declared that subsidized automotive transportation, "notorious for its low wage standards," has taken so much business from the railroads that hundreds of the 6,500 railroad workers of Fort Worth have lost their jobs from this cause alone.

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight—Prompt Service
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The Triumph of George Norris

Veteran Statesman Wins Victory in Ten-Year Fight Over Muscle Shoals—Long Record of Courage and Tenacity.

(An Editorial in "Labor")

One of the most important results of the election has almost escaped notice in the excitement over the war debts and the almost astronomical figures of Gov. Roosevelt's victory. But when the American people went to the polls this year, they handed the palm of triumph to Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, for his ten-year fight for public rights at Muscle Shoals.

Gov. Roosevelt, in one of the most effective speeches of his campaign, came out squarely for public development and operation of Muscle Shoals. The rest is a matter of detail. Senator Norris twice has put through congress a bill providing for public operation, in the face of the bitterest opposition which the White House could bring to bear. With the White House behind him, failure is out of the question.

There have been few such battles in parliamentary history as Norris has waged on this issue. When the World war came, Norris was ranking minority member of the agricultural committee of the senate. The national defense bill was sent to that committee, because, in its Muscle Shoals provisions, it dealt with fertilizer as well as with munitions. Norris studied the possibilities of Muscle Shoals, and he studies everything that comes before him for consideration, and decided that Muscle Shoals could be even more valuable in peace than in war.

April 10, 1922, he introduced a bill providing for government operation of Muscle Shoals; and from that time to this, the question never has been forgotten. Every effort of the power trust to grab or wrangle this great resource of the people has found Norris in alert opposition. He fought the attempt to hand over the Shoals to Henry Ford. He put through a bill providing for government operation, and President Coolidge killed it with a pocket veto. He put through another, and Hoover vetoed that.

Now comes the third time, and the charm.

It is a fitting occasion to recognize the debt which the nation owes to this veteran statesman of Nebraska. Measured by money alone, that debt is astounding. The Alabama Power company buys current from the government at Muscle Shoals for 2 mills per kilowatt hour, and sells it to consumers within sight of the dam for 8 cents per kilowatt hour. The retail price is forty times the wholesale price, with virtually no cost of transmission.

Publicly-owned plants, at Muscle Shoals and elsewhere, showing what power ought to cost, will probably save the American people $500,000,000 a year by scaling down the power trust charges; and the people will owe this saving to George Norris more than to anyone else. Not to mention the fact that the example of his courage and alertness is worth as much as the money.

Reserves held by banks members of the federal reserve system increased from $35,400,000 in January to $277,000,000 in May, and interest rates for loans for business continue high. Business publications are aroused.

Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.
What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it!
Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.
If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."

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Joy Phone 6-7168
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Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Boilermakers' Union Label
Union Label of Electrical Workers
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Coopers' Union Label
United Leather Workers' Union Label
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Sheet Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Glove Workers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Card of Union Waiters
Cigarmakers' Union Label
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Opposite Central Market

B L & K R
Aids Digestion. Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Eleven Billion In Foreign Debts To United States

Critical Situation May Come Before A. F. of L. Convention—Figures Show Division of Obligations.

With a good chance that the foreign debt situation may be brought to the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati because of labor's deep interest in taxation, a review of the foreign debt situation has been made by Ralph E. Couch, IINS statistical expert. The payments of almost unbelievable magnitude to the United States over and above debts owed to American individuals, banks and firms by foreign governments and firms, nor, of course, does it include the millions that have been invested in branch plants abroad and in the stocks and bonds of foreign corporations by Americans.

By RALPH COUCH

Foreign governments now owe the U. S. treasury in excess of $11,233,000,000. That is the total of the principal of the funded debt as it stood at the time when the intergovernmental moratorium became effective July 1, 1931. Under the moratorium payments on account of interest and principal were to be deferred, so that the aggregate just cited has really been increased by the payments due in the last year. The moratorium year ended July 1, 1932, and during that twelve months the principal of the total debt was increased by about $185,000,000 of interest payments. Payments were to have been resumed Dec. 15, 1932, and it is these payments which France and England are now seeking to have deferred pending a new funding of the debts.

Unfunded Additions Noted.

In addition to the funded debt total cited above and the payments postponed during the moratorium period, the principal of the debts is greater by reason of certain miscellaneous unfunded indebtedness. At the beginning of the moratorium period such unfunded indebtedness totaled $360,000,000.

Since the funding agreements were entered into with the various debtor nations, the United States has received payments totaling $443,000,000 on account of funded principal amount plus $1,230,000,000 in interest. In addition $282,000,000 was paid on account of unfunded principal and $671,000,000 in interest.

Under the funding agreement, England owed at the beginning of the moratorium $4,368,000,000 in principal amount and had paid $202,000,000 on account of principal plus $1,150,000,000 in interest. The principal of France's debt stood at $3,864,000,000. Payments by France on the funded debt totaled $161,000,000 when the moratorium began plus interest charges amounting to $39,000,000. In addition, France had paid on her unfunded debt approximately $65,000,000 on account of principal and $221,000,000 in interest.

Debtor Nations Everywhere.

Italy's debt principal amounts to $2,005,000,000. The beginning of the moratorium found her credited with payments totaling $87,000,000 on the principal of her funded debt plus $8,000,000 in interest. On her unfunded debt she had paid $58,000,000 on account but about one-third of a million dollars on principal.

Twelve other countries owed a total funded principal of $966,000,000. When the payment term began, they had paid an aggregate of $43,000,000 on principal plus $39,000,000 in interest. These countries include Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Additional and unfunded debts are owed by five other countries, including Armenia, Cuba, Liberia, Nicaragua and Russia.

The data here cited are taken directly from the published records of the U. S. treasury department.

11,000,000 JOBLESS; 40,000,000 IN POVERTY

A. F. of L. Executive Council Says Three Years of Unemployment Have Reduced 60,000,000 Persons Below Decent Living Standards.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23.—The nationwide wholesale lockout which those who own and control industry have imposed on American workers with increasing severity during the last three years had driven 11,000,000 into the army of totally unemployed by August of this year, with an average of 10,826,000 for the first nine months, and many millions more have had their earnings reduced by part time employment.

This unparalleled devastation of working men and women has driven 60,000,000 persons to living conditions much below recognized standards and dragged forty millions out of the sixty into poverty.

These startling figures were presented to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here by the federation's executive council.

In analyzing the number of the unemployed by groups, trades, and part time workers the council said:

"Nearly one-third of all our non-agricultural wage and small salaried workers have been unable to earn their livelihood this year, and in the summer months more than one-third have been without income. This is the general average, but in many industries the situation is far worse.

Trade Union Unemployed.

"In October, union reports show 65 per cent out of work in building, 46 per cent in metal trades, 42 per cent in manufacturing, 38 per cent in water transport, 31 per cent in theaters, and 50 per cent among musicians and other professionals.

"During the summer unemployment in clothing and textile industries reached 51 per cent. Some cities report conditions even worse than this.

"In October, building trades report that in Cleveland 76 per cent of their membership were out of work, and in addition 14 per cent on part time so that only 10 per cent had full employment; in Buffalo, 70 per cent were out of work and only 13 per cent had full employment; in Birmingham, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, Seattle, conditions are similar or even worse.

"Metal trades report that in Los Angeles only one per cent of their membership were on full time in October, 66 per cent out of work; in Cleveland, only 4 per cent on full time, 63 per cent out of work. Similar reports could be listed indefinitely for other trades.

Millions on Part Time.

"In addition to those entirely without work, millions more have only part time employment. A number of industries, especially in manufacturing and mining, report that more than half those at work are on short schedule; in manufacturing, those on part time average less than three-quarters of their full pay, and many are receiving less than half pay.

"Reports from trade unions show that an average of nearly 21 per cent of the membership have been working part time this year (first nine months), and that part time work increased from 19 per cent in January to 22 per cent in September.

"With these losses, due to full or part unemployment, and with curtailment of wages in addition, millions of workers' families are living far below the minimum standard for health and efficiency.

40 Millions in Poverty.

"We estimate that, counting all workers and those dependent upon them, at least 60,000,000 persons are now living below minimum standards—nearly half our entire population. Forty millions of them have been dragged into poverty by depression; twenty million more are in industries where living conditions even in normal times are below standard.

"The federation estimates of unemployment in the United States, based on government figures, show that this year nearly 8,000,000 more persons have been out of work than in April, 1930. Unemployment this year increased steadily till September. Although normally employment improves during the spring, and there are more jobs in summer than in winter, this year over 1,000,000 persons were thrown out of work from January to August; only 560,000 of them found even temporary work in September.

"Trade union figures show a smaller percentage of unemployment than that of workers as a whole. The per cent of trade union members out of work this year has averaged 23.7, while the average for the country as a whole was 31.8 per cent (nine months). This is striking evidence of the protection unions have given their members."

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Wages continue downward in most cases, with cuts exceeding rises by 511 to 12.

* * *

Pennsylvania is making a vigorous check-up to see that children are not employed under the lawful age. In one department of one mill fifteen children were found with cards on which dates had been altered.

* * *

Reforesting of 1,500,000 acres of idle land in Pennsylvania is needed, says the state's deputy secretary of the department of forestry and waters, John W. Keller.

* * *

Report has it that Gen. Pershing will resign from the economy promotion movement headed by Admiral Byrd.

* * *

Chicago machine tool trade has been told by federal trade commission that its plan of swapping price information on bids for used machines is illegal.

* * *

Cleveland has undertaken a complete census of its real estate and buildings. The returns will show the number of homes and of rooms, the number and size of apartments and stores, and the condition of each. It may open a great field for remodeling and repair work.

* * *

"Choice" branded on canned products does not mean best. The best is designated by the words "U. S. Grade A Fancy", it is announced.

* * *

Commerce department reports that 570 bankruptcies studied could have been prevented and were due to causes such as bad management.

* * *

Mass production of steel housing waits adequate financing, it is reported by government sources.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

You know, it certainly is strange how a barber never thinks of anything but hair. I asked Mr. Mitchell if a goat swallowed a rabbit what would that be, and he said that would be a hare in the butter.

* * *

While calling upon his one and only, Frank Krug looked at the electric light and said, "You or I will one or the other be turned down tonight." (It must have been Frank.)

* * *

"Come, Elmer, I will show you how to milk the cows," said Ira to his city cousin visiting the dairy farm for the first time.

"Hadn't I better begin with a calf until I get more experience?" asked Elmer.

* * *

Jack Frost, running after a taxicab, panted to the driver, "How much to the station from here?"

"Fifty cents," replied the driver. Jack continued to run, and, having covered another stretch, inquired breathlessly of the driver, "How much now?"

"Seventy-five," retorted the driver. "Ye're running in the wrong direction."

* * *

Boy—Please, sir, I've called to see if you can give me a job?

Perry Howard—But I do nearly all the work myself.

Boy—That suits me, sir.

* * *

A negro who was giving evidence in court was reminded by the court that he was to tell the whole truth.

Judge (to witness)—Do you know the nature of an oath?

Witness—Sah?

Judge—Do you understand what you are to swear to?

Witness—Yes, Sah. I'm to swear to tell de truf.

Judge—And what will happen if you don't tell the truth?

Witness—I spects our side will win in de case.

W. B. DYCHE.

PROVIDENCE PRINTERS ADOPT ASSESSMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED

Providence, R. I.—A 2 per cent assessment on weekly earnings for the benefit of unemployed members was approved by a referendum vote of Providence Typographical union. It is expected the fund will take care of the jobless printers who have been members of the local for three months.

Shorter Work Week and Work Day Necessary, AFL Council Says

Not More Than 28 Hours Per Week If Millions of Unemployed Are to Have Jobs—50 and 60-Hour Week Still Prevails in Some Inlustries.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23.—With over 120,000,000 of people in the United States requiring food, clothing, shelter, education, and the conveniences and comforts of life, there is not more than 28 hours of work per week for our working men and women, including those with and without jobs.

This significant conclusion was reached by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report on "Our Outgrown Work Week" to the federation's annual convention here.

"In May, 1932, the labor department gathered figures showing actual man hours worked in 25,000 firms, covering 103 industries," the council said.

"The actual hours of work done by the average employed worker was 41.1 per week. This figure covers 2,440,000 workers, or slightly over one-tenth of all industrial wage and salaried workers at work in May in the United States.

Not Even 30 Hours' Work for All.

"Assuming that the labor department survey represents the situation in industry generally, clearly the actual amount of work to be done in the United States will not furnish employment for all who want work at even 30 hours a week.

"In May, 1932, there were roughly 11,000,00 unemployed and 23,000,000 wage and salaried workers at work outside of agriculture.

"An average week of 41 hours worked by 23,000,000 persons represents a total of 943,000,0d0 man-hours' work to be done per week.

28 Hours Is Limit.

"If this work is to furnish employment for all, the 34,000,000 who want work will have less than 28 hours each per week. These are rough figures, but they indicate the problem we have to face.

"When this is the situation, is it wise to run our industries on even a 41-hour schedule and keep 11,000,000 without work and without income?

"In some industries, hours still average over 50 a week—oil producing and hotels—and hundreds of individual plants employing thousands are working a 60-hour week and more in other industries.

"To reduce these extremes would create employment for thousands, and this should be a first move. But the 48 and even the 44-hour week are outgrown schedules now, and we must recognize that a change is essential."

Definitely placing the responsibility for a large portion of our unemployment squarely on those who own and control industry by their refusal to reduce the length of the work day and work week in accordance with the increased output of the workers under the revolutionary amount of labor displacing machinery introduced since 1919, the council declared:

Large Increase in Output.

"In the period from 1919 to 1929 labor saving machinery and devices made sweeping reductions in human labor needed in industry, but work hours were not adjusted. Factories turned out 42 per cent more product with 241,000 fewer workers; railroads carried more freight, but dropped 362,000 workers; coal mines laid off 122,000; agriculture, 800,000.

"With industry operating at peak activity in 1929, 2,400,000 were unemployed. In factories, work-time needed for the same work was reduced from 52 to 34 hours a week by technical improvements in this decade, but the actual work week declined only from 52 to 50 hours.

"The average work week in all industry was about 49 hours. If the unemployed had been put to work there would not have been over 45 hours a week for each worker.

Union Hour Standards.

"Trade union standards averaged 44.8 hours a week at that time. Since 1929, depression has forced still greater use of labor saving devices. The return of normal times could not provide even 44 hours' work a week for all now.

"The five-day, 40-hour week and the six-hour day with a 36-hour week represent standards applicable to normal times at present. But in the emergency of this fall and winter, hours must be reduced even below this standard to provide work for the unemployed and prevent starvation."

UNION SHOPMEN ADOPT 5-DAY WEEK TO MAKE JOBS FOR IDLE

Worcester, Mass.—The union shopmen employed in the Worcester Street Railway shops adopted the five-day week as a means of providing jobs for unemployed members of the Street Railway Employees' union. All shop workers, including maintenance of way men, now have the five-day schedule. It is expected that motorman-conductors on trolleys and bus drivers will take similar action, thus placing the entire union organization on the five-day week.

Work, Not Charity, Milwaukee Unemplo

Milwaukee, Wis.—Benjamin G berg, superintendent of outdoor r sponsored a revolutionary plan t relief department clients to wo the different municipalities of county and to provide work inste charity. The plan was endorsed launched by the county board's way committee and the repres tives of nearly all the towns, vil and cities.

"Milwaukee county has take lead in constructive planning s money spent for public relief show tangible and productive re Superintendent Glassberg said.

"The idea is to bring all the munities of the county togethe a common program. We will fu the labor, but we want to know the communities want to have

Fifty Cents an Hour.

"The basis of pay for labor is fifty cents an hour for a four day. The county will finance the cost, the communities where the is done will furnish tools and terial. We will pay the worke commodities purchased at our rates, so that they will get mor their money than they could g going out and buying on their ow sponsibility.

"For example they will get c the rate charged to the county. may draw on the commissary fo visions. We can put individuals cash basis, too, if necessary."

JOBLESS WOMEN GIVEN WO MAKING RED CROSS CLOT

Des Moines, Ia.—A number employed women here were work on the first consignment 000 yards of cotton goods ma tured from government cotton supplied by the Red Cross and to the local Red Cross chapter fo tribution among the needy if th terial to be made into shirts is cu sized. The Welch-Cook-Beals co did the cutting and sizing fr charge.

The sewing project, finance year by the Citizens' Unemplo Relief committee, placed 37 wom the payroll at 30 cents an hou days per week.

CEDAR RAPIDS UNION BAR GIVE FREE HAIR CUTS TO

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The union bers of Cedar Rapids agreed t free hair cuts to persons w means recommended by the c unemployment relief comm Twenty-four shops said they give hair cut tickets as their do to the welfare movement. Last union barber shops gave 2,500 hair cuts, which, at current represented a contribution of

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 2, 1932 — Number 32

American Workers' Congress Solemnly Considers Methods of Meeting Nation's Greatest Economic Crisis

LABOR SETS FACE TOWARD NEW PROGRAM OF ACTION

Cincinnati A. F. of L. Convention Marks Parting of the Ways by Formulating Policies Looking to Drastic Modification of Present Industrial Order.

Staff Reporter

CHESTER M. WRIGHT
Covering Cincinnati Convention for International Labor News Service and The Labor World.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1.—This convention of the American Federation of Labor marks a parting of the ways.

The great declaration written in the Portland convention as a statement of philosophy is being here written into a program of action.

Not since the dawn of capitalism has any powerful organization of workers organized in unions written such an indictment and marked out such a campaign of attack as is being formulated here.

It is safe to say that it will be long before the full import of this work dawns upon the masses of the American people, but, be that as it may, the course of leadership is being marked out in a new direction.

To Modify Capitalism.

Careful not to overstate, but to be exact, President Green gave it as his opinion that if the recommendations now being written into final labor movement law were to be put into effect in industry the capitalist system would be "at least greatly modified."

The report of the executive council would cut the ground from under the pyramid of excess profits, throw those profits back into wages and give the wage earner a vested right in industry on a par with the vested rights of money.

Moreover, it can be said in all safety that if the measures here adopted as the basis of a fighting program do not produce results, the drift toward political action may become pronounced and imperative. Certainly political action is being discussed more than ever. The notable thing is that it is being discussed, not by those who want political action for the sake of being in politics, but by those who do not want political action, except as a last resort.

Great Anger Growing.

It is being recalled here that only a year ago the federation went on record against unemployment insurance. This year it has gone on record for it.

Labor, as represented here, sees eleven million who are workless, twenty million who are working part time, sixty million living below the line of decent standards. The shadow of that enormous burden of human woe falls across the convention and ancient faith gives way. The fact is, a great anger is growing, more or less in silence, but growing, nevertheless. It is an anger against a condition which a great nation, filled with wealth and machines, should so operate those machines and so use that wealth as to deny access and use to so many millions.

Labor Intent on Action.

In the face of conditions, the federation is writing into its law a course of action that has no anger about it, that is based on careful analysis, that looks forward to relief and cure through orderly democratic action, but that becomes more and more visibly set upon the idea that if one method does not work another will have to be tried.

Labor Fights For Protection Of U. S. Schools

Convention Demands Education Be Not Made Depression Victim—South Scored for Growing Child Labor.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—Child labor facts of astonishing proportions and a ringing defense of the public school system were laid before the convention of the A. F. of L. by the committee on education in the report read by Florence Curtis Hanson.

The report presented a catalogue of attacks on the public school system and a tabulation of figures on child labor, to the disadvantage of southern states.

"Despite a decrease of 23 per cent in child labor in the last decade," the report said, "there are still over two million boys and girls at work."

Where Child Labor Is Worst.

Two per cent of all children between 10 and 16 years are employed in the middle Atlantic, east north central and Pacific states, the report said; 14 per cent are employed in the east south central; 9 per cent in the south Atlantic; 8 per cent in the west south central; 25 per cent in Mississippi; 18 per cent in South Carolina and Alabama; 15 per cent in Georgia.

"Two-thirds of all children of 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive, who were gainfully employed in the entire country were in seven southern states, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, although they had only 16 per cent of all the children of the country," the report said.

"The seven states along the south Atlantic, with 16 per cent of the children of the United States from 10 to 18 years of age, employed a larger percentage of all children working; 67 per cent of all those from 10 to 13 years old; 44 per cent of all those from 14 to 15; and 22 per cent of all those 16 and 17 years of age.

"During the decade 1920-1930, while the number of children 10 to 15 years employed in manufacturing, trade and other non-agricultural occupations in the United States as a whole declined 52 per cent, there was an actual increase in the numbers employed in those occupations in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida."

With these facts before it the convention voted to continue its fight for ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

Defends School System.

The convention went vigorously to the defense of the public school system. The Executive Council was directed to seek a congressional investigation of school financing.

Our schools, said the report adopted, are under terrific attack under the following heads:

1—Reducing teachers' salaries —"the favorite economy."
2—Employing fewer teachers.
3—Employing teachers of little training and experience at lowest salary levels.
4—Shortening the school year.
5—Increasing size of classes.
6—Postponing erection of new buildings.
7—Postponing purchase of equipment and supplies.
8—Eliminating subject-matter, such as health, education, vocational education, music, art, dramatics, kindergarten, child guidance, special classes for the handicapped, etc.
9—Eliminating free text books.
10—Eliminating top age limit of compulsory school attendance.
11—Repealing teacher tenure laws, not to get better teachers, but to get cheaper teachers.
12—Eliminating sick leave pay.
13—Repealing minimum wage laws.
14—Advertising for bids, teaching positions to go to lowest bidders.
15—Eliminating dental clinics, medical inspection and attendance.

The report was adopted.

Workers' education bureau work was warmly approved, with special emphasis on the series of twenty lectures delivered over the Columbia broadcasting system. The convention expressed its deep appreciation that the lectures are to continue.

The series of lectures, arranged by the workers' education bureau, was called one of labor's outstanding achievements. Commendation also was given the national committee on radio in education.

A.F.L. Speakers Assail Injustice Of Present Order

Senator Davis, Archbishop McNicholas and Others Voice Militant Demand for Better Day for Masses.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The question arises in the American Federation of Labor convention whether the most militant utterances come from within the convention, or from without.

Guests have come to make speeches and the speeches have been filled with resentment against the injustice to which the workers have been victims and with declarations that there must be a better day.

United States Senator James J. Davis came with an arraignment of cruel exploitation, with a demand that the home owner be permitted to keep his home, that the tax burden on the workers be lightened and with his ringing demand that trade unionism march onward, fighting for the rights of labor.

Wages and Jobs Fall.

Mary Anderson, head of the women's bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor, gave statistical proof of the wrongs of the time when she said that while living costs have fallen 18 per cent in the last two years employment has fallen 33 per cent and wages have plunged down 54 per cent.

Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, having seen much of the United States during the year, pictured the fate of millions as an intolerable thing.

Archbishop John T. McNicholas quoted the description of the present order by Pius XI—"hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure"—and delivered such a speech that one reporter wrote on a note to another, "He could be elected president of the A. F. of L. on that platform."

"Hold Fast to Union."

"Hold fast to your union," said this church dignitary, the while he advocated a reconstructed social order in which "vocational groups" would function under authority of the state to eliminate "malefactors of great wealth" and give the common man a chance.

"Riches must not remain in the hands of a few," he said, setting forth three points necessary to justice. "The second abuse, as the old order gives way," he went on, "is that of a few rich men holding the power of determining investment, grasping control of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will." Thirdly, he said economic dictators must go. He counseled that while we make our government more democratic, our industry must likewise be made more democratic.

20 CENTS PER DAY AND KEEP FOR JOBLESS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Authorities here announced that work for unemployed single men would be provided at relief camps with lodging, meals, and 20 cents per day for each day's work actually performed. Each applicant must pass a medical examination. The work relief does not include jobless married men.

Unionize or Wear Badge of Slavery, Perkins' Warning

Strong Organization Only Way to Win Freedom and Prevent Industrial Servitude, Labor Veteran Declares.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—Organize in unions, fight in unions, win a proper voice in unions against the trusts and financial powers, or walk the streets wearing a badge of servitude.

That is the future as seen by George W. Perkins, president of the Union Label Trades Department, which has just held one of its most successful conventions.

Union Only Means to Freedom.

"Constant participation and active work in the trade-union movement for more than fifty-two years has created and left with me a firm conviction that the real and only means by which labor can obtain and maintain industrial freedom in its truest sense, and justice for all, is by organization in our trade-unions," said President Perkins' report.

"Years ago this department, in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor, entered into a joint organization drive. Owing to several unfortunate situations, one of which was the lack of one responsible head with authority to act, the movement was not successful.

"Now, however, with conditions as they are every union affiliated with this department must have helpful co-operation and encouragement in rebuilding and increasing its strength and influence in constructive measures for the common good of all.

Label Big Organization Help.

"To make union labels, shop cards, emblems and buttons a greatest help we should have the largest possible number in the general movement of organized workers to appeal to.

"The label can be a wonderful help in our organization work. I declare and fully expect that the time will come when labor will be so well organized that the chief function of the label will be to distinguish home-made products, and thus give protection against under-paid workers of imported products, and also do that which is first in importance—stabilize fair wages and employment, and protect the advancement of our unions. Put your trust in trade-unions and your faith in the union label. Therein lies the hope of our future prosperity.

"In this generation with increasing use of new modern machinery, capitalists wisely organized, merged in trusts and with co-ordinated efforts, sought and well-nigh obtained control of industry and a commanding influence politically in our states and federal government.

"To meet and cope with this gigantic octopus labor must become better organized and be in a position to more fully co-operate in worthwhile work for necessary accomplishment."

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE LOOKS AFTER 16,000 DESTITUTE

Wilmington, Del.—The mayor's unemployment and relief committee, of which Frank H. McHugh is chairman, took over from the block-aid committee the work of providing relief for 16,000 men, women and children of Wilmington who are unable to buy food, clothing, fuel, light, and pay rent because the wage-earner of the family is jobless.

During the six months of block-aid activities over a quarter of a million dollars were contributed to the fund.

Labor to Fight To Last Against Sales Tax Plans

Cincinnati Convention Condemns Proposal As Unjust Burden On Poor and Voices Determined Opposition.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1.—Organized labor will go before the United States congress, backed by the voice of the A. F. of L. convention here, to oppose the sales tax.

The sales tax is slated to come before the short session and a battle royal is in prospect.

Reporting for the committee on legislation, Thomas F. Flaherty brought to the convention a stirring declaration against the sales tax as a device by which the rich hope to escape, throwing the burden with additional severity upon the wage earners and farmers. The convention voted unanimously for a bitter-end fight on the sales tax proposal.

Immigrant Bootlegging Hit.

The convention voted also to demand application of the immigration and exclusion laws to seamen, so that the practice of bootlegging immigrants in as seamen may be stopped and so that seamen who come ashore and forget their ships may be treated as immigrant aliens unlawfully here.

The proposal that labor support the program for development of the Calumet waterway was sent to the executive council for further hearing and study.

When the report to condemn finger printing in civil service came before the convention to be adopted, President Andrew Furuseth told the convention government employes ought to revert to an old custom and wear gloves, to defeat the finger-printers.

Organization Work Backed.

The convention has been generous in adopting all resolutions calling for assistance in organizing work and the support of union products.

It adopted, without debate, a report on government personnel classification, agreeable to all unions, in marked contrast to the battle of last year which gave the National Federation of Federal Employes the excuse for secession, to be followed by organization of the new American Federation of Government Employes, represented here by Vice-President David R. Glass.

Dr. Fritz Rager, Vienna, addressed the convention upon invitation of President Green, to explain the Austrian system of unemployment insurance. His statement that the Austrian law has been amended 28 times indicates that the law does not offer an easy route for any project. The last amendment, he said, introduced the "means test," which has caused an upheaval in England, where it has been applied.

M'Donough and Spencer Head Building Trades

Cincinnati, Ohio. — President M. J. McDonough and Secretary-Treasurer William J. Spencer, of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, are serving the first year of three-year terms. The anheld here elected the following addinual convention of the department tional officers:

First vice-president, John J. Hynes, Washington, D. C., president Sheet Metal Workers International Association; second vice-president, Lawrence P. Lindelof, Lafayette, Ind., president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; third vice-president, P. J. Morrin, St. Louis, Mo., president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; fourth vice-president, William J. McSorley, Cleveland, president of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; fifth vice-president, John Possehl, Washington, D. C., president of the International Union of Operating Engineers; sixth vice-president, Joseph V. Moreschi, Quincy, Mass., president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

American Academy of Political and Social Science met in Philadelphia to discuss unemployment. Plenty of professors, but no labor men, were on the program.

CHARITY REVUE OFFERS BEST OF LOCAL TALENT

One Hundred and Fifty Performers on Program.

11 LOCAL BODIES SPONSOR BIG SHOW

Entire Proceeds of Entertainment at Memorial To Be Given Poor.

The Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is one of eleven organizations sponsoring a mammoth charity revue of more than 150 performers in Memorial auditorium at 8 o'clock Saturday night for direct relief of need in Chattanooga this winter.

The sponsoring organizations represent a total membership of more than 8,000 persons, and the cream of revue talent and direction in Chattanooga has been assembled for the production of the largest show ever presented here by Chattanoogans for Chattanooga.

In addition to Central Body, the sponsoring organizations are the American Legion, Press club, Little Theater, Junior League, City Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, Quota club, Junior Hadassah, Business Women's club, Business and Professional Women's club and the mayor's relief committee.

The revue will include ten acts, among them more than a score of the Caldwell-Overmyer dancers, a tabloid minstrel, three orchestras, a musical comedy sketch, a fifty-voice operetta, a blackface comedy act, a mixed quartette, a parade of WDOD's most popular stars, the Junior League tappers in "Jazz Americana," and other potpourri of youth, beauty, melody and comedy.

George Murray, director of the Little Theater, is in general charge of the staging, and individual sketches will be directed by Joe Leland, who will weave the baton over his own twelve-piece orchestra in the pit; Mrs. Walter Lamb; Prof. Blinn Owen; H. D. Schrock, who will present his agile acrobats; Miss Caldwell and Mrs. Overmyer; Frank S. Lane, R. L. ("Dick") Park, and others.

Plans are in progress for movies of some of the dancers to be shown tomorrow night at the 5 o'clock rush hour in the window of a downtown store, and tomorrow noon the American Legion will stage a parade heralding the big revue.

Admission will be 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children and students. Tickets are on sale at the auditorium boxoffice. Those who so wish may bring a donation of food or clothing for the needy, but this is not required.

$40,000,000 Benefits Paid by Trade Unions

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Nearly forty million dollars were paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1931, an increase of over $3,000,000 over those reported for 1930, according to the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the federation here.

The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefits follow:

Sick	$ 2,220,974.64
Death	17,132,023.07
Unemployment	9,146,724.35
Old Age	6,090,742.35
Disability	3,671,380.30
Miscellaneous	1,700,027.88
Total	$39,961,873.14

In 1929 the total benefits amounted to $32,242,444.40, and in 1930 reached $36,697,979.56.

"It is interesting to note an increase of almost $6,000,000 for the year 1931 over 1930 in the payment of unemployment benefits," the council said. "In 1930 our affiliated organizations reported a payment of $3,311,279.50, and in 1931 the figures reported showed a payment of $9,146,724.35, an increase of $5,835,444.85.

"This is surely a remarkable achievement and is again a manifestation of the manner in which the trade union movement is meeting the present emergencies with which it is confronted and is assisting its members during this great period of unemployment."

WILL INSIST ON SAFETY FOR SCHOOL 'KIDS'

Central Body Renews Fight For Repairs.

TEACHERS' UNION MAKES PROGRESS

Regular Session Featured by Discussion of Educational Affairs.

Presence of a delegation from the newly-formed local union of the American Federation of Teachers enlivened an otherwise listless session of Central Body Monday night, and enthusiastic interest displayed by some of the visitors, as he or she responded to an invitation to speak, indicated that, at last, local pedagogues have realized their best opportunity for advancement of their profession lies in affiliation with the legitimate American labor movement.

It was announced that a charter had been applied for, and that some thirty names were affixed to the application. It was pointed out, however, that this does not represent the union's tentative membership, as a large number of others have either joined or indicated their intention to do so. Many of the obstacles to a newly-formed union have already been overcome, it was announced, among these being a somewhat natural timidity in entering a new movement. Cognizance has also been taken of the scoffer, the propagandist and the talebearer and arrangements have been made to meet the opposition of this group, whose methods have been somewhat troublesome in past efforts to organize teachers to gain a foothold in the organized capacity.

The organization has been in the course of formation for several months, and local members have been assisted by Miss Allie B. Mann, president of the Atlanta federation, who recently visited the city twice in the interest of the local teachers.

The local chapter at present includes both city and county teachers, but it is understood that later separate charters may be secured. Atlanta has five separate organizations, and of course, working in co-operation as a city federation.

The charter is expected within the next few days, and when this formality has been completed a general meeting will be called, to which all city and county teachers will be invited. The executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will also be present.

WILL RENEW FIGHT FOR SAFE BUILDINGS.

Labor's campaign for safe school buildings was given new impetus by the report of falling plaster from a ceiling at one of the local schools last week, which split the top of an oak desk, and missed possible serious injury or death to one or more pupils by a matter of moments. Delegates declared that the demand for ample funds for placing all schools in safe and sanitary condition, which followed the comprehensive survey a year ago, had been met by appropriation of an insignificant sum, and it was charged that deterioration has been allowed to go on until many of the buildings are becoming increasingly dangerous to life and limb, as well as to health of children. Executive board was instructed to continue its efforts to secure proper provision made for at least a fair degree of safety to the children attending public school.

SCHOOL BOARD PROPOSAL TO BE DISCUSSED.

A committee named to investigate a proposal to substitute a board of trustees to replace the present system of city school administration reported "progress," and was given further time before submitting a definite report and recommendations.

The proposal originated in the local employers' league and the chamber of commerce, and at a previous meeting of Central Body a special committee was named to go into the details of the proposition and advise as to what, in the opinion of the committee, should be the stand of labor in the matter. The committee reported that due to unavoidable circumstances a complete study of the matter had not been made, but promised a definite report by next regular meeting.

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1932

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

You know since I stuck that nail in my foot and have had to hobble around with a cane and walk a mile and three-quarters to get ito the city from these suburbs out here on this arterial highway, I have had occasion to notice the enormous waste of automobile carrying capacity. In hobbling along, hoping fervently that some good friend of mine with a car might come along and pick me up, I couldn't help noticing how many two, five and even seven-passenger cars flitted past me with only about an average of one and a half or five-eighths passengers per car, when I'd say that surely the average carrying capacity was 2 car and a third persons per car! Hundreds of 'em passed me like the proverbial bat out of the netherlands, and not a single durned one of 'em had the generosity and kindness to help a poor crippled old gentleman on his way, even when I'd limp as painfully as I could!

What worried me, however, was not the fact that they didn't stop to offer me a lift, but the fact that all that empy space was being hauled around so seemingly continuously from day to day. If they do not average but one and a half persons on each trip, what was the big idea in buying such a whale of a car, when one half as large would be more than large enough, and not burn so much gas? There's an economic moral in it somewhere! and it is most distressing to me to see how universal it seems to be, especially when I am crippled up with a nail hole in my foot and need a lift and don't get it!

And, while I have my pen in hand, I want to inquire of you, who pose as a wise man, as well as the last authority on dimples, just what it is that caused all this discussion, pro and con, of whether or not to reduce, postpone or remit the European war debts. There is always so little said about the inevitable fact that if European nations do not repay these loans We-U's and company, old Vox Pop of the U. S., has got to dig down in his pocket and pay every d—n red cent of it. The total original amount, and more, before they started to waste it away! And, why is such a soft pedal played on it when anybody does mention it? Nobody says a word about collection of the war loans the American people made to the government, or what the U. S. has got to repay to those who lent it. And the rest of us have to dig up! Just why should European countries and citizens be entitled to so much more consideration than U. S. citizens? I think that some sort of a bigger noise should be made, stressing these disturbing facts, and I don't believe congress or the president would be quite so willing to give away our money so recklessly. The average American is a long-suffering, patient donkey! When it's going it took us to get into [illegible] couldn't fix things to suit us, and what a helluva sick headache together made when we [illegible] got a good chance! And [illegible]

Hoping you [illegible] same, I am,

Lovingly,

H. F. B.

What Next!

A new aerial blow torch which sucks its air through a rubber detecting tube now is used to detect refrigerant gas leaks. Leaking gas causes the torch flame to turn green.

SICK HEADACHE

Many cases of *SICK HEADACHE* are due to constipation. If you have headache that is due to constipation, take Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for refreshing relief.

"I have taken BLACK-DRAUGHT, when needed, for about 15 years," writes Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Longview, Texas. "I first began to use it for sick headache that seemed to come from constipation.

"I would suffer about twenty-four hours with these headaches. I found out that BLACK-DRAUGHT would help me, so that is what I took. I am glad to recommend it to others, for this trouble, for it will give relief."

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT is a purely vegetable laxative, preferred by thousands of men and women because it is so effective and economical.

For CHILDREN, get the new, pleasant-tasting *SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught*, in 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

Union Organization Imperative

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the annual convention of the Federation at Cincinnati, emphasized the fact that trade union organization is the only sure way to protect the workers and advance their welfare both in times of prosperity and depression. The council said:

Despite depression handicaps the federation has continued to aid organizing work during the past year. The unusual amount of fundamental thinking and questioning of existing practices provide an exceptional opportunity for organizing work. On all sides we are confronted with the fallacy of expecting improvements from letting things alone.

Many wage-earners have let alone the problems of increasing their wages and gaining more leisure, thinking they could get along without giving the time or making the investments necessary for directing their betterment through trade unions.

Trade unionism requires initiative, responsibility, understanding of industrial and social relationships.

The breakdown of industry shows up the barrenness of material progress without the spiritual understanding and ethical standards to assure equitable distribution of the returns from joint production. The situation brings us again to those motives of human justice that are the power of the labor movement.

We extended union organization to its highest levels in wartime peak production. But that was a growth based upon desire for the material benefits of unionism.

Expansion of unionism in the period of greatest depression brings members who face adversity and who want the social and economic justice that unionism can provide. Additions to unions in depression will bring members who believe in the ideals for which our movement stands.

Adversity is a character-building experience. Let us seize the opportunity to get into our trade union movement those who turn to constructive methods.

In the coming year we must depend upon personal appeal as our chief reliance in spreading the cause of unionism. This personal method emphasizes the responsibility upon each union member for helping his fellow-workers to understand their own responsibility. The union needs the unorganized just as much as the unorganized need the union.

In this extension of unionism by personal appeal our volunteer organizers have for years done good service. We need them this year as never before, and we need the cooperation of every individual wage-earner and small salaried worker.

We urge unions in all localities to begin continuous efforts for organizing workers during this coming year.

These fundamental truths expressed by the executive council should result in intensive organization campaigns which will bring the oppressed masses by hundreds of thousands into the ranks of the organized labor movement. There and there alone the strength of unity and high purpose will bring outstanding improvements in the wages and conditions under which they toil for a living.

Sales Tax Condemned

Strong opposition to the sales tax was expressed by the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati.

In pointing out the iniquity of the scheme the executive council said:

The American Federation of Labor has consistently opposed sales legislation because it represents an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and from those who are able to bear it, to the masses of the people and to those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation. The executive council regards this form of taxation as a movement to "soak the poor."

In operation the sales tax would be collected from every purchaser of an article. It is reprehensible because it is concealed. The tax upon the articles bought would not be in evidence so that those who purchase could see and understand the amount of tax they would be called upon to pay.

Even though many of the necessaries of life, including agricultural products, would be excluded from the provisions of the sales tax in the beginning of the enactment of sales tax legislation, it is reasonable to conclude, based upon experience in taxation procedure, that ultimately it would be extended to cover all sales of all articles including the bare necessaries of life. Because of this possibility the American Federation of Labor has vigorously and uncompromisingly opposed all forms of sales tax legislation.

The council declared that sales tax advocates will make a desperate attempt to secure its enactment into law at the coming session of congress.

Those who favor this form of taxation are aggressive, as is evidenced by the propaganda which is being carried on in various ways in support of such legislation, the council said.

It presents a serious problem for the consideration of the masses of the people. They must face the issue and decide as to whether they will permit their representatives in congress to enact a sales tax law which in effect will require them to pay a tax every time they make a purchase.

The American Federation of Labor is standing guard in opposition to the enactment of this legislation. In order to be successful it must be accorded the support of labor and the masses of the people, and their true friends. Great interest must be aroused in this question. The opposition of these groups to which reference is made must be made known to their representatives in congress.

Marches on Washington

What is to be said about marches on Washington?

Just this: If and when American citizens wish to present to their representatives in Washington any petition, reasonable or otherwise, for any action that lies within the United States Constitution and is in consonance with democratic government and human freedom, they have every right to go to Washington, whether they be ten or ten thousand.

If and when communists, avowing a determination to destroy American institutions and American government and to supplant human freedom with dictatorship, march on Washington, there is no reason why such a march should be regarded as anything other than an attack. Sob-sistering over communists who demand constitutional guarantees for the purpose of destroying constitutional government and freedom is repulsive and it can go too far even for complacent Americans.

Imagine non-communists marching on Moscow!

The W. E. B. Does a Good Job

The second of two series of labor talks by radio has been completed and it is fitting now to say that the Workers' Education Bureau, primarily responsible for the successful completion of the two programs, is deserving of high praise. The nation knows more about labor and perhaps labor knows more about itself.

The committee in charge of the programs has built two splendid series of lectures. Together they constitute a labor textbook. Nothing like this effort has ever been done, here or elsewhere.

It is to be hoped we have not seen the end of this fine work. It is to be hoped labor may go on "airing" its philosophy, its policies and its problems. Meanwhile, it's a good job that's been done.

Stand by the Labor Press, Says A. F. of L. Council Report

In its report to the Cincinnati convention, now being held, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in support of the labor press, says:

Responding to the terms of Resolution No. 83, acted upon in the last convention, a special committee was selected to inquire into the difficulties experienced by the labor press; and, if possible, to ascertain by what additional methods or means the labor press might be assisted in the stressing period through which we have been passing. This committee has made not only an exhaustive research but has endeavored to find some practicable, feasible and helpful way by which the labor press might be assisted.

In order that the facts might first be ascertained and suggestions for improvements secured, a questionnaire was prepared embodying forty-seven specific requests for detailed information. This questionnaire was mailed to all of our labor press, approximately two hundred and fifty in number.

Present difficulties of the labor press are due primarily to a restricted circulation. Circulation is the life of a publication, bringing with it increased advertising. Labor papers have done, are doing, and will continue to render an invaluable service to organized labor. Their usefulness is limited to the extent to which our trade union members fail to avail themselves of the opportunities presented. It is essential that labor papers reach the trade union membership. It is equally essential that the trade union membership read the labor papers. The spirit of co-operation between the two, built upon circulation and interest, must be had.

The executive council urgently recommends that labor papers should be aided in every way possible and to them must be accorded a full measure of service and of support. Anything and everything that will add to the strength and circulation of the labor press contributes to the power and strength of the labor movement to advance the interests of the working people. In addition, the executive council also acknowledges the splendid work performed by the labor press, whose proprietors, managers and editors frequently serve the cause of labor without the inducement of adequate financial reward.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

"The convention will please come to order."

Fifty-one times that has been said by the American Federation of Labor president.

That is democracy at work in relation to the matter of jobs and wages and conditions of work.

Many a time Wall Street has sat up to take notice of what happened after the gavel sounded the call to order in such a congress of labor.

It is true that a great many delegates get up and say things of no great moment.

It is true that here, as in other deliberative bodies, delegates make speeches "for the record." And likewise, that they introduce resolutions for the same record.

They want the "folks back home," the well-known constituency, to know they were on the job.

Those that want to impress the "electorate" seek to land a haymaker.

And that's O. K., too. Why not? For, surely, in doing that, they try to do what the homefolks want done.

But there is this always to be added. Along with the speeches and the resolutions "for the record," there is a solid fabric each year of serious legislation for the great wage-earning masses of the American nation.

Here is the body in which all the legislation there is for labor is enacted. Here is the only forum of labor. The unorganized cannot speak or legislate. The left-wingers are not a movement; they are a sect. In the conventions of the American Federation of Labor is to be found the only voice of labor in America. It is the supreme council, the last word, the most authoritative utterance.

When the conventions of the American Federation of Labor speak they bear a profound meaning. They need to be given ear. They must and do command attention.

It is worthy of deep thought that for now more than half a century labor has been meeting in these conventions each year.

That's a long record of organized effort. A lot of water has gone over the dam or somewhere in that time.

Work-day reduced, machinery developed, technological unemployment has come, depressions have come and gone, capped by the biggest of them all. And unions have come and gone, leaving the whole movement always a little further along the road, the masses a little better off.

American labor moves along, doing the day's job, fighting the day's battle, moving ahead. Nowhere in the world has its record been matched. And so, ladies and gentlemen of America, will it continue to be, enemies and opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

This great labor movement, whose president has just said, "the convention will please come to order," can hold up its head in pride and look forward in confidence. "Progress" is a word whose meaning we are just coming to comprehend in its magnificent possibilities.

* * *

A friend writes that in his matured opinion there's going to be revolution in the United States before long.

Well, there isn't. There may and probably will be riots this winter. But revolution is another thing. Least of all will there be a communist revolution. Accounts thus far available look as if Foster polled a much smaller vote than anyone expected.

Of course, the reds do their worst work in industry and their vote is not a sign of their strength, except in part. But it is at least an indication of their lack of any mass strength to find their vote falling far beneath the advance estimates of their enemies.

There will be no revolution this week, or next. And there will be none next year, either. Not that way lies well-being.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

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EASY WAY IS GIVING A BRAND-NEW $719.00 V-8 4-DOOR FORD SEDAN AND $50.00 IN CASH TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

Inquire at Either Store for Particulars

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T YOUR LIFE IN
SHOP'S HANDS"
unteer State Life
rance Company
Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
PARK J. H. JARVIS
BROOKING H. M. JUDD
BRADLEY WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
A. R. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... and wife, Myrtle Brooks, ... dated December 12, 1921, of record in book ... page 18, Page 158, et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which is made for a reference to its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness thereby secured (default having been made in payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, at the request of the holder of the note said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and sell in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and all other homestead, dower and all other exemptions of every kind at the door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,

within the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. the following described land situate in the City, Present 2nd Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lots Seven (7) and Eight (8), Block Four (4), Forest Heights Addition to Avondale. Each lot being one hundred (100) feet on the north side of Wheeler Avenue and extend back of uniform width one hundred and 5 10-11(32-5/10) feet to an alley, as per plat of said addition which is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

The property is believed to be good, but will sell and convey to Trustee only.

This 9th day of November, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

No. 5013

REPLEVIN NOTICE

Furniture Co. vs. Hattie Sumpter.
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

It appearing to me that it appeared by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff in a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain property belonging to said defendant, I do therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 5, 1932, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 10, 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 9677

By virtue of an execution in my hands, in favor of W. M. Hughes, receiver of Chattanooga Auto Co., vs. Franklin Auto Co., Inc., in said case being rendered at the September term of Circuit Court, 1930, in favor of Hamilton County, Tennessee, I will

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932,

within the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots Numbers 17 and 18 of the Re-Subdivision of Lots One (1) Two (2) Five (5) Six (6) and Seven (7). And the West one-half of Block No. Three (3), Pursley heirs' Addition and per plat of said subdivision of record in Deed Book ..., page 13, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. This is a lot 66 feet on 33rd Street running back a depth of 186 feet to an alley.

Terms of sale will be made for cash and subject to the equity of redemption within two years.

This November 10, 1932.

JOHN K. TATE, Sheriff.
By Walter T. Wood, D. S.
Leonard, Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Cannon and wife, Nora Cannon, dated ... 1930, of record in book "Z", ... Page 103 et seq., of the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of terms, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of same) the undersigned, as trustee ... deed of trust, will, at the request ... holder of the note representing said ... offer for sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder for cash and ... the equities of redemption, dower ... homestead, at the west door of the Court ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932,

... the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., ... following described land situate in the ... County of Hamilton and ... Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning ... feet of the West one ... feet of Lots Numbers One ... Two (2), Chancery Court Subdivision ... Crawford heirs' eight (8) acre ... Chancery ... Cause No. 11728 styled ... William Crawford, et ... parts of ... make one lot fronting ... feet on the South line of Citico ... and extending back southwardly of ... width, one hundred ten (110) feet to ... line of Lot Number Three (3) in ... subdivision.

This sale will be made subject to any unpaid ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... Trustee only.

This ... day of November, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. ....

In the ... Court of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Robert M. Marshall vs. Sarah D. Marshall

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Sarah D. Marshall is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of November, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Graves, Atty. 12-9

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Luther Carter vs. Livingston M. Dickson

It appearing by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain property belonging to said defendant, I do therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 19, 1932, at 10 a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 26, 1932.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

It was the young lawyer's first case, and he was bubbling over with pride and enthusiasm as he stood in court.

Young Lawyer (addressing defendant)—Now, you say you came to town to look for work? I put it to you that there was another, a stronger, motive that brought you all this distance.

Defendant (hesitating)—Well, there was—

Young Lawyer—Ah! I thought so! And what was it?

Defendant—A locomotive.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Do You Remember?

No other piece of jewelry
Has ever meant the same to me
As the simple little ornament
Concerning which I sing.
Let's give a word of fulsome praise
To the trinket of our childhood days—
The horseshoe nail the blacksmith bent
And made into a ring.

* * *

Young Husband—Do you know, my dear, there's something wrong with the cake. It doesn't taste right.

Young Bride (triumphantly)—That is all your imagination, for it says in my new cookery book that it is delicious.

* * *

A policeman caught a flapper in the act of tearing a letter into bits, which she threw to the ground in the park, and the following conversation took place:

Policeman—You ought to know better, miss, than to throw rubbish around in the park.

Flapper—What impudence! That's not trash; that's a love letter from my best sweetie.

* * *

Old Lady (on platform)—Which platform for the Chicago train?

Porter—Turn to the left and you'll be right.

Old Lady—Don't be impertinent, my man.

Porter—All right, then, turn to your right and you'll be left.

* * *

The only man who became a physical marvel through correspondence courses is the mailman who carried the lessons about on his back.

* * *

Policeman—Why didn't you call me? Is that man annoying you?

Old Maid—No, but he's trying to get away.

* * *

"This nation cannot survive half drunk and half sober," declare the impassioned dry orators. Which is precisely what we have been doing for 156 years.

* * *

Mrs. Onthego—They say Mrs. Teawhiffle plays golf just like a man.

Mrs. Clubber—She should be ashamed to use such language.

* * *

Many a man who thinks he is leading a bride to the altar is being pushed there himself but doesn't realize it.

* * *

Bim—My wife has been nursing a grouch for several days.

Bam—Oh, I didn't know you were ill.

* * *

Diner—What's this leathery stuff?

Waiter—That is filet of sole, sir.

Diner—Well, take it away and see if you can't get me a nice piece of upper with the buttons off.

* * *

Most married men expect to find all bachelors millionaires. They would be if it wasn't for the girls.

* * *

Mr. Harris—My wife is suffering untold agony.

Neighbor Brown—I am sorry. What is the matter with her?

Mr. Harris—She has an inflamed throat and cannot talk about it.

* * *

Judge—Do you wish the court to understand that you refuse to renew your dog license?

Defendant—Yes, your honor, but—

Judge—We want no "buts." You will be fined. You know the license has expired.

Defendant—Yes, but—so has the dog.

* * *

When a defendant takes the stand in his own behalf he tells all he knows he can get away with.

* * *

Skipper—This little boat makes 20 knots an hour.

Girl Friend—Think of the rope! And who unties them all?

* * *

Boss (sarcastically)—So you want to get this afternoon off? I suppose your grandmother died, eh?

Office Boy—No, sir. She eloped.

* * *

A rich oil magnate had descended on one of New York's big hotels. Irritated at the indifference of the staff to his great wealth, he determined to give them something to talk about.

At breakfast the following morning he said to the waiter:

Oil Magnate—Bring me $20 worth of bacon and eggs.

Waiter (shaking his head)—Sorry, sir, but we don't serve half portions in this hotel.

* * *

Some persons never do anything for a cold. Probably figuring that it never did anything for them.

* * *

Horace—Let's make whoopee.

Evelyn—No, it's too much trouble. Let's buy it.

* * *

The girl who hesitates may not be lost, but she is apt to become an old maid.

* * *

Father—Was Jack intoxicated when he came home last night?

Daughter—I didn't notice anything except that he asked for a mirror to see who he was.

Manning Stresses Union-Made Goods

Department Secretary Also Says High Wages and Shorter Hours Necessary to Protect Workers Against Labor-Displacing Machinery.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1.—A wider market for union-made goods, shorter hours of labor and higher wages were stressed as essential elements in restoring prosperity and protecting the rights of the workers by John Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview here.

Mr. Manning pointed out that his department is made up of more than 40 affiliated organizations and has more than 500,000 accredited members. Organizations within it include miscellaneous groups which designate their products by the use of union labels. In the list there are unions specializing in types of occupations from bakers and boilermakers to upholsterers and weavers.

High Wages Make Buying Power.

"The public must learn that it is important to buy from those who, in producing things, demand a high wage and high standards for working conditions," Mr. Manning said in discussing the advantages of union-made goods.

"High wages help to keep up buying power which is absolutely essential if we are to attain the necessary balance between production and consumption which is demanded by our industrial system.

"Public patronage of union industries, which stand for high wages and the increased purchasing power going with them, is one means by which the public can help to relieve economic stringencies and alleviate unemployment.

Machines Impose Shorter Hours.

"We must also have shorter working days with higher wages in order that we may put more men to work and build up purchasing power, which will give the men some degree of assurance of being able to stay there.

"It is better to have four shifts running machines than to have one or two shifts do it. Thus it is not necessary to depend on increased speed of the production of the machines, with less labor operating them, to accomplish desired results.

"Machines, if commercialized to an extreme in this fashion, become 'economic Frankensteins.' They may put out the production, but what of it? Who ever heard of machines which paid taxes, or rent, or which bought anything that contributed to the maintenance of national purchasing power?

"We must put more men on our machines and humanize them rather than commercializing them by making men slaves to the machine."

Mr. Manning placed no credence in the view expressed in certain quarters that those who own and control industry would not be able to get a reasonable profit if they employed more persons to work fewer hours at higher wage rates per hour.

"In the past four years there has been a deflation of 11 billion dollars in wages through unemployment and only a six billion dollar deflation in dividends paid out," he said. "Certainly that is evidence that money accruing from profits of production can be more evenly distributed with a greater share given to labor."

THAT EXAMPLE OF THE BEE!

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour
And gather honey all the day, etc.

How often that has been "rubbed in" by self-elected tutors.

The busy bee gathers honey, eats and reproduces. Nobody has ever found a bee going out for a picnic, taking an automobile ride to see the country, going to the movies or using any of the inventions devised to make life more pleasant. Never mind the bee. Be human!

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Older Men Found Barred From More Than Half of Factory Jobs

Age Handicap in Over 89 Per Cent of Industrial Positions, New York State Study Shows.

New York, Dec. 1.—Older persons are definitely barred from 59 per cent of the available jobs in manufacturing plants in New York state and are discriminated against in 89 per cent of them, Solomon Barkin, a member of the state commission on old age security, told the conference of the Personnel Research federation here.

Studies made by the commission, Barkin reported, show that age first becomes a handicap in obtaining employment after 35 for men and after 30 for women. Men from 35 to 39 were 13 per cent handicapped; from 50 to 54, 66 per cent; 60 to 63, 83 per cent.

Even the hiring handicap is considerably lower for older persons seeking employment with concerns with which they had previously been associated, Barkin said. Age is not a handicap to former employes until after 45 both for men and women, and for men it is 37 per cent between 50 and 55 and 63 per cent between 60 and 64.

Confirmation of a general conclusion of the study, that older persons as a class are wronged by being discriminated against despite their productive abilities was presented by investigations at Leland Stanford university.

Ten to 25 per cent of men classified in later maturity and old age groups, that is, between 50 and 89 years old, are able to do as well in most tests as the average man in the middle maturity group, between 18 and 45 years, Miles announced.

JACKSON LABOR FEDERATION SERVED 261,576 MEALS TO IDLE

Jackson, Mich.—The Jackson Federation of Labor relief kitchen furnished 261,576 free meals to destitute persons during the period ending Nov. 3, 1932.

During the first week in November, 5,880 meals were served, an increase of 289 over the preceding week.

The officials in charge of the relief kitchen desire to be in a position to feed all the hungry in Jackson city and county who are unable to secure food in any other way.

Merchants and other charitably disposed persons furnish liberal amounts of food products.

All the work is done by the unemployed. This enables the federation of labor to make the distribution of food a 100 per cent charity—practically the only relief kitchen in the United States, it is claimed, that is able to do so.

Employment Shows Third Monthly Gain

Jobs Increase 9 Per Cent and Payroll Totals 11 Per Cent Since July, U. S. Department of Labor Reports.

By RALPH F. COUCH

Washington, Dec. 1.—Employment showed its third consecutive monthly gain in a report just made public by the U. S. department of labor. The payroll total likewise reveals a similar increase. The department's data deal with manufacturing industries.

The October index of employment advanced to 60 points from a low of 55 reported in July. The payroll index rose to 40 points from 36 in July. These index numbers mean that employment increased 9 per cent in three months and payroll totals 11 per cent. Another way of interpreting the index is to say that for each 1,000 persons employed in 1926 (the base year) and for each $1,000 of payroll, the October situation showed 600 persons at work and $400 disbursed in wages.

Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Beaumont, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. No. 1. Coopers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
United Leather Workers Union Label
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
Union Label of Electrical Workers
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Local Typographical Union Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters
Label of Stogie Makers
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Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick. Safe. Sure.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Big Church Publishing Concern To Unionize All Departments

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1. — The Methodist Book Concern, one of the largest religious publishing houses in the world, with plants in Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, will become unionized in all departments on Jan. 1. Some 350 jobs will be brought under union wages and working conditions.

Under the agreement the composing room, press room, bindery and art department of the Cincinnati plant will be unionized, bringing 200 men within the fold of unionism. The Chicago plant, employing 50 men, will be similarly unionized.

In New York, where the composing and press rooms have been unionized, the bindery and electrotyping departments will be unionized, so that all departments of this great house will be fully organized.

Announcement of the complete unionization of the publishing house was made at the A. F. of L. convention here by printing trades representatives.

Business Good at "Fleming's Inn"

Good Samaritan Hostelry Feeds and Shelters Hundreds in Short Period.

The "Good Samaritan Inn," sometimes referred to as the "flophouse," operated by City Judge Martin Fleming, reports "business good." Judge Fleming said Wednesday that since the institution was opened for the season, on Nov. 18, 4,300 meals have been served and 1,700 have been accommodated with a warm place to sleep.

The Good Samaritan Inn, as it was quickly named after having been opened last winter, has for its purpose the feeding and sheltering particularly of transients, but all comers are furnished with not more than two wholesome meals and one night's lodging. Judge Fleming personally supervises its operation, and himself solicits a major portion of the contribution of supplies. Up until the present, this year, the judge said, "guests" have been compelled to sleep on improvised resting places, but within a few days the second floor of the institution will be fitted out with 300 army cots, loaned by officials at Fort Oglethorpe.

The "hotel" is located in a substantial two-story building at the corner of Tenth and A streets, the first floor being used for a kitchen, dining room and lounging place, while the second story is taken up by the sleeping quarters. There are separate departments, of course, for white and colored. The building is kept scrupulously clean at all times, and the food served is of an excellent variety, although, of course, staple.

Judge Fleming expects to keep the institution open throughout the winter.

Cuthbert Gets Commendation

Council Secretary Thanked for Activities in Behalf of Local Building Trades.

Richard P. Walsh, representative of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, now in Monroe, La., has written a letter of thanks to T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, for activities of the local official in behalf of the building trades, and especially the Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Mr. Walsh's letter is highly commendatory, referring specifically to the efforts to force the Chattanooga scale for building workers on construction work at Fort Oglethorpe.

Announcement was made several weeks ago that quite a considerable sum would be spent upon new buildings at the post, and a proposed scale was announced which is far below that of local craftsmen. Protesting to Washington, the local central body, through the co-operation of Senator McKellar and Congressman McReynolds, succeeded, at least, in having the proposed wage rate set aside, and later announcement was made that the "Walker county wage scale" would prevail.

Local workers were by no means satisfied with this announcement, and the fight has been continued to have the Chattanooga scale apply, as has always been the case, union officials point out, on work at the army post. The matter is still in controversy.

Mr. Walsh's letter of appreciation is as follows:

Monroe, La.,
Nov. 26, 1932.

Mr. T. R. Cuthbert, Secretary,
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council,
310 W. Eighth Street,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In looking over my records today, the splendid work that you are doing in behalf of the building trades in Chattanooga was forcibly called to my attention. I refer specifically to your correspondence with Washington and federal representatives regarding the construction going on in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. This was very valuable to me. It showed the very keen interest that you have in the labor movement in Chattanooga and the thoroughness you displayed in gathering the information, and I desire at this time on behalf of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters to thank you very sincerely for your generous assistance.

Hoping that I will have the pleasure of seeing you again very soon, and with very best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,
RICHARD P. WALSH,
General Organizer U. A.

LABOR BROADCAST IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb.—President Bowerman, of the Omaha Central Labor Union, inaugurated the union's series of broadcasts over Station KOIL. The addresses are given every Saturday night at 7:30.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Metal Trades Elect O'Connell and Frey

Cincinnati, O.—The annual convention of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor re-elected all of the department's officers without opposition. They are: President, James O'Connell; secretary-treasurer, John P. Frey; first vice-president, J. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Kansas, president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; second vice-president, John Coefield, Washington, D. C., president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada; third vice-president, John J. Hynes, Washington, D. C., president of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; fourth vice-president, W. W. Britton, Cincinnati, president of the Metal Polishers' International union; fifth vice-president, Roy Horn, Chicago, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; sixth vice-president, James Wilson, Cincinnati, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America.

LABOR INSISTS RELIEF CANNOT REPLACE PAYROLL

Men and Women Can't Live Under Strain of Present Conditions and Keep Normal, A. F. of L. Warns, in Plea for Finding Trouble and Taking Prompt Steps to Correct It.

Washington, Dec. 1.—"The greatest unemployment crisis of all time is upon us."

". . . the relief roll cannot replace the payroll."

"We are losing something more valuable than gold—the vitality and moral fortitude of our people."

These are striking excerpts from the American Federation of Labor's November monthly survey of business, which declares that the issue now before the nation is relief by the payroll or through charity. The fall business revival has not continued and basic adjustments are still needed, the survey says, pointing out that as prices have fallen, the debt burden has risen, throwing a staggering load on industry, labor and agriculture.

Greatest Crisis at Hand.

"The greatest unemployment crisis of all time is close upon us," the survey says. "If the number out of work increases by even the normal seasonal amount, 12,700,000 will be out of work by January. Already nearly one-third of our wage and small salaried workers are deprived of a chance to earn their living.

"Each depression year, our relief bill has doubled. Workers have passed from payroll to relief roll, their earned incomes shrinking each year by $8,000,000 below the year before. Our relief bill this year will be in hundreds of millions of dollars. Yet, although many have given generously and public funds have been taxed exhaustively, relief for our millions of unemployed has been at starvation levels. At the last report (August) relief allowances in the United States were averaging $19.19 a month per family, or less than $4.80 a week; the department of agriculture and children's bureau set $7.50 to $10.00 as a minimum emergency budget for a family of five, specifying that it cannot be continued long without danger; this leaves nothing for shelter, clothing or other necessaries. Nearly half of our population are now living below the minimum necessary to maintain health and efficiency. Men and women cannot live long under such strain and keep normal. We are losing something more valuable than gold—the vitality and moral fortitude of our people.

Must Start Industry.

"Relief appeals this year are more urgent than ever. Yet the relief roll cannot replace the payroll. Two months of normal business increase this fall (September and October) added $186,000,000 to workers' pay envelopes, more than ten months' relief payments by 384 agencies in 110 cities. Our great task is to start industry producing, to put men to work to supply their own needs, to get living standards back to normal."

After showing that revival did not continue when business started upward this fall, the survey insists that basic adjustments are still to be made before business will be free to move upward. "If progress is to be permanent, we must analyze our present difficulties to discover the fundamental weaknesses which caused the destruction of economic balance and brought on depression; we must then have the will and courage to correct them," the survey says, adding that the shortening of work hours, the increase of workers' income and the distribution of industrial income are among problems that must be solved.

Debt Load Bars Recovery.

The survey holds that business cannot go forward until more progress has been made in clearing away the load of public and private debt. It says:

"Farmers' indebtedness is estimated at $13,000,000,000; railroads have a bonded debt of $12,000,000,000 and find difficulty in paying interest; installment debt also runs into billions of dollars. Paying off these debts is a long slow process. Debtors will need extensions of credit and increase of earning capacity, and many bad debts will have to be cancelled. Federal financial agencies are already taking measures to ease the farmers' debt burdens and efforts are being made to prevent small home owners from losing their homes. Further government measures may be necessary."

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Bill Irvin—What did your mother say about that awful mistake I made last night when I kissed her in the dark hall, thinking she was you?

She—Oh, she merely said that the young man did it much better when she was a girl.

* * *

G. F. Mitchell—Is it true that old Bill's daughter ran away from home disguised as a man?

Harry Allen (traffic police)—Sure. Here is the article in the newspaper, headed, "Flees in Father's Pants."

* * *

Ira Patten wants to know if you sleep with your money under your pillow every night, does it mean that you have enough to retire on?

* * *

Well, folks, Christmas is soon due to spring upon us, so when the kids want you to help them write Old Santa get busy, for you won't have long now.

* * *

Frank Krug—I went to see the educated fleas last night.

Perry Howard—How were they?

Frank—Fine. I took the leading lady home with me.

* * *

Visitor—Your little son has his mother's eyes.

Mother—Yes, and his father's mouth.

Little Son—Yes, and his big brother's pants.

* * *

Somebody said something about the hunger marchers. Doggone, we got lots of hungry people here in Chattanooga but they are not trying to make a show of it; they are trying to get work so they can buy something to eat.

* * *

The new license tags for autos are right pretty from the pictures, but will you tell me how we are going to get the money to buy them and when.

* * *

Caught Jack Frost trying to use a phone the other day. Not being able to get any answer, he said he reckoned the rest of his postoffice gang had gone to Mitchell's barber shop.

W. B. DYCHE.

National conference on construction has adopted program intended to stabilize building, largely through increasing confidence to release capital. Much residential construction is expected.

* * *

The 1930 census found that 46.8 per cent of all families owned homes, a gain of 8.1 per cent in twenty years.

* * *

George Rubles, lawyer, and Secretary Frank Morrison, A. F. of L., have been selected to settle anthracite coal wage dispute.

CHARITY REVUE STAR

—Photo by Lin

This captivating charmer is one of the more than twenty dan ing beauties from the studio of Miss Kathleen Caldwell and M Ruth Elberfeld Overmyer who will dance in the big Chattanoog Charity revnue tomorrow night at Memorial auditorium.

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from page 1)

INDORSEMENTS MADE FOR POLITICAL POSTS.

A number of applications for indorsement of local unionists for various political appointments were presented through Secretary Cuthbert, and it was the sense of the body that any request for indorsement which complied with the by-laws of the council should be honored. Following recommendations were made, on proper application:

For United States marshal, by Painters' Local 226, C. C. Taylo member Barbers' license boar the Barbers, A. C. Hester; for tant-general, by the Musicians, Summers; for deputy state f inspector, by the Painters, Burkes. Request of W. B. A of the B. of L. F., for indors for deputy factory inspector, d comply with the by-laws, and w turned to Mr. Adcock for corre

TO MAKE CLOTHES FOR JOB

Santa Barbara, Calif. — The Barbara Central Labor Counci cided to organize a sewing cir help make up garments furnish the Red Cross to aid in supplyin children of the unemployed with ing during the winter.

Payrolls, Business, Taxes

TO THE PUBLIC:

RAILROADS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES had 3,149 employes in Hamilton County in May, 1929. In May, 1932, the number was only 1,963 . . . a reduction of 1,186. Their monthly payroll in Chattanooga and Hamilton County in May, 1929, was $404,907. In May, 1932, it was $230,035 . . . a reduction of $174,872 per month.

Purchasing power of prosperous railroads and their employes is tremendous. In normal times wages paid to railroad men in this county will amount to nearly five million dollars a year; today it is less than three million. That missing two million dollars a year is a serious matter, not only to railroad employes, but to merchants and citizens of this county generally.

Many believe railroad prosperity is essential to a business revival. Is not the public paying a high price for shifting its patronage from railroads? What incentive is there for railroads to increase employment and payrolls? What reason is there for railroad employes to trade with those who do not patronize the railroads?

On the other hand, a return of business to the railroads would immediately increase employment, stimulate the purchase of materials and supplies, and add to the business of the merchants and others, in almost every city and county in the nation.

RAILROAD TAXES PAID TO CHATTANOOGA AND HAMILTON COUNTY in the year 1931 amounted to a total of $237,940, all of which goes for schools, public protection, local roads and streets, and other general purposes of government, not for the special benefit of railroads. Motor carriers for hire paid to the city and county combined the insignificant sum of $510.05 . . . and yet the city builds and maintains the streets that are their "terminals". Streets are largely paid for by taxes on the property of the public, including railroads; gasoline taxes and motor fees are not used for street purposes.

Why should motor carriers for hire use city streets free when others are required to pay for such use? Large commercial vehicles not only increase the cost to property taxpayers of street construction and maintenance—they also congest traffic and impose inconvenience and danger on the public. Is there any more reason why they should have free use of streets for their business than that they should use the city hall, a city school, or any other public building for private purposes without charge?

MOTOR CARRIERS FOR HIRE are substantially escaping taxation in Tennessee. Practically everything they pay is in the nature of registration fees or gasoline "taxes" which are in reality not taxes at all, but merely inadequate payments for the use of the state's highways. Practically nothing of what they pay goes for schools, courts, public protection, and those general functions of government of which they get full benefit. The city's streets they use without even the small contribution they make toward the state highways.

A PROPER CHARGE FOR USE of streets by motor carriers for hire would help many incorporated towns and cities which are now overlooking this source of needed revenue in the building and maintenance of their streets.

It is our respectful belief that this is a matter of interest to taxpayers, who should suggest to city authorities that an appropriate remedy should be supplied.

Chattanooga Unit---The Tennessee Railroad Employes and Citizens League

S. K. JACKSON, President H. TURNEY HENDERSON, Vice-Pres.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 9, 1932 — Number 33

JOHN MAHONEY NEW PRESIDENT OF MUSICIANS

Local No. 80 Selects Officers For Coming Year.

BEGIN PLANS FOR 'LIVING MUSIC DAY'

Barbers' 415 Also Elects—All Old Officers Retained For New Term.

JOHN T. MAHONEY

John T. Mahoney, one of the younger members of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, was elected Sunday to head the local branch of the organization for the coming year, the occasion being the annual election of officers for No. 80. The membership, at the same time, adopted a wise policy of mixing youngsters with veterans in the selection of the "official family" to work with Mr. Mahoney. Ira R. "Buddy" Summers was named vice-president; Herman Dodd, secretary; Abner D. Cohn, treasurer, and Tommy Tomlinson, sergeant-at-arms. The new advisory board will consist of A. E. Goodloe, George R. Vandedale, J. W. Washburn and Earl McArsdale.

An interesting feature of Sunday's meeting was the conferring of honorary life membership on two of the union's oldest members, in point of service, Herbert Birchfield and Dick Stewart. An honorary membership was extended to Ernest Dennis, also.

A discussion of the preparations for "Living Music Day" in Chattanooga developed much enthusiasm for this event, which will be celebrated at an early date. Mr. Mahoney told The Labor World Thursday the membership is unanimously supporting the proposal to have all groups of citizens for one day recognize the merit of music "in the flesh," and the success of the undertaking is already assured, although plans are just begun.

"Local No. 80," Mr. Mahoney said, "begins the year 1933 with prospects for a brighter day for our membership. The depression, combined with other problems, has made life for the musician anything but rosy, but the pendulum is swinging backward and the general public is at last realizing the value of the 'living' brand of music.

"Our organization is in splendid condition, despite these many drawbacks, and we expect to make ourselves known during the coming year as never before in our history. To this end we solicit the co-operation of our fellow trades unionists throughout the territory."

Barbers Re-Elect All Old Officers

Local 415, Barbers, in regular monthly session last Monday night, re-elected all its old officers for the coming year. The list includes the following:

President—George W. Perry.
Vice-President—John Boyd.
Secretary and Treasurer—Gaston Adkins.
Recording Secretary—G. W. Booher.
Guide—Tom Briggs.

All the Barbers' officials are men of mature experience in the organized labor movement, and the affairs of Local 415 are sure to be in good hands during the coming year.

School Matters Offer Problem For Delegates

Central Body to "Talk Education" at Regular Session Monday Night.

School affairs are likely again to consume much of the time of Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body, the executive board having entered actively into the controversy which has raged at the city hall and in the newspapers for the past several weeks.

The newly organized teachers' union is functioning nicely, and members are being received as rapidly as they can be passed upon by the committee named for that purpose.

First official action of the local branch, so far as contact with the department is concerned, came this week through Central Body's executive board, which prevailed upon Commissioner Huffaker to recall the discharge of twenty-five teachers, which was announced recently as an effort to balance the budget, at least until after the holidays. The commissioner readily agreed to postpone action, although the twenty-five had already been notified that their services would no longer be required after today (Friday). In the meantime, it is hoped some arrangement may be made whereby the local unemployment ranks may not be further increased, and the salary standards, already cut ten per cent, may be maintained.

The new local has been called to meet Saturday morning, and it is hoped that some definite solution of the problem may be suggested.

Committee named recently to investigate the proposed change in the school system which would substitute a board of seven for the present commission plan will be ready to make at least a partial report to Central Body Monday night, but whether or not the proposal will be recommended for indorsement was not indicated for publication. It is certain, however, that the proposal will be generally "fanned."

Local Printers' Vote Favors 5-Day Week

Members of Chattanooga Typographical union Wednesday voted, 56 to 34, in favor of the establishment, throughout the jurisdiction of the International, of the five-day week. A number of other proposals were voted upon at the same time, the election being held in every city and town in the United States and Canada where a local union is chartered. The five-day week already is in effect in many jurisdictions, but if the majority throughout the I. T. U. is favorable, the system will be inaugurated generally.

Unofficial reports from Atlanta, Birmingham, Knoxville and Little Rock local unions gives a nearly two to one majority for the proposition.

The vote in these cities was as follows: Atlanta, 195 for, 88 against; Birmingham, 72 for, 62 against; Knoxville, 41 for, 28 against, and Little Rock, 64 for, 33 against. Including the vote of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89, which was 56 for, 34 against, the total favorable vote in the five southern cities was 428, with 245 against.

Reports from Memphis indicate that the International five-day week proposition was given an unfavorable vote there, but that a local five-and-one-half-day proposition was adopted.

CANADIAN MINISTER OF LABOR INDORSES SHORT WORK WEEK

Montreal, Can.—C. J. Arcand, minister of labor, advocated graded working hours to meet increased application of labor-displacing machinery in an address here. A shorter-hour week, he said, was one of the most important moves which will enable man to take advantage of the results "of his own intelligence."

Green Reiterates Purpose To Arouse Fighting Spirit Of American Working Men

Criticism of New York Times Fails to Impress Federation Chief—"How Can We Remain Silent When Our People Are Still Hungry?" He Asks in Fighting Reply to Critic.

President William Green hurled a challenge at industry during the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati. The New York Times answered in an editorial, expressing surprise at President Green's declaration of determination and militancy, and the New York paper's comment was reprinted in the Chattanooga Times. President Green answered that editorial in an even more militant speech. Here is the reply to the New York Times.

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, the American Federation of Labor.

I am certain that there are large numbers of citizens of this republic who are deeply impressed by the editorials printed and published in the New York Times, and it is for that reason only that I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express my opinion briefly regarding the sentiments expressed in this editorial.

Apparently the statement I made to the officers and delegates to the convention a few days ago must have found its mark, for here is the reaction, and it has come quickly. But in reading the editorial, my friends, this fact stands out as most striking, that the editor failed utterly to deal with the fundamental questions involved in the statement I made to the officers and delegates in attendance at the convention.

The editor of this paper refers sympathetically to the "pale employer" who, he says, is striving hard to find money with which to pay wages, but there isn't one single word in that editorial referring to the pale child and the pale mother and the broken father suffering from unemployment. It was for the unemployed we pleaded, it was for the millions who have gone to bed hungry, night after night and day after day for well nigh three years. I ask you and all who have read this editorial if you find in it one note of hope for these unemployed. Has it suggested a better remedy, a better plan than we have presented to the general public, to employers of labor and to the representatives of our great government?

Crime of Industry.

Then, again, there has been no reference made to the effort of labor, to which I called the attention of the delegates, in the development of the wealth of this nation, in the address I delivered. No reference is made to the days when the management of industry found its earnings so great that it became necessary for them to expand their plants, to reconstruct, to rebuild, to spend the money, to declare extra dividends and stock dividends in order to save themselves from paying it to the government in income tax.

We hold that in those days the men who are referred to now as being pale because they are trying to find money with which to meet their payrolls, committed a crime against labor that has not yet been righted, and committed a wrong that has not yet been answered. And many of the corporations of this country, those who forced upon labor not only one reduction, but two, three and more, are still paying dividends to their stockholders out of the reserves created by labor during those prosperous days.

There are many corporations in America that thus far have not failed during all these three years of suffering and strife to pay dividends to the stockholders, and labor goes hungry, children are underfed and under nourished, and men are begging for work, but at each quarterly period the stockholders of the corporations receive their dividends. I claim that that reserve is as much belonging to labor as it is the stockholders who are now being paid their dividends.

It was that principle we had in mind when we declared yesterday, calling upon the government to require corporations to create reserves, not alone for the payment of dividends, but out of which the unemployed workers could be paid in order to feed themselves and their families. Reserve, yes, it all comes from labor's blood and labor's sweat and labor's hands, and I am getting very much disturbed over the situation.

How can we remain still when, after three years, our people are still hungry; and there is nothing in this editorial that even suggests a remedy? We proposed it. We begged for the kind of peaceful co-operation referred to. With all the power we possess we begged the employers of labor to meet with us; we begged the government to call a conference for the purpose of taking care of the unemployed, to find work for the jobless. The government refused. I have pleaded personally with the representatives of the employing interests in this nation to meet with labor.

A Great Emergency.

Three years have gone by, nothing has been done. We are meeting with a great congress of labor when a great emergency exists. What do they expect us to do? Sit still? They mistake our patience and self-control; they feel we have lost courage, but we haven't, the fighting spirit is in the labor movement; all it needs is to be aroused, and we have notified the world that it is aroused and we are going to fight, not with physical violence and force, but with our economic strength, for the six-hour day and the five-day week.

In making that fight we are making the fight for the nation itself, we are making the fight for the women and children, we are making the fight for honest, able-bodied men who want to earn a decent living for themselves and for their families.

Industrial management mechanized industry. They said, "We will do the work with machinery, we will produce more, we will displace working men through the introduction of machinery and power."

Very well! That you may do, but we say if you are going to do that you must adjust the working time so that these men and women displaced are given an opportunity to work. We carry the responsibility and the blame to the door of prosperity; we place it where it properly belongs. You are responsible, industrial management, for our militant fighting attitude, if I may put it that way.

And I want to repeat to you what I said that, so far as I am concerned, I shall arouse the fighting spirit of the men of labor. We will select those who are the best ready to fight, we will make them the spearhead in this effort, we will draw the line of battle and we will carry the struggle to the door of industry, of management, until the battle is won.

This is the reply which I desire to make to this editorial. I am glad they paid us the compliment of recognizing that we are deeply in earnest. When a great paper like this writes an editorial of that kind, we can arrive at the conclusion that, after all, our shot has hit the mark and we are counting for something at least.

George Horace Lorimer, who has succeeded Cyrus H. K. Curtis as president of Curtis Publishing company, started as a reporter on the Boston Standard. Incidentally, Curtis bought the Saturday Evening Post for just $1,000.

Will Not Be Silenced

WILLIAM GREEN

Deplore Tragic Death J. E. Ward, Veteran Unionist

Bricklayers Extend Sympathy to Bereaved Kin of Charter Member.

Resolution deploring the passing of J. E. Ward, one of the oldest members of organized labor in Chattanooga, who was struck down by an automobile in North Chattanooga, were prepared this week by a committee from Local No. 6, Bricklayers, and will be formally made a matter of record at the regular meeting of the union Monday night, it was announced Thursday.

Mr. Ward was the father of Ed and Russell Ward, both members of No. 6. He joined Local No. 1 of his international union at Cincinnati in 1884, and, coming to Chattanooga in 1901, became connected with the local union here, which was at that time No. 2. Two years later, however, the union was disbanded and became No. 6, Mr. Ward being a charter member, and from that time until the day of his tragic death he maintained an active interest in the work of his organization. Records show that during his many years of service to the cause he filled every office within the gift of the membership, and at the time of his passing was a trustee of No. 6. He was otherwise honored by his fellow-members, having been a delegate to his international convention at Memphis in 1903. Much of Mr. Ward's life in Chattanooga had been spent as a contractor, and he was widely known and liked throughout Hamilton county. He was 81 years old, and had practically retired from his chosen work since 1922.

Besides Russell and Ed Ward, mentioned above, well-known members of Local 6, deceased is survived by two other sons, Marshall, connected with the local U. S. army recruiting office, and Allen, a civil engineer, also of this city. Three daughters also survive, Miss Eleanor Ward and Mrs. R. L. Bilderback, of Chattanooga, and Mrs. R. L. Strickler, of Cincinnati.

Members of Local No. 6 acted as pallbearers.

The resolutions, indicating the esteem in which the veteran trades unionists was held by his co-workers, were prepared by a committee consisting of W. R. Brown, George Mackenzie and S. A. Martin, as follows:

"Whereas, the Hand of Death has descended with swift and unexpected violence upon Brother J. E. Ward, a charter member of this organization; and

"Whereas, Brother Ward was for a period of many years a loyal and untiring friend and advocate of organized labor, and gave unselfishly of his time and talents to the advancement of our cause; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That our heads are bowed in sorrow at the tragic taking away of this good brother, whose place will be hard to fill in our ranks, and we will miss his good fellowship and his wise counsel; be it further

"Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved relatives of our good brother our sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolences; that this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and copies sent to the family and to our journal and The Labor World for publication."

The Labor World speaks for the entire labor union movement in joining Local No. 6 in extending sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family of Brother Ward.

MONTHLY RELIEF, $22,448,743; DOUBLE THAT OF YEAR AGO

Washington. — Relief expenditures through the nation rose in August to 8 per cent. above that for the preceding month and 103 per cent. above that of August, 1931, according to reports from 960 agencies in 125 cities of 50,000 or more population, received by the children's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

These agencies expended $22,448,743 in August as compared with $20,758,929 in July and $11,087,793 in August of last year.

The number of meals and night's lodgings provided for homeless and transient persons also increased in August. Reports from 167 agencies in 62 cities listed a total of 900,701 meals provided during the month, a rise of one per cent over July. Night's lodgings totaled 279,416, or an increase of nearly four per cent.

Department store sales, taken as an index of conditions, rose last month by about their usual seasonal volume.

'FLY-BY-NIGHT' PRINT SCHOOL IN NEW ROLE

Nashville Outfit Angles for Graduates.

LAYS SNARE FOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

Lure of High Pay and Sure Jobs Held Out to Prospective Victims.

By JOHN H. CRUMP

Recently I made a comparison of statements made by the "Southern School of Printing" relative to "unlimited, golden opportunities in the printing industry," and actual facts. I told of the widespread unemployment which exists in the industry and of the efforts local units of the International Typographical union to help relieve the situation.

Now this "fly-by-night" school is advertising along a different line. (The advertising doesn't cost them anything, so they can advertise as much and as often as they want.) They are angling after high school graduates this time. Here is their latest "ad":

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

High schools are graduating thousands of the nation's most promising future citizens. What will they be able to do or earn? Within the next year industry will be seeking new workmen. Graduates of trade schools will be given preference. Prepare now through the oldest, best equipped and most reliable printing trade school. Over 1,000 graduates from this school are actively engaged in the printing industry. Tuition rates and living expenses have been greatly reduced. Write V. C. Garriott, director, for information and entrance blanks. Southern School of Printing, 1514-16 South street, Nashville.

Upon graduating from high school the average young man will turn his thoughts to the future. If he is fortunate enough to have some money to invest in his future he will either go to college or take some special training course. The so-called Southern School of Printing hopes to ensnare these young men by painting a rosy word picture.

How can industry, within the next year, seek new workmen when there are thousands of skilled workmen now out of employment? The school is certainly optimistic when it makes that statement. Even the foremost leaders of industry do not foresee the placement within the next year of all trained workmen now unemployed.

This "school" tries to tell the high school graduates that it can teach them a trade in a few months which the International Typographical union has found through many years of experience that five years is necessary to learn.

The advertisement above states that "over 1,000 graduates from this school are actively engaged in the printing industry." Can they prove that statement? I won't deny their assertion, but I will say that they wouldn't like to have to prove it, for they would have to cite hundreds of their graduates who are now working, have had to work, and will continue to work, in small printing shops for practically nothing because they are incompetent. It is a rare occasion when a graduate of that, or any similar "school," is competent enough to go right to work on a daily newspaper, or a commercial printing establishment. Besides that, the worthwhile jobs, when there are any to be had, are in union shops, and the union demands a five-year apprenticeship before conferring membership.

The most practical way for a high school graduate to learn the printing trade is to become employed as an apprentice on a newspaper or in a commercial shop, and learn under the watchful eyes of skilled workmen.

Winnipeg Raises Laborers' Wages

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Stepping firmly on the general clamor for pay reductions of municipal employes, the Winnipeg city council increased the pay of city laborers from 40 to 42½ cents an hour.

The increase was sponsored by labor aldermen, who claimed that such workmen did not as a rule get full-time work and received on an average about $60 a month, on which in many cases large families had to be supported.

THE LABOR WORLD
110 W. Eighth St. Phone 4-7563

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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1932

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Can local unions strike when they want to?

A.—In most cases sanction must be secured from the national or international union to which the local union belongs.

* * *

Q.—Were strikes outlawed by the Adamson act?

A.—An effort was made to have strikes made a misdemeanor, but that effort was defeated.

* * *

Q.—What is the position of American labor regarding subsidies to shipping lines or shipbuilding?

A.—Labor has uniformly opposed subsidies of that type and has waged some notable and successful battles against them. Labor has regarded subsidies in the light of special privileges.

* * *

Q.—Do labor papers have an organization?

A.—They surely do. It is called the International Labor Press of America. Its president is Matthew Woll, its secretary-treasurer R. E. Woodmansee, Box 15, Springfield, Ill. It holds conventions at the time and place of the annual A. F. of L. convention.

* * *

Q. Is organized labor in favor of mothers' pensions?

A. It is and has been for years. Approval was voted in 1911.

* * *

Q. Is our paper currency union made?

A. Yes. The government workers who print money are organized. No finer work is done anywhere.

* * *

Q. There is a poem containing the line, "be a hero in the strife" which I have lost. The line, I think, was the last of four which I thought inspiring.

A. The lines are Longfellow's and they run:

In the world's broad fields of battle
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

* * *

Q. Does A. F. of L. law provide that where a vice-president retires the next in line step up to the vacant post?

A. No, there is no written law. But unwritten custom has made it tantamount to law. So, when a vacancy occurs in any vice-presidency except the last, or eighth, the others step up and the newly elected vice-president becomes the eighth vice-president.

What Next!

Wheelbarrows are now made with balloon tires. They push easier on all surfaces and will travel in mud or sand where steel wheels mire. But still the old wheelbarrow will find it tough competing with a steam shovel.

WHAT DEPRECIATED CURRENCY CAN MEAN

Washington—Depreciated currency has its effect on the volume of foreign commodities that can be sold in the United States because it affects American buying prices. Because of depreciated Japanese currency it is estimated an American dollar will buy almost twice as many Japanese-made electric light bulbs as it would have bought before Japan went off the gold standard and it will buy twice as many sneakers, of which Japan makes many. On all products of Japan, averaged, our dollar will buy more than twice as much as before Japan deserted the gold standard.

How Black-Draught Holds its Popularity

A LAXATIVE made from highly approved, medicinal plants — yet about the least expensive laxative you can find: Thedford's Black-Draught.

There's no expensive container for you to buy when you ask your dealer for Black-Draught. And its light weight has saved freight bills in your favor. Black-Draught is right with you in economy. It brings prompt, refreshing relief to sufferers from constipation troubles.

Don't put up with sick headache, sluggishness, gas, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, distress after meals, when due to constipation, but take Thedford's Black-Draught.

Divorce From Precedent

With the close of the American Federation of Labor convention the pre-convention advice of President Green becomes even more striking and important. "We must not be so wedded to precedents that we fail to see new aspects of human justice," he said. "We want continuity not necessarily of practices, but of ideals."

What a sermon there is for 1932 in those few words! In their practical application much history may be written! We turn to figures, as labor often does. We find the boasted high American wage never existed. The average is $1,308. And 141 industries pay less than that. In fourteen major industries the wage is less than $900 per year.

These low-wage workers are not organized. Their wage never will be adequate until they are organized. They are a potential, but not an actual, market for the products of those workers whose pay is higher, but who have no work because there is no sale for their product.

It has been said before now that the better-off are constantly menaced by the conditions of those at the bottom of the industrial scale. In this time of depression the truth of that old assertion is more obvious than ever. It is in the interest of all workers that all workers must be organized. Mechanized industry makes this even more imperative than ever.

There is no blinking the fact that "green" workers can be taught quickly most of the process of most jobs in these days. There is no escape from the conclusion that the unorganized must be organized. It is not only that they must be organized for the immediate sake of wage rates and hours of work. It is likewise because American industrial civilization never can have proper guidance and control until there is thorough organization in every direction and a functioning through such organization for the exercising and direction of control.

Labor long since laid down the philosophy and the program for the working out of the will of the people in industry through representative bodies. Until there is the organization through which the will of the participants in industry can be made vocal and effective, there will be autocratic control in industry and nothing can stop it. There is no other way. As long as workers are permitted to remain unorganized they will remain voiceless and helpless, either to right present wrongs or chart future courses for the avoidance of wrongs and the destruction of the deadly perils of depression.

Organization thus becomes more than a mere mechanical performance. It becomes a patriotic duty, the laying of the cornerstone and the foundation of a new social justice through new machinery. Employers are today better organized than labor. They will use their organized strength largely for their own purposes unless and until there is counter-balancing organization of workers.

Delay is at the cost of the workers and the nation.

Taxes and Yet More Taxes

No wage earner can be indifferent to the mounting pile of taxes. This winter will undoubtedly witness a congressional battle to impose a sales tax. Already we have many sales taxes. We shall have more, without doubt.

Philadelphia comes forward with a municipal income tax proposal, steeped in iniquity, backed by the chamber of commerce. The tax, as proposed, catches every worker for every last penny and provides for collection by deduction from wages at the source. But big business escapes. Unearned incomes escape. Every devilish device has been loaded into this proposal, all fairness forgotten.

Is this to set a fashion in new ways of digging into the pockets of the masses? Manifestly, the people have a fight on their hands the country over, to retain what little income they have.

Government, it seems, will do everything except contract. It will not shrink to come within income. No, the office holders, the job holders and the sinecure holders must be fed, regardless of the population.

So they think. But, are they right about it?

This may be the winter of the big tax revolt!

Debt Ceases to Be a Disgrace

There was a time, which still lingers in the traditions of the United States, when debt was a disgrace, among the common folks.

Today the man who owes somebody can point to illustrious examples. Great Britain and France tell the United States they can't pay their debts without dislocating the world. Two other nations default.

How times change!

Look Forward

All the good daily newspapers, alive to the interests of their advertisers, which in such matters is proper, are now printing each day the news that it is so and so many days before Christmas. Only so and so many days are left in which to rush with your money to the stores and buy the things therein displayed for your convenience.

Now that is nice. It reminds a lot of people that once there was such a thing as money. And for a great many that is about as far as it goes. It is a reminder and not a very happy one at that.

It is so and so many days before Christmas and just seven more days before this old year pops off to join millions of other years that have managed to come to their alloted span, all leading up to this fading and unhappy year, 1932.

Compared to 1928 this has been a most unhappy year. Compared to a great many other years it has been a paradise of a year.

* * *

Who would change 1932, for example, for any year in the whole sixteenth century?

Who would change it for 1776, or for that matter for 1918 or 1919?

Of course there isn't much consolation in the idea that we might be in a worse year, but even if that is the case, we are a foolish people if we lose sight of the gains we have, just because we haven't gained everything we sought.

The point to that is this: If we have the capacity that a free and democratic people ought to have, we stand in a better position today to create in America a paradise on earth than any nation ever stood in through all the years of the human rance.

It's only so and so many days until Christmas and there will be no cheer at a lot of boards, but the human race has lived through years when there was no cheer at ANY board. Bringing us to where we are, equipped with all of the invented, discovered and developed wizardy out of which to spin more than fine silk and royal purple. Out of this wizardy this nation can spin for every working man and woman and for every child riches beyond the possessions of any king of the sixteenth century.

* * *

We, in this bleak and black year of 1932, face a future that has about only the limits set by our own incapacity. Let the newspapers print their little reminder that you ought to go and spend your money. Spend it, if you have any.

Look forward to 1933. Look forward to a human race more enlightened, more capable of using its brains and its collective wisdom.

Whoever said we had to see the dark side of the picture all the time?

A lot of men have come through this depression unbeaten simply because they would not be beaten. They would not admit that they could be beaten. They knew they could come through. That doesn't mean that all could have done it, but it does mean that had the race applied wisdom to its problems, the race could have seen to it that no depression ever happened in 1929 and in 1930 and '31 and '32.

We can, if we have the capacity, see that another never comes.

That would be a good New Year resolution, wouldn't it?

EMPLOYER PROSECUTED FOR WAITRESS' 91-HOUR WEEK

Harrisburg, Pa.—"Spreading it on thick" is what one waitress in Philadelphia calls her hours of work.

She has been working a 15-hour day, seven days a week, with two lunch periods of an hour each day, making a 13-hour day and a 91-hour week.

Prosecution proceedings have been instituted against her employer for violation of the woman's law.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Recently there was held in Madrid an international radio and telegraph conference, composed of representatives of governments. Censorship was the main issue. European governments went to Madrid ready to tighten censorship regulations. The United States won a victory for freedom of the press. If, under the new regulations, a censor takes a word out of a news story the writer must be advised immediately.

This is not a complete victory, but it is as much victory as could be won against governments resolved upon distortion and secrecy. If straws reveal the direction whence cometh the wind, this straw shows that Europe remains imperialistic to a large degree. And, whatever charges of selfishness and greed may be levied against America, it remains the home and haven of idealism, beyond any other nation.

* * *

What part did radio play in the presidential campaign? Great debate ranges about the issue. Naturally, the newspapers "play down" the importance of radio. Observation indicates that radio played an immense part. If there was no special appeal in radio why did so many sit far into the night listening to political speeches? But when it comes to radio's use of election returns gathered by newspapers and press associations at great expense, there, it seems, newspapers have a right to "jump on" radio.

Much remains to be said and done before these two great agencies for formation of public opinion through conveyance of information find their proper relationship to each other—if any.

* * *

Rufus Dart II, Washington newspaper man, writing in Scribner's on "Ventriloquists of Washington," says Senator Davis' autobiography, "The Iron Puddler," was written by C. L. Edson, of the old New York Mail.

President Harding had Judson Welliver write many speeches, but could write well himself. Two Columbia professors, says Dart, write for President-elect Roosevelt. These two "profs" are called "the brain trust."

Frank R. Kent says Washington correspondents "got themselves" into an embittered frame of mind toward President Hoover in 1928.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

LOOK AROUND YOU

Life should be full of earnest work,
Our hearts unlashed by fortune's frown,
Let perseverance conquer fate,
And merit seize the victor's crown.

The battle is not always to the strong,
The race not always to the fleet,
And he who seeks to pluck the stars
May lose the jewels at his feet.

* * *

We'd like to ask you this: Have any of your friends or neighbors ever dropped in to borrow your weekly collection of handbills or circular letters that some users seem to think are as good as advertising in your own paper?

* * *

He: When the elevator fell with you I suppose all your sins flashed before your eyes?

She: Not at all. We only dropped five stories.

* * *

There are several days until Christmas, but it won't be long until we hear something or other about a much referred to animal known as the ground hog. Wonder if he is any relation to the end seat hog? If so, we don't think much of him.

* * *

The difference between getting a job and getting a husband these days, giggles Giggling Gertie, is that it is difficult to find a job you can keep and equally as difficult to find a husband who can keep you.

* * *

My wife is having hysterics! Can you let me have something to quiet her?

Sorry, old man, but I haven't got a cent!

* * *

During the day Mrs. Brown discharged her old maid and hired a new one, who answered the door bell when Mr. Brown arrived home in the evening. He carried a bunch of roses, which he handed to the maid, saying:

"Present these to Mrs. Brown, telling her I want to see her at once."

"All right," said the new maid, "but you better make it snappy, because she expects the old man any minute now."

* * *

Time was when a girl took a husband "for better or worse." Now it appears that she has taken him for wetter or worse.

* * *

Floor-walker (to a harassed looking customer): Are you looking for something in men's clothing, sir?

Mere Man: Certainly not. I'm looking for something in women's clothing. I've lost my wife.

* * *

The following amusing epitaph was noticed on the tombstone of Solomon Pease, in the Springfield, Ill., cemetery, not far from the tomb of President Abraham Lincoln. The epitaph was said to have been written by Mr. Pease himself a number of years before his death:

Under this sod, and under these trees,
Here lies the pod of Solomon Pease;
He is not in this hole—it's only his pod,
He's shelled out his soul and gone up to God.

* * *

Grandmother: When I was a girl we used to keep our money in our stocking tops.

Granddaughter: Awfully risky nowadays, grandma, to put it where it can be seen so easily.

...FOR...

Toys -- Guns -- Skates
Silverware -- Cutlery

...and...

Holiday Gifts

"Look for the Big Knife"

CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.
511 MARKET ST.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street — 2110 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE! FREE!

EASY WAY IS GIVING A BRAND-NEW $719.00 V-8 4-DOOR FORD SEDAN AND $50.00 IN CASH TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

Inquire at Either Store for Particulars

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Phone 6-3163
Clean
Clinkerless
COAL
Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
PATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—35c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
708 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
your taxes, improvements on home, or for other obligations. made on most reasonable and paid back by the week month.
Savings & Loan Corporation
Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47615
In the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee
W. M. Marshall vs. Sarah D. Marshall

Suing from allegations in complaint, which is sworn to, that Sarah D. Marshall is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that notice be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being the first day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the chuse set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of November, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Graves, Atty. 12-9

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Carter vs. Livingston M. Dickson

Because it appeared by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original writ having been levied on certain property belonging to said defendant, I therefore ordered that publication in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office No. 621 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 19, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. and make defense to said suit or same will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This November 26, 1932.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

WAGE CUTS ARE NO REMEDY FOR PRESENT UNEMPLOYMENT

President of Railroad Trainmen Says Machinery Under Employers' Control Creates Jobless Army—Pay Reductions Injure Business and Buying Power.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 8.—"The experience the railroad industry has had with wage reductions has proven the absurdity of the contention that reduction in wages will stimulate business and increase employment," declared A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of America, in an address here before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"In June, 1932, five months after the 10 per cent wage reduction in the railroad industry," Mr. Whitney continued, "there were 69,996 less employes than in January, 1932, the month preceding the wage reduction and a month in which it was reasonably supposed that railroad employment had already reached the irreducible minimum."

Dividends and Poverty.

"When the facts are fully disclosed, it must be conceded that there is an appalling amount of loose thinking and deliberate warping of the true picture in connection with our rather feeble attempts to struggle ourselves out of the whole unnecessary economic predicament in which this country finds itself.

"The record of dividends paid by the railroads, not to mention other kinds of unearned increment, reveals in bold relief the true causes of present economic conditions.

"It proves that whatever may be the condition of unemployment and mass poverty, dividends paid show continuing improvement until the point is reached where financial collapse is made imminent, due to the atrophied consuming power of the masses.

"It offers convincing proof of the ever increasing concentration of wealth in this country.

Machinery Injures Workers.

"It proves the devastating effect of machine efficiency on the workers of our country when industrial leaders adopt a policy of appropriating the increasing fruits of machine efficiency for the enhancement of private profit instead of utilizing a reasonable part of them by reducing the working time and increasing the hourly rate of pay of workers.

"When we analyze the trends of profits, dividends, expanded and often inflated capital, and unemployment, it is not difficult to determine who is responsible for present economic conditions.

"In the depressing year of 1931, the people were led to believe that our railroad industry was headed for bankruptcy, but dividends paid that year were almost equal to those paid in the comparatively prosperous year of 1925.

Large Profits Cause Unemployment.

"These facts clearly show that increasing private profits and a determined resistance to any equitable division of profits resulting from modern efficiency have been the causes of unemployment and mass poverty, the final result of which has paralyzed our purchasing power and resulted in a crisis that has reached private profits and will destroy private capital if permitted to continue.

"Stating it another way, selfishness and greed result in universal hardship, even to those who are selfish and greedy."

Fallacy of Wage Cutting.

"It is apparent that the thinking public and responsible leaders should cease worrying so much about our financial and productive systems and begin to take action which will revive the prostrate form of our mass consuming powers," Mr. Whitney concluded.

"Effective mass purchasing power is the very life-blood of all business. It forms the structure on which the integrity of our financial institutions must rest.

"When the source that gives life-blood is tapped, the body must become weak and anemic.

"The flow of this life-blood of our economic body may be increased only by a fair distribution of wealth and work through the adoption of shorter work hours with increased hourly rates of pay.

"Wage cutting is tantamount to a surgical practice that would bleed a weak and anemic body.

"Idle talk about preserving the integrity of our financial institutions at the expense of the consuming masses is tantamount to a doctor prescribing a skin beautifying treatment for a patient suffering from chronic anemia."

WAGES CUT MUCH MORE THAN COST OF LIVING

Director of U. S. Women's Bureau Declares Workers' Pay Has Been Slashed Three Times More Than Living Costs.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 8.—Trenchant criticism of employers for reducing the wages of working women below decent living standards was voiced by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, in an address to the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here.

Miss Anderson also administered a deserved rebuke to low wage employers who continue to howl about the necessity for further reductions because of the decrease in the cost of living. She pointed out that while during the last two years the cost of living has fallen about 18 per cent, employers have driven wages down 54 per cent.

"In the women's bureau we are gathering information with regard to the employment of women," Miss Anderson said.

"We have found that women in industry have increased enormously in the last decade. Two million and a half more women were employed in 1930 than were employed in 1920.

Low Wages Paid Women Workers.

"The wages given to women are not nearly as high as would be given to men if they were employed to that extent. Women are getting from one-third to one-half less wages than men are getting for practically the same kind of work.

"Now, that is not the fault of either the women or the men. The women do not want to work for three, four, five and six dollars a week, as they are doing today. They have to work, they have to earn a living, not only for themselves, but for dependents, and for that reason they have to have a job. And they have to take whatever they can get, because they are the minority in the labor movement. I don't mean in the trade union movement, but they are the minority that are getting the jobs.

Employers Hire Cheapest Labor.

"You will remember, I know, that the competing minority at one time were the immigrants. I was one of those myself. The immigrants had to take whatever they could get.

"Today that is not so. Today it is the women in the labor market, and now we are beginning to have the negro women and the negro men in the labor market who are obliged to take the jobs at even lower wages than the women are paid.

Living Cost Cut 18 Per Cent; Wages, 54 Per Cent.

"In the last two years of depression the cost of living has gone down about 18 per cent. Employment has gone down 33 per cent and wages have gone down 54 per cent.

"Those of the population and employers who are saying that the people ought to work cheaper because the cost of living has gone down so tremendously do not realize, or perhaps do not face the question, that wages have gone down almost three times as much as the cost of living has gone down.

Whether the Cunard line will rush work on its new super-liner remains in doubt. Financial reports say yes. Prime Minister MacDonald says he can find no basis for the report. England wonders.

Get Real Relief
From Monthly Pains

SEVERE monthly suffering is a sign of warning.

If you are having aches and pains every month, heed the WARNING. See what is wrong.

Treat the CAUSE of the trouble.

When womanly aches and pains are due to a weak, run-down condition, take CARDUI. It has been used by women for over 50 years. It is a purely vegetable medicine and it cannot harm you. Thousands of women have said that when they had built up their strength with the help of Cardui, real relief was obtained and their general health and feeling of well-being improved.

If you suffer this way, try Cardui, which you can get at the drug store.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

"PROSPERITY" WOULD NOT MEAN EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

So Says Dr. H. S. Person in Keynote of Meeting Called to Examine Prospects for Future—Government Invasion Seen as Strong Possibility.

New York, Dec. 8.—Unemployment is under examination this week by industrial leaders, business executives, economists, engineers, marketing men, sociologists and U. S. government officials at a meeting of the Taylor society.

Dr. H. S. Person, managing director of the society, in a "keynote" discussion, said:

"The nation faces two alternatives. If privately owned business and industry are not able to work out of the depression by their own efforts, a measure of government control of enterprises appears inevitable. Just what will happen, and just how far the government will step into the private business field, as it already has begun to do through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, depends upon whether effective leadership steps forward from the ranks of private enterprise before deficits, defaults, depression and unemployment have gone too far.

"There are not enough jobs to go round. Even if the country was to return tomorrow to so-called 'normal times,' there would not be enough jobs. Besides general unemployment due to the closing of plants and factories, we have technological and sociological unemployment. By technological unemployment, I mean that many men have permanently lost their jobs to machines, for machines can do their work far more cheaply and efficiently. By sociological unemployment, I mean that through changes in fashion, in public demand for certain kinds of goods, and substitution of goods, certain skilled crafts have become practically obsolete.

"The problem is purely a business and industrial one. Unless business and industry themselves find leaders within their own ranks willing and competent to shoulder the responsibility of readjusting the economic system and re-establishing it upon a sound basis with long-view planning as a foundation, the government will be forced in. There is no other alternative."

FEWER COMPENSATION CASES

New York City.—Compensation awards amounting to $15,474,899 were made in 46,368 industrial accident cases in this state in the first six months this year, a decrease of 11.6 in number of cases and 15.5 in amount of awards from the same six months last year. In the total this year there were 528 death cases.

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As a Christmas gift, a telephone is unusual, and most useful. When you give your family a telephone, you give a service that will run errands anywhere, any time, in all kinds of weather.

You give your family ready access to friends, which means many pleasant social gatherings that might otherwise be missed.

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You give your family a priceless gift—quick, easy, two-way voice communication for every day of the year.

Think how much it means to have that familiar instrument—the telephone—forming a link between your home and the outside world, and you will agree that the telephone has all the essential qualities of the ideal Christmas gift.

And the cost is so small that it doesn't begin to compare with the value. It is wise to order now, so that Christmas day will find your telephone in place, ready to serve.

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Local Typographical Union Label
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IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. DOES THE WORK.

Bricklayers Buy Office Building As Headquarters

Nine-Story Structure Purchased at Auction for $335,000—Purchase Held Brilliant Achievement.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Bidding briskly against opposition, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union was able to record one of the most brilliant real estate purchases of the year here this week, adding another to the already sizeable group of permanent union headquarters in Washington.

The union purchased at auction the F. H. Smith building, 815-817 Fifteenth street N. W., for $335,000.

The building is nine stories high, with brick basement. It has a magnificent banking room, mezzanine, safety deposit vaults and 120 offices. It will be operated by the union as an investment, in addition to serving as the permanent headquarters.

The original estimated cost of the building was $700,000 and its current assessed valuation is $658,920, including land and structure. The maximum depth of the building is 139 feet. The width is 49 feet.

The bidding was conducted for the union by Robert T. Highfield, vice-president of the Mount Vernon Savings bank, acting as attorney-in-fact for Treasurer Richard J. Gray.

Four years ago the union, in convention, ordered the international officers to secure a headquarters building and fixed the method of paying for the building. The officers have delayed action, awaiting what they considered the proper opportunity. They are convinced they have one of the best bargains offered in years.

The F. H. Smith company, dealing in securities and real estate, "blew up" with a loud bang some months ago. Some of its officers are in prison as a result. Lossee to bond holders ran into millions. The building just purchased by the Bricklayers was itself bonded for $1,190,000.

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

Cleo Howard, son of Perry Howard, had his eye hurt at school several days ago and we are certainly glad to hear it is some better and hope for a steady improvement.

* * *

Mrs. Ira Patten has been very ill but is much improved at this time. We all hope that Mrs. Patten will soon be entirely well.

* * *

If any of you boys find some one who has a porch swing for trade, one "Red" McDaniels has a lumber jacket he would like very much to trade for such an article.

* * *

Perry Howard last week-end sent one of his sons out to the farm to help in the dividing of some hogs that were killed. Wanted to be sure he got his share of the pork chops and "chitlins," and, boy, can't you just see Perry digging into that fresh meat! Well, Perry, we can't blame you, only wish we were in on the deal also.

* * *

Since Dyche has gone to courting he has a special "razoo" down at Mitchell's and gets shaves, haircuts and shoe shines more often than formerly and carries a pencil behind his "yere." Mitchell says he don't know which is the hardest to do, get Dyche's pencil and specks away from him so he can work on him or to shave him with that "razoo." And would you believe it, Dyche blames Mitchell with letting Jack Frost skin wire with his razor.

E. E. CROSBY.

STREET RAILWAY UNION HITS 5-CENT FARE; FEARS PAY CUT

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta local of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes adopted a resolution vigorously opposing the proposal before the city council to reduce street car and coach fares to five cents.

The resolution declared that the cut rate would be likely to reduce the wages and impair the working conditions of 800 street railway and bus service employes, thus imposing lowered living standards on their families.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Workers Plan Great Demands Upon Congress

Newly Elected Officers of A. F. of L. Face Huge Task Ahead.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—With a fighting year ahead, the American Federation of Labor closed its fifty-second convention here, re-electing all officers.

Thomas F. Burke, secretary, Plumbers and Steamfitters International Association, and Christian M. Madsen, Painters and Decorators, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trade congress, while James C. Quinn, secretary, New York Central Labor council, was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor congress.

The next convention will be held in Washington, D. C., at which time the magnificent memorial to Samuel Gompers will be dedicated.

Takes "Advanced Stand."

President Green declared the convention had built a remarkable record and had taken an "advanced stand on social and economic issues."

Foremost in the achievements of the convention was its declaration of war against unemployment under a three-way program.

Action is to be sought in the session of congress just opened for a maximum 30-hour week for all government employes.

Over a slightly different route, via the Interstate Commerce commission, a shorter work week is to be sought for all railroad workers.

By economic action a general maximum 30-hour week is to be sought in all private industry.

President Green made it clear that he is in deadly earnest about this campaign. He gave it as his opinion that steps would be taken at once to select an organization to lead the fight, as the carpenters were selected to lead the famous eight-hour day fight. "I expect we shall make a selection through conference after a thorough survey of the field," he said.

For Federal Licensing.

President Green also said expert advice would be sought for the drafting of a bill to provide for federal licensing of corporations engaged in interstate business, this proposal being one of the most drastic of all the proposals adopted by the convention.

The federation also will battle before the present congress for huge appropriations for direct relief.

Whether the convention's demand for a national economic conference will be laid before President Hoover, or presented after March 4 to President-elect Roosevelt, has not yet been decidedd.

N.Y. Printers' Wage Cut by Arbitration

Ten Per Cent Reduction Ordered, While Publishers Ask 20 Per cent Slash—Hours of All Shifts Changed.

New York, Dec. 8.—A cut of 10 per cent in the pay of New York newspaper printers was ordered by the umpire in arbitration, John Saulter, Indianapolis. Saulter said he could not conscientiously be a party to maintaining wages at the old rate. The cut is effective for one year. It represents only half the reduction demanded by the publishers. The two union representatives on the arbitration board refused to sign the award.

Saulter's decision changes the shift hours so that day men are to be available for a 7½-hour day between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., the old shift hours having been from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. All other shifts are likewise moved an hour.

On the basis of the award day-shift men will get $58.50 for a six-day week; night shift, $61.50; third or "lobster" shift, $64.50, against $65, $68 and $71 under the old scale.

In his opinion Saulter said:

"The evidence in the record is conclusive to the effect that since 1929, when the last contract between these parties expired, and the current month there has been a seriously crippling loss of revenue suffered by newspapers party to these proceedings. Despite this condition and despite the fact that the last contract between these parties expired June 30, 1929, there has been no default in payment of wages at the 1929 levels.

"In addition to maintenance of 1929 wage levels, the record reveals unselfish and beneficial relief, insurance and pension activities carried on by certain New York newspapers at heavy expense to themselves and at no expense to the members of the union.

"Few, if any, industries in the country have maintained for so long a period the 1929 wage levels."

Charles A. Karch, congressman from East St. Louis, died just before the election in which he was a candidate. His opponent won.

Labor Gets 36 Cents Of Each Building Construction Dollar

Washington.—The value of building construction in providing work is shown by the fact that 36.4 cents of every dollar spent in building operations is paid directly in wages to labor engaged on the projects, according to information made available by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor.

The figures were obtained in a survey conducted in fifteen representative cities throughout the country. The remaining 63.6 cents of the dollar was spent for materials, it was learned from records of contractors relating for the most part to 1931 and

The percentage received by was slightly more on residential on non-residential structures, a percentage of labor and materia differed considerably in di cities.

In Boston, for example, 41 pe of the total cost of building tions went directly to labor, w Dallas, Tex., only 27.2 per c the cost went into wages.

In the north, in general, labo found to receive a larger prop of the total cost of building tions than in the south.

Doctor—When the symptoms appeared did your teeth chatte

Patient—I don't know; they w the table.

NOTICE!
LOW PRICES On All HOLIDAY GIFTS
BUY EARLY FROM US AND SAVE
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711 CHERRY ST.

HOW CHEVROLET IS HELPING CHATTANOOGA PROSPER

Facts important to Chattanooga labor, banks, stores and business houses especially thos whose welfare is linked with railroad prosperity.

CHEVROLET believes in the safety, economy and certainty of freight transportation by rail. Chevrolet cars are shipped to Chattanooga by freight. That means earnings for the railroads. It also assures you that new Chevrolet cars reach the dealer and owner free from damage. For instance, the cars of one manufacturer are brought in truck trailers, while those of another are driven or towed to Chatta-

Much of Chattanooga's financial welfare depends on the railroads. Our army of railroad employes—who draw wages from the railroads, our stores who sell to these employees, our business houses who ship by rail, our banks and insurance companies (and baby chicks—who have invested in railroad securities all feel the effect of loss or gain in railroad earnings.

Anything that increases railroad earnings increases Chattanooga's prosperity.

Also important: No Chevrolet product is manufactured in a foreign country by cheap labor and brought to America duty-free to compete with the products of American labor.

So remember, when you buy your next car, that every Chevrolet sold here puts some of the dollars paid for it into Chattanooga prosperity.

Remember too that Chevrolet, in the past 6 years, has sold 3 cars here for every 2 of the next most popular car—79 more this year than the next car.

And remember that in a few days the new Chevrolet will be on display. New beauty, new comfort, new power, new speed, new easy driving, new safety, new low operating cost—thrilling proof that "The leader can accomplish what others dare not try."

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95c down, $1.00 a month

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The most beautiful assortment of high-grade lamps we have ever shown. Make your selection early. Convenient terms

Electric Clocks
Require no winding, oiling or mechanical attention.
Convenient terms

FRIGIDAIRE . . . THE PRACTICAL GIFT

WHAT is more practical than a gift that pays for itself? The new Frigidaire Savings Insurance Plan explains many surprising facts . . . about money you can save . . . about protecting your health . . . about increased convenience.
This year, of all years, Frigidaire is the appropriate gift. Not only saves money, but provides lasting benefits to remind one of the thoughtfulness and affection that prompted the gift. Decide now to give Her a Frigidaire.
$9.95 delivers any model Frigidaire, balance in small monthly payments

Give Mother This Wonderful Time and Labor Saver

AN electric range will save her hours of "stove tending" and "pot watching." Accurate automatic controls regulate time and temperature so perfectly that successful cooking results are assured. Investigate the many other important features. Prices are lower than ever.
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THE MIXMASTER

Mashes, whips, beats, mixes, juices fruits, blends mayonnaise, stirs drinks. Also grinds meat, chops anything, sharpens knives, opens cans. Fully guaranteed. New low price.
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An innovation in the art of making good coffee. The coffee touches no metal . . . never gets a coppery, metallic taste. New, different and extremely appropriate for someone who is "fussy" about coffee.
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See These Electrical Gifts at Any of Our Stores

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With new automatic features to tell you when to put in the batter. Many beautiful designs.
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Boils, fries, stews, right at the table. Handsomely finished, durably constructed.
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Designed to beautify the breakfast room . . . and to cook eggs the way you like them best.
95c down, $1.00 a month

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By Popular Demand We Repeat Our Sale of 9 x 12 Authentic Oriental Reproductions for only
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It will be welcomed news to the hundreds who have insistently requested that we repeat our recent sale of genuine oriental reproductions to know that "We've done it again!"
A new shipment of these rugs have arrived and as long as they last we will sell them for the same low price as we did during the first sale — $39.50 for your choice of any one of four designs.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 23, 1932 | Number 35

'Wages, Takeouts' Tell Inside Story Of Miners' Troubles

Nashville Ministers Conduct Independent Investigation at Wilder.

Make Impartial Report for Nashville Tennessean, Which Calls for Facts But Does Not Publish Findings of Investigation.

"Wages and Takeouts" go a long way toward telling the story of the tragedy being enacted in Fentress and Morton counties, where several hundred miners have been virtually locked out since July by the eastern capitalists who own the coal mines in that section of Tennessee.

The Labor World was furnished this week with the report of an impartial investigation made by two prominent ministers of Nashville, who reported their findings in a letter to the Nashville Tennessean, which had, editorially, called for the facts in the case. The Labor World's informant, however, stated that the communication was not printed by the Nashville paper.

Conflicting claims are reported by the gentlemen who made an independent investigation, solely in the interest of justice, but the findings of fact go a long way toward justifying the position of the workers, and toward bearing out statements made by representatives of the workers regarding the causes of the disturbance. For instance, it is admitted that the miners were compelled to operate an "aid truck," even when the mines were operating, soliciting charity wherever it might be found, in order to augment the starvation pay which the employes received, and amounts which the operators "deducted" from the meager envelopes of the workers were itemized.

A fine tribute to the conservatism and Americanism of the victims of the mine operators is also paid in the report, which declares that "these men are basically conservative in their economic and political views."

The Labor World is, of course, glad to give space to the findings of these gentlemen, although the report is furnished indirectly, as a matter of information to all fair-minded citizens.

It follows:

"In the evening of Dec. 5 and on the morning of Dec. 6 you published in the Tennessean two excellent articles on the respective titles: "Let's Have the Facts" and "For Peace in the Mines." In both editorials you called for competent investigation and the publication of the facts thus discovered about the situation at Wilder, Tenn. Perhaps some findings based upon the visit which I, in company with another minister from Nashville, made to Wilder on Dec. 2 will be of interest. There follows a narrative description of our trip of what we were able to discover. The statement involves no personal opinion, but is as carefully as possible a report of the attitudes of the company and of the striking miners as these were given to us.

We left Nashville at 6 a.m., Friday the second, reached Livingston by 10 and were in Wilder in conference with the officers of the Fentress Coal and Coke company by 11:30 a.m. We talked with these gentlemen for over an hour and were courteously received and answered by them. After our conference with them we asked if they objected if we talked with the striking miners about the same items we had discussed with them and they said they had not the least objection. We had no trouble getting in contact with the men and they talked freely with us for more than three hours.

The officials wanted to know who we represented, what our occupations were, if we were in the habit of entering similar investigations. We replied that we represented only ourselves, that we had never investigated a situation of this particular type before, that our concern was to discover the applicability of Christian principles to the settlement of such situations.

They then asked specifically what we wanted to know. We replied that our interests were twofold: (1) The possibility of arbitration of the issues involved, and (2) the need for relief and the extent to which relief was being administered and by whom. We were told that there was no need for and no possibility of arbitration, that there was nothing to arbitrate and that so far as the company was concerned the matter was satisfactorily settled. They stated that 200 men were working in the mine at present and that only 100 (they corrected this to 65) were holding out and that these would probably go back to work soon if the company desired their services. In the matter of relief, we were told that there was undoubtedly suffering among the families of the strikers, but that this was their own fault since the company had offered these men a chance to work and they had declined to accept the offer.

On other questions raised in our discussions with the officials and with the men we present the following findings:

(1) **History of Unionization:** The officials said this isn't the first time we have had to deal with this union problem. The men were unionized in 1924 and we had to break their organization. We know by past experience what we are doing now. There is very little union-mined coal south of the Ohio river and there is no reason to fool with the unions here. We gave them a union contract last year and when this contract expired on July 8, we offered them another union contract involving a 20 per cent wage reduction and they declined to sign the contract. We left the matter open for thirty days, during which time they could have entered into the agreement. At the expiration of the thirty days we determined to open the mine on a non-union basis and operate on that basis permanently. The version given by the union miners on this point is in substance as follows: Between 1924 and 1931 the mine operated on an open shop basis, the union having been broken in 1924. In 1930 there were two drastic wage reductions. When notice of a third reduction in wages was posted the miners organized. A union contract to terminate July 8, 1932, was negotiated, involving no increase in wages and merely avoiding the third cut that had been proposed. At the expiration of this union contract on July 8, the company offered them a new contract involving a 20 per cent wage cut and certain specifications which made it not a union contract in the accepted sense of that term. Throughout the period of the union contract the miners had run an "aid truck" because a large number of men were not earning enough to buy their supplies and feed their families, so that they felt that to accept the new wage would put them all on a starvation basis. For the reason that the proposed wage reduction was not the first but the third and because the contract was really an open-shop instead of a union contract, the union miners declined to sign it and went on strike.

(2) **Wages and Takeouts:** Wages and "takeouts" have to be discussed together, or the impression gained will be a deceptive one. "Takeouts" are deductions from the miner's wage at the company office and represent a sort of "fixed charge" against the wage. At the office, we were told that the average miner could earn on the present wage scale about $1.90

(Continued on second page)

Santa Up-to-Date

Ha! Santa Claus is up to date;
he's sold his reindeer team.
He even thinks a motor car
old fashioned now would seem.
A brand new airship he has got;
the very latest thing;
And, oh! a gorgeous load of toys
old Santa's ship can bring.

And if, the night ere Christmas dawns,
you wake and rub your eyes,
And peer across the chimney tops
far down the starry skies,
Who knows? You may see Santa's
ship a-skimming thro' the air,
Just show'ring dolls and skates,
and drums on children ev'rywhere.

—The Gentlewoman.

SIX-HOUR DAY HELD FEASIBLE BY I. C. C. REPORT

Will Prove Big Impetus to Labor Campaign.

RAIL WORKERS HAIL FINDING AS BOOST

Commission Holds System Would Have No Adverse Effect on Industry.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Virtual approval of the six-hour day for railroad employes, made in an Interstate Commerce Commission report, is considered here a tremendous boost to the movement for the six-hour day throughout industry. The report is expected to give a powerful impetus to the movement for a six-hour day for government and railroad employes, which will be vigorously pressed by labor at the next session of congress.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, as the result of an exhaustive investigation of the six-hour day for railroad workers, reported that the shorter day would have no adverse effect on the operations and service of the railroad industry if revenues were sufficient to cover the increased operating expenses and still maintain credit. The shorter day would give employment, under present conditions, to from 60,000 to 100,000 more employes, the commission said.

It has been contended that it would be more difficult to apply the six-hour day to the railroads than to most other industries. Now comes the Interstate Commerce Commission and says flatly that a railroad six-hour day is feasible. If it can be applied to the railroad industry, admittedly presenting difficulties, why can not it be applied generally, the capital is asking.

Added Cost Figures Hit.

The I. C. C. reported that the initial effect of the six-hour day would be to increase operating expenses by $630,000,000 a year, assuming the same operations and traffic that prevailed in 1930 and provided that no cuts were made in the then existing rates of pay for an eight-hour day. Making allowances for the ten per cent wage deduction now in effect, it was estimated that the shorter day would mean an added cost of $570,000,000 a year.

Organized railroad employes are expected to make a vigorous assault on the commission's figures for increased expenses under the six-hour day. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives association, has already criticized the figures as far too high and a general attack on them by labor is foreseen. The labor executives are in session at Chicago, where they have just rejected a demand of the railroads for an indefinite extension of the ten per cent wage cut, put into effect for a year from January 31, 1932.

International Labor News Service is able to say that the railroad unions will contend that the six-hour day will bring marked savings by a speeding up of service and operation, which they point out will be in the public service. They declare that every shortening of railroad hours in the past has brought better and speedier service, which has been of immeasurable benefit to industry and the traveling public. This was the case following the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law and shortening of hours, previous to the passage of this law, they say.

Bank on Cut Estimates.

The railroads at first chiefly based their opposition to the six-hour day on the ground that it was not feasible in rail operation. They have now largely abandoned this argument in favor of the contention that the short day would impose too great a financial burden on them. They are hailing the I. C. C. report as at least partially backing up this contention. In this connection, labor spokesmen are pointing out that the railroads estimated that the maximum cost of applying the six-hour day would be $702,408,955 under the 1930 wage scales. The I. C. C. cut this estimate to $630,000,000 in its report and railroad labor will contend that even this estimate is absurdly high.

The commission said that its report and findings were based almost entirely on facts presented at hearings and from testimony given by both the railroads and their employes.

Apparently the railroads fear to make an actual test of the six-hour day, as the commission said that while the only accurate way of determining the effects of applying the shorter day was to make an actual trial of it on a railroad or part of a line, the railroads had all refused to make such a trial and limited their efforts to facilitating field tests under the commission's direction. This was impossible under the reduced appropriation for the commission, the report added.

Workers Seek More Jobs.

Representatives of the railroad workers testified before the commission that it is not their purpose to have the six-hour day adopted as a method of increasing wages but to restore employment to former workers without lowering standards of living through a reduction in earnings. On this point the commission reported to congress that such a question bears directly on the wisdom and experience of adopting the shorter day, a matter outside the scope of its investigation. Other matters closely related to this point, the commission found to have a bearing on questions of fact it was instructed to consider but which were of such a nature "that it is impracticable to measure the effect they might have."

Christmas

One of the greatest stories of the Christmas season is "A Christmas Carol," written by one of England's foremost novelists of the nineteenth century—Charles Dickens. His story of the transformation of the character of Scrooge, the miser, on Christmas eve by the power of love will endure. For Scrooge was a "squeezing, grasping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster!" Yet Scrooge, after his night's visitation from the ghosts of his better self, arose on Christmas morning with a spirit of joy in his heart and went forth into the community from which he had shut himself off by his hard-fisted, miserly ways, and in the true spirit of Christmas gave both of his goods and his affection to all with whom he came into contact. He became his true self in the act of giving, and, in the words of the novelist, became "as good a friend, a master and man as the city ever knew."

So ever the Christmas message is not only "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," but also peace to men of good will who show forth their love of their fellowmen in human service.

BUY UNION-LABEL GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Washington. — "Buy union-made goods for Christmas presents and at all other times," should be the watchword of all trades unionists, declared John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement here on the way union workers and their friends may use Christmas shopping to benefit the cause of labor and relieve unemployment.

"To relieve unemployment in America," Mr. Manning said, "American-made gifts should be purchased for Christmas. To make sure that what is purchased is an American product, look for the union label. None but American-made merchandise bears the union label.

"The union label is a purely American institution. Help American workers by purchasing American-made, union-labeled merchandise, not only at Christmas, but throughout the year. Patronize merchants displaying merchandise produced by trade unionists. Request union services."

Our Little Willie says he would rather have a cow than a saxophone, because, although they both make the same noise, a cow gives milk.

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1932.

Led by the Christmas Spirit, They Rejoiced

SITTING before the blazing fire and listening to the merry carolers without, Martha Barrons felt all the joy of the Christmas season. What a wonderful time it was! She smiled happily at her husband and son. Then her thoughts went back to that memorable Christmas years ago when something had led her steps to the Beacon Baby home. Again she looked into the eyes of a blue-eyed baby and felt that sudden desire to have him for their own. George had readily agreed to the adoption. Bless his heart, he would have agreed to anything to make her happy. But the baby had brought him happiness, too. He was now one of the ablest lawyers in town and had recently attracted nationwide attention in winning a complicated case. And the love and comradeship he had given them through the years was as deep and fine as if he had been their very own.

Truly, Martha Barrons thought, as the voices of the carolers faded into the night, it was the spirit of Christmas that had directed her steps on that long-ago Christmas.—Katherine Edelman.

Disciple of St. Francis Had the Christmas Spirit

"WHAT in the world are you doing, Tommy?" asked Mrs. Rowland, hearing her little son on the cellar stairs, the day before Christmas.

"Oh, sump'n," answered the lad, as he hurried up into the kitchen.

As it was a time of Christmas secrets, Mrs. Rowland refrained from pressing the point and soon forgot it.

When the Christmas tree had been denuded of its fruit next morning, Tommy's older brother, Rupert, ran outdoors excitedly, returning soon, all aglow, and shouting:

"What do you think? You know I scattered those crumbs in the back yard, the way St. Francis of Assissi told folks to do for the birds' Christmas feast? Well, there were about a dozen sparrows there when I peeked around the corner of the house. I called 'Merry Christmas' softly so's not to disturb them, and they chirped back."

"Mine worked, too, I guess," said Tommy. "I went and looked on the cellar stairs first thing this morning, and every bit of cheese was gone that I'd put there for the poor little mice!"—Myrtle Knox Cherryman.

The Cheery Logs Knew It Was Christmas Time

THE woodshed was filled with logs. They reached up to the ceiling, and there were so many that some were lying outside the wood shed.

They would be put inside when there was room made for them. They would burn well, too, as they were fine and dry, having been cut the year before.

And at Christmas time it didn't matter how many logs were burned.

At other times of the year it was more economical when the fire was built in the evening or when the family was up for the evening.

But at Christmas time nothing mattered. Logs were burned as many as possible.

A roaring, crackling fire was kept on all the time, and if the fire did not burn brightly at once no one cared whether lots of kindling was used.

It was Christmas time and the fire must be kept very bright. The cheery logs knew that.—Mary Graham Bonner.

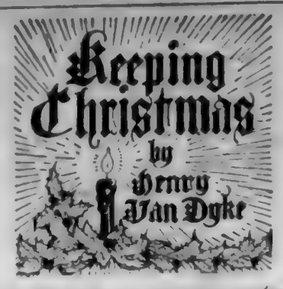
Of course women have greater endurance. Who ever saw a man who could stand at a telephone and talk for an hour?

A Laxative that costs only 1¢ or less a dose

NEXT TIME you need medicine to act on the bowels, try Thedford's Black-Draught. It brings quick relief and is priced within reach of all. Black-Draught is one of the least expensive laxatives that you can find. A 25-cent package contains 25 or more doses.

Black-Draught is made of approved laxative plants, firmly ground so you take the medicine into your system just as naturally as you get nourishment from the food you eat.

Refreshing relief from constipation troubles for only a cent or less a dose—that's why thousands of men and women prefer Thedford's Black-Draught.



IT IS a good thing to observe Christmas day. The mere marking of times and seasons, when men agree to stop work and make merry together, is a wise and wholesome custom. It helps one to feel the supremacy of the common life over the individual life. It reminds a man to set his own little watch, now and then, by the great clock of humanity which runs on sun time.

But there is a better thing than the observance of Christmas day, and that is, Keeping Christmas.

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background, and your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellow men are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy?

Are you willing to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things, even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Santa Offers Encouragement to All to Keep Christmas.

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear in their hearts?

Are you willing to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began at Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of eternal love? Then you can keep Christmas.

And if you can keep it for a day, why not always? But you can never keep it alone.—Missouri Farmer.

A Pipe *for* Santa

CAPITAL ISN'T STARVING!

Weighted average of dividends of 600 common stocks now is $1.22, which indicates that some corporations continue to earn dividends and others continue to draw on reserves. But for labor there are no reserves.

CHRISTMAS.

This Christmas day let's lay away
The burdens of the year,
With gladsome shout let's go about
A-spreading of good cheer
May we on this Blessed Christmas
Be filled with joy and mirth,
And our hearts re-echo the anthem,
Peace, and good will on earth.

* * *

Because each of us pauses at this season to renew his expression of Cheer or Goodwill, all Christendom puts aside its work to do homage to the Spirit of Christmas. Cease the exchange of merry greetings and much of the charm and potency of Christmas is destroyed.

And so it is fitting, we believe, that this column convey to you our wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

* * *

The photographer was taking a picture of a father and his college-boy son during the Christmas holidays. The photographer suggested that the boy stand with his hand on his father's shoulder. The father suggested: "More appropriate if he stood with his hand in my pocket."

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...and...
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10c Each Additional Half Mile
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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Harold H. Adams and wife, Mable G. Adams, dated September 14, 1926, of record in book "W", Volume 20, Page 615, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1933,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Third (3rd) Civil District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The South 43 1-3 feet of Lots Numbers Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16), Block Thirteen (13), Normal Park Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 4, pages 40 & 41, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots together make one lot fronting 43 1-3 feet on the East line of Mississippi Avenue and running back Eastwardly along the South line of Young Street a distance of 150 feet to the West line of lot Number Thirteen (13), in said block.

Sale will be made subject to one note in the sum of $3,000.00 dated July 7, 1926, and due in three years, to the Chattanooga Savings Bank & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 16th day of December, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

1-6 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

MORE ABOUT WILDER MINERS

(Continued from page 1)

to $2.00 per day. In reply to the question as to whether this was a net wage we were told that of course expenses such as rent, tools, powder, fuses, doctor, burial fee, hospital fee, bath house fee, et cetera, were deducted. The miners stated that under the union contract they had they could earn only $2.00 to $2.25 a day and that under the new scale a man could hardly earn more than $1.50 per day, from which "takeouts" as follows were deducted: Rent at $2.00 a room (company said $1.25 or $5.00 for a four-room house and $4.00 for a three-room house) per month; bath house $1.25 (company said this was optional, but men said houses had no equipment for bathing and that all water used at home had to be brought by bucket from five pumps in village); hospital, $1.50; doctor, $1.53; funeral, $1.00; powder for blasing, $5.00 if there was full time work or at rate of 7c a stick; carbide, $1.20 or 5c a day; fuse, $1.50; blacksmith for tool repair, 38c; tools, $1.00; minimum light bill, $1.50 (the office said $1.00 with 8c per kilowatt about the minimum amount consumed); coal for home use, $1.05 per ton. Another consideration urged by the men in connection with the matter of wages was the fact that they had to trade at the company store, where the prices of food, clothing and mining supplies were excessive. As an example they said they paid 95c for an eight-pound bucket of lard, whereas at an independent store at Highland the same bucket could be bought for 65 cents. Payment in company script made trading at the company store necessary. We ourselves paid 50c a pound for cheese that is available in Nashville at 25c a pound.

(3) **Arbitration.** The company officials insisted that there was nothing to arbitrate, that the situation was settled so far as they were concerned and that they did not care to confer with or re-employ the strikers. The men said that they had sought to settle the matter through conference from the start and would gladly arbitrate their demands at any time such arbitration became possible.

(4) **Presence of Troops.** Officials of the company said the presence of troops was required to prevent lawlessness and property destruction. The men insisted that the troops were not there to guard property or prevent lawlessness but to intimidate the strikers and through fear of arrest or eviction to coerce them into working on the terms offered by the company. They said the presence of the troops was more apt to provoke trouble than to prevent it. They said that the officer in command of the troops had been under the influence of liquor on each occasion that he had visited Wilder.

(5) **Lawlessness and Acts of Violence:** The officers of the company felt that the strikers were responsible for the dynamiting and stated that newspaper accounts were accurate. They insisted that property damage would be far greater but for the presence of the troops. The miners said that no trestles in Fentress county had been damaged, but that such damage as had occurred (greatly exaggerated in the papers) had taken place in adjoining counties. Such damage as had been done to railroad and mine property they insisted had been done by those at present employed by the company, and probably at the instigation of the company officials in order to discredit the strikers and confuse the issues in the mind of the public. They called attention to the fact that although there were nearly three officers to every striking miner, and that although they had bloodhounds, horses and full military equipment that not a single union miner had been arrested on any charge whatsoever. The bloodhounds brought in to track marauders had led the officers to the quarters of men employed by the company and that only men in the employ of the company had been arrested thus far. They felt that these dynamitings and the news accounts of them were nothing but company propaganda intended to confuse the mind of the public. They said that the only dynamite in the mountains was in the company commissary and was available only to company employes.

(6) **Character of the Men Involved in the Strike:** The striking miners are native Tennesseans, born in the mountains. One man said a newspaper inquired if there were any "furiners" in Wilder, to which he replied: "I'm the nighest thing to a 'furiner' there is on the mountain; my granddaddy came from Ireland about a hundred years ago and I have been here sixty-one years myself."

These men are basically conservative in their economic and political views. Asked if they knew Myles Horton, recently arrested while visiting Wilder, they said they knew him but didn't have much to do with him because they feared he might be a "red" and they didn't want any "reds" in their midst. They were greatly relieved on being assured that Mr. Horton was not a "red" and that they could regard him as a good friend.

(7) **Need for Investigation.** Wide divergence in viewpoint between the parties involved is evident. Statements and interpretations of events likewise differ. Competent investigation is the crying need and until it is carried through public opinion should be slow to form judgments. In the meantime men and their families are hungry and cold, and abundant relief in the form of clothing and food must be supplied.

FOR A MERRY, THRIFTY CHRISTMAS

SHOP AT

EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
MARKET AT SIXTH

IT PAYS!

To Everyone in This Community
We Extend Our Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a
Prosperous New Year

City Water Company of Chattanooga
A. F. Porzelius, Supt.

EASY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
411 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE! FREE!
EASY WAY IS GIVING A BRAND-NEW $719.00, V-8 4-DOOR FORD SEDAN AND $50.00 IN CASH TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.
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Box Cameras as Low as $1.00 Kodaks as Low as $4.95
FREE DEVELOPING PRINTS 3c AND 5c EACH
LESTER D. COHN, Prop.
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We'd a thousand happy wishes for our friends and patrons too,
But to sort them out would be a mighty chore;
So we gave them all one wording, now no matter who is who—
Though we fear you'll say "I've heard that one before!"—
"MERRY CHRISTMAS!"

GRANT'S
Merchandise from 1¢ to $1.00
715 Market St.

A right Merry Christmas, we toast you,
A New Year that's happy, as well;
May you good-will and peace be a host to,
For home is where they love to dwell!

LOOKOUT FURNITURE CO.
613 MARKET STREET

May your holidays be happy days,
And joy and cheer abound!
May sweet peace reign and never wane,
The whole New Year around!

SOL MOYSES & COMPANY
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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
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Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

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FREE
A Fine Box of Candy
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$10 $12.50 $15
A Palmer Suit or Overcoat for You ... and a Fine Box of Chocolate Candy for Her!

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FISCHER'S STOREWIDE SALE
Discounts 20% to 50%
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If you knew the value that's packed into Hercules Overalls, you'd never wear any other kind! See them at Sears and examine their famous 16-work-tested features. Get enough to last you all winter at this reduced price.

HERCULES WORK SHIRTS
...y for month-in-month-out wear—
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Seamless feet, reinforced toes and heels, elastic ribbed tops. Famous for long wear.
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Work Shoes to Work for You
...s no wonder! They have arch ...porting steel shank, ventilated in...es, genuine ...ear welts! ...6 to 12. $1.49

SHOP AT SEARS AND SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

CERTAINLY Rodney Lee was not bashful and yet three days had passed since he had made up his mind to propose to Helen Johns, and he hadn't even intimated to her the fact that he was smitten. He had met her at a dance the Monday before Christmas, played cards with her Tuesday, skated with her Wednesday, danced again with her Thursday. Then came the Christmas eve dance, when he had fully intended to tell her he loved her; and the dance was over and he hadn't even begun the preliminaries.

Two days after Christmas Rodney's vacation would be over and he would be on his way back to the big city hundreds of miles away.

It took some maneuvers for Rodney to get a chance on Christmas morning to telephone to Helen when he would not be overheard by any of his numerous cousins, whose mother he was visiting. "I am leaving the 27th," Rodney told Helen hurriedly. "I really must see you again before I go. My aunt has made plans for tomorrow morning and afternoon. May I come in the evening?"

"I'd love to have you," Helen answered quite impersonally, "but you see we are giving the big party out in Babylon that night. I'd love to have you come if you think you'd care to. So perhaps you'd better drive over here and trail us out there."

Helen, heavily swathed in furs, met Rodney at the door next evening. She shook hands hurriedly and pointed to two hampers standing in the hall and asked him if he could take them in his car. "There are two baskets of dishes in the dining room you can take besides if you have room. We are all ready to start."

Rodney could see two cars ahead of him and he could vaguely distinguish the figures of Mr. and Mrs. Johns and others whom he took to be maids from the Johns' household, also Helen's younger sister and brother, all carrying baskets or hampers as they piled into the cars.

Finally when the cars ahead stopped at the end of a frozen dirt road in a bleak stretch of farmland, Rodney saw what seemed to be a small schoolhouse with yellow lights streaming through small windows. Bewildered, Rodney got from his car and seeing that the Johnses were carrying their baskets and hampers into the schoolhouse he proceeded to carry his cargo in also.

"Now please get the battery out of your car," Helen told Rodney as she slipped out of her furs, revealing a simple little sports frock beneath. "Our chauffeur will help you if you don't know how. He's out taking them out of our cars. We need them for the Christmas tree lights. Candles are so dangerous."

"So this is Babylon," he said to Helen as he returned and laid the heavy battery at Helen's side as she directed.

Helen laughed. "Didn't you know about Babylon?" she asked surprised. "Babylon is father's pet diversion. You see, all there is to Babylon is this one-horse district school—and about twenty-five scattered farmhouses—poor, struggling people who used to try to get up some sort of Christmas entertainment for their children here. Somehow father heard about it—and for five years now we have been giving the Christmas party for them."

It was midnight when the lights were finally turned out in the little Babylon schoolhouse and Rodney had got his battery back into his car, had waved farewell to the Johns family and was ready to trail them back to town again. And then as he took his place before the wheel he noticed that Helen was at his side.

"I want to drive back with you," she said. "I want to tell you how wonderful you have been. You worked harder than all the rest of us put together. It is the first time dad has ever had time really to enjoy the party, because you took all the responsibility off his shoulders, and when he asked you to make the presentation speeches for the little gifts, I was so embarrassed for a minute. You were perfectly wonderful—just

"I Want to Drive Back With You," Said Helen.

as if you had known these Babylon people all your life. Dad says you'll just have to come back next Christmas—"

"I'll come back every Christmas, if you'll let me, Helen," said Rodney. "I wanted to see you tonight to—to tell you that I love you. After seeing you as I saw you tonight I know I'm not worthy even to suggest what I wanted to tell you."

Mr. Johns was waiting for Helen when she and Rodney arrived fifteen minutes after the Johns' cars. Mr. Johns held his hand out to greet Rodney and he knew from the way the young man took his hand that he would see him again in Babylon.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
(WNU Service)

THE LIGHT OF CHRISTMASTIDE

By HUBERT KELLEY, in Kansas City Times.

NOW, in the night of unbelief,
We make this miracle again
Of ancient happiness and grief
And all the tenderness of men.

We listen to the heart's demands,
Unmindful of our darkling thought,
And set in other seeking hands
The symbol of the things we sought.

How strange we never understood
That giving more and taking less,
That doing all we dreamed was good
Would be our greatest happiness.

Now, in the dismal night of doubt,
We make the star that we denied:
We cannot face the dark without
The little light of Christmastide.

1932

May Santa Claus put in your stocking
The things that you hold the most dear,
To make you a bright, merry Christmas,
And a prosperous, happy New Year!

Woolworth's
710 Market — 16 E. Main

Nagging Pains
are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

Take Cardui to build up against the nagging symptoms of ordinary womanly ailments. It has been in use for over 50 years. So many women praise CARDUI, it must be good to have the widespread use that it has today. Sold at drug stores.

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FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUMATISM
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, DOES THE WORK.

Wishing You a
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

Hamilton National Bank
of Chattanooga
FIVE BANKING OFFICES

This is an
EDWARDS & LEBRON
Christmas
Our Store Is Teeming With GIFTS for EVERYBODY.
YOUR MONEY
Will Buy More Values This Year Than Ever Before.
GIFTS
$1 and Upward
Edwards & LeBron
"CHATTANOOGA'S GREATEST GIFT STORE"

A wish may be a studied phrase,
Or simple and sincere;
So we'll just wish you happy days
For Christmas and New Year!

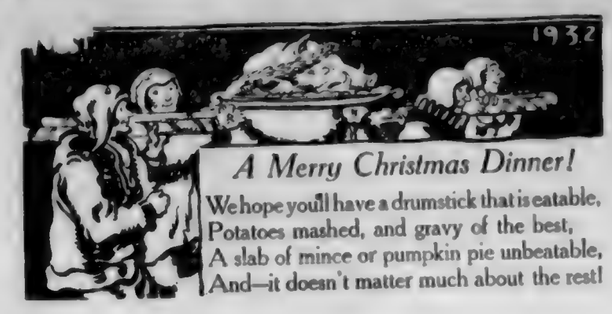
Home Plate Lunch
Seventh and Cherry Sts.
We cannot have all the good things in the world to eat, so we just have the BEST.
We Serve to Serve Again

1932
May the Christmas dawn find you and yours in health, at peace with all mankind, anticipating a happy day with those you love.

McIsaac's Corner
Soft Drinks, Sandwiches, Candy, Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Novelties
Eighth and Broad
Phone 6-6813

1932
We wish you a glad, merry Christmas, Surrounded by dear ones and friends; We wish you a sweet, pleasant pathway, For New Year, wher'er it wends!

We'll be waiting for you Christmas Day with the most delightful Dinner.
Ready at 11 a.m. . . till 9 p.m.
WE'LL EXPECT YOU
Williams & French
16 East Seventh St.



A Merry Christmas Dinner!
We hope you'll have a drumstick that is eatable,
Potatoes mashed, and gravy of the best,
A slab of mince or pumpkin pie unbeatable,
And—it doesn't matter much about the rest!

YOUR FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

EASY WAY GROCERY CO.
417 Market St. 2310 McCallie Ave.
100% Home-Owned Stores

See Us After January 1 at
No. 8 West Ninth Street
Where You Will Find the Best in the Men's Clothing Line and the Latest Styles.
MAX YUDD
Now at 825 Market Street

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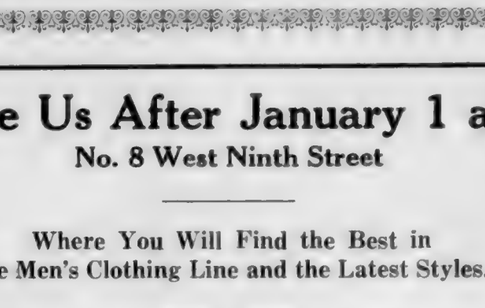
By a Bargain-wise--Buying Public--



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Quality, Beauty, Price---Easy Terms
Chattanooga's most outstanding gift value—you must see this beautiful chest $19.95
95c Cash — $1.00 Weekly

Tapestry Lounge Chair and Ottoman
Both complete in your choice of several beautiful colors . $19.95
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Genuine Oriental Reproduction!
Four Beautiful Patterns. Heavy Quality, Fringed, 9x14 Size $39.50
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Pay for Them on Haverty's Easy Terms.
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Ball-Bearing Skates $1.95
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Solid Oak Desk and Chair Set .. $4.95
Sidewalk Cycles $9.95
Easy Weekly Terms
Purchases Made Now Will be Delivered Christmas Eve If You Desire.

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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Season's Greetings

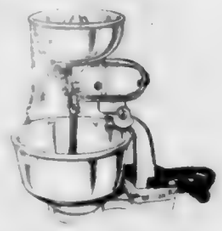
from

INTERSTATE
LIFE & ACCIDENT CO.
Joseph W. Johnson, President

5 Smart IDEAS
for Christmas Gifts

Sunbeam MIXMASTER

Never before have we had such a rush for Mixmasters. This explains their popularity: They mix batter, mash potatoes, whip, beat, stir, blend, extract fruit juices, grind meats, sharpen knives, open cans.



Cash Price $19.50

Terms: $1.95 down, $1.85 monthly

The COFFEE MAKER

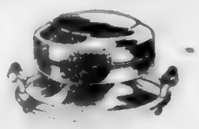
Something delightfully new in the art of Perfect Coffee making. Coffee is a "hobby" of almost every family—and we have been kept busy wrapping up the new Coffee Makers for gifts.

Cash Price $7.95

Terms: 95c down, $1.25 monthly

Automatic WAFFLE IRON

With heat control. Beautiful designs. Low prices. No gift on our floor is more popular at Christmas than Waffle Irons



Cash Price, $5.65

Terms: 95c down, $1.00 monthly

Turn-Over TOASTER

Gleaming, ever beautiful Chrome Toaster that toasts two golden slices at a time. A "showy," useful and inexpensive gift.

Cash Price $4.25

Terms: 95c down, $1.00 monthly

6-Cup PERCOLATOR

What else can you give that will actually be used 365 days a year? The answer is you will be sure to give a Percolator. Beautiful special value right now

Cash Price $6.45

Terms: 95c down, $1.00 monthly

All This Week Our Store Will Remain Open Each Evening Until 9!

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.

See these attractive gifts at any of our stores!

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—St. Luke 2:8-14.

THE hope of the world is that Christmas does not grow old-fashioned. The world may be cynical, life may be hard, hand may be raised against hand and breast opposed to breast in the bitter struggle of men for the goals that entice them. Looking on that struggle and the oppression and injustice that accompany it, it is easy to say that human love and charity have departed from the hearts of men.

But it is not so. All human relationships are founded on the qualities that Christmas typifies in man. No human society could exist without them. Laws could not govern hearts that knew not love, nor force constrain the acts of men who knew not mercy. These qualities are inherent in man.

Christmas Brings Home to Us Our Common Heritage.

He cannot divest himself of them. They are the heritage of his divine origin and nature. They distinguish him from the beasts.

Christmas is his recognition of his own divine attributes. He cannot ignore the worship that is in him for those same qualities tha : his baser nature may often seek to overcome, to deny, to banish from human relationships. But it is the history of man's conquest of life, which often has seemed ruthless and savage, that no triumph of materialism, no pursuit of wealth, no indulgence and greed have ever separated him finally from that first altar of his worship—from the love and mercy that have taken form in his observance of Christmas.

With kings and counsellors of the earth, with princes that had gold and filled their houses with silver, and with the lowliest in their huts of desolation it is ever the same; together they must worship what is in the nature of all that breathe, for without it one man would forever be a beast of burden and his brother a beast of prey.

Christmas, then, brings home to us our common heritage. We cannot escape it if we would. As the flower holds up its chalice to the raindrops, so does man, obeying an impulse as instinctive turn to Christmas to receive the reviving forces that are in the human love it brings. Then does he lay aside all that is unworthy of him and partake anew of the spirit that alone can give purpose and dignity to his life on earth. As long as he turns in worship to this beauty that really is of himself, though often through his own failings removed from him and preserved only as an image or symbol, he is not lost to some sense of his own divine nature. He can still bring it back and receive it renewed and live by it.

Thus is Christmas never outworn, nor its reviving force exhausted. It cannot be while man has worship in him and gives it to that which he recognizes as the ultimate to which his nature aspires.

No, Christmas never can grow old-fashioned and in that is the hope of the world.—Kansas City Times.

NOTICE!

LOW PRICES On All HOLIDAY GIFTS

BUY EARLY FROM US AND SAVE

STOVALL HARDWARE CO.

711 CHERRY ST.

Exception to the Rule.

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house not a creature was stirring, with the exception of—

Father, who wants to know what happened to the Christmas tree stand when he put it away last year—

Mother, who is trying to answer the telephone and father at the same time—

Norman, aged 3, who is calling from the crib and wishing to be informed if that noise he hears is Santa Claus—

An expressman, aged 150 by the way he feels, who is delivering a rocking horse at the side door—

Aunt Agnes, who has just dropped the library table drawer seeking a pencil to sign the receipt—

Grandma, who can't remember what she did with the Bedtime Stories she bought for Norman's stockings and who wanders about like Lady Macbeth—

Annabelle, aged 16, who skips endlessly and wants to know if they can't unpack the new phonograph tonight instead of tomorrow so she can ask some of the boys in to dance while father trims the tree—

A delivery man, who sounds like a troop of cavalry in the front vestibule and who is with difficulty convinced that he has the wrong house—

Jack, aged 14, who blows out a fuse while monkeying with the lights for the Christmas tree and throws the whole house in darkness—

Radio loud speaker, which announces, "Christmas carol, God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen, Let Nothing You Dismay," broadcast from station DIN.

Some take a sea voyage on a doctor's advice; others on a lawyer's.

CHATTANOOGA CASH MARKET

505 MARKET ST.

Phone 6-2246

FRIDAY-SATURDAY SPECIALS

PURE LARD—Per Lb.	5c
PURE PORK SAUSAGE—Per Lb.	8c
FRESH WHOLE PORK SHOULDERS—Lb.	7c
PORK BRAINS—Per Lb.	8c

Small Hams, Shoulders, Backbones, Ribs, Salt Pork and Heads Cut From Fresh Home Killed HOGS

NECK BONES—Per Lb.	3c
CURED HAMS—Half or Whole	9c
CURED HAMS—Sliced Center Cut	18c
SLICED LIVER—Per Lb.	5c
STREAKED MEAT—Per Lb.	5½c
LEG OF GENUINE KID — Lb.	12½c

For You and Yours

A Merry Christmas

...and a...

Happy New Year

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA

WE ARE READY FOR

Last Minute Christmas Shoppers

Store Open Until 8 P. M.

All-Silk Chiffon Hose

Beautifully Wrapped 50c *Pair*

Miller's First Floor

Christmas shopping for all your fair friends in one stroke at this sale. And Miller's hose are certain to please, because every pair is guaranteed first quality.

OUR CHRISTMAS SPECIA

Maillard's 2-Pound Box

Assorted Chocolate

A delicious assortment of choice centers of cream, fruits and nuts.

$1.6

1-Lb. Box Comtessa Chocolates	29c
1-Lb. Box Schall's Cherry Cordials	29c

Beacon Robes for Women

$2.25

Small, medium and large sizes. Red and green printed patterns.

Children's Beacon Robes

59c to $1.25

Our Third Floor Is a Fascinating Place About Christmas Time

Women's Overnight Bags

Made of Real Leather

All popular sizes, beautifully lined.

Never a more acceptable gift, nor one that brings more pleasure, nor lasts longer, than one of these bags.

$4.95 TO $25

Women's Overnight Bags

Made of Imitation Leather

A full assortment of these serviceable bags, with neat linings. Anybody and everybody should have at least one of them.

$1.95 $4.95

Negligees

Make Ideal Gifts

Satins and Crepes

$2.98 To $39.5

Delightfully long . . . wi all the style of a beauti evening dress. Lace-trimm and tailored. Pastel and da shades.

Hundreds of Gift Novelties

Book Ends

$1 to $1.98

Fancy imported matches for bridge parties—pkg. *10c-59c*

Ash Trays of Metal and Glass
25c to $1.98

Bronze, Copper and Composition Book Ends
$1.00 to $1.98

Plaques and Pictures
59c to $1.98

New Creations of Famous Weller and Roseville Pottery
25c to $3.50

Dresden Figurenes

Dainty and colorful, including a new series of the family of nations, and the characters of Dickens.

29c to $1.50

FIRST FLOOR

Red Christmas Candle Set

29c

Complete with candle, hold and holly trim that faste right onto the candle.

Postoffice Substation

Miller's—Second Floor

9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mail Your Packages Here.

Table Lamps . . . Glow with Interest

Fifteen charming new styles to choose from. All at very low popular prices—

$4.95, $6.95, $11.50 and $17.50

MILLER'S—THIRD FLOOR

Supper Served in Our Cafeteria 5 to 7 p.m.

Balcony Luncheonette Open Until 8 Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evenings

Miller Bro & Co
The Christmas Store

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 30, 1932 | Number 36

LINOTYPE FOR CITY SCHOOLS IS RIDICULED

Correspondent Decries Reported Intention.

SAYS REAL PRINTERS NOT "SCHOOL BOYS"

Purchase of Expensive Machine Would Be Waste of People's Money.

(By John H. Crump)

In two previous articles I told of the activities of a certain trade school in Nashville which purports to turn out accomplished printers in a few months' time. Since the reported decision of the city department of education to buy a linotype from a local printing concern, I can bring my argument nearer home.

The department only recently put into effect drastic slashes in the salaries and personnel of our schools, and now it is proposed to purchase a linotype for the vocational school with the money which rightly belongs to the teachers, for the purpose of training men and women for an already overcrowded vocation. The linotype originally cost the owners nearly $6,000, and it is now being offered to the city for $3,000, we are told. The commissioner evidently didn't stop to investigate before making his proposal, for if he had he might have learned that only last month the International Typographical union extended a five-day week because of the present condition of the printing industry, and that there is talk in the ranks of the I. T. U. of a further reduction in the work week to four days.

The same things I previously said about the Nashville school in regard to the possibilities of teaching the printing trade in a few months apply even more forcibly to a vocational school. Where a trade school can devote eight or more hours a day to the training of its students, a vocational school can only devote a few hours a week to each of its classes because of the numerous training courses it offers.

The International Typographical union prescribes a five-year training course for those who desire to learn the art of printing, during which time the apprentice receives a wage which increases each year. The last six months of this training course, if the apprentice desires it, is devoted exclusively to training on the linotype, from seven to eight hours a day. In Chattanooga it is seven and one-half hours a day. Even after six months of steady work on the linotype the average apprentice does not have much speed. The speedy operator acquires his speed by years of steady work.

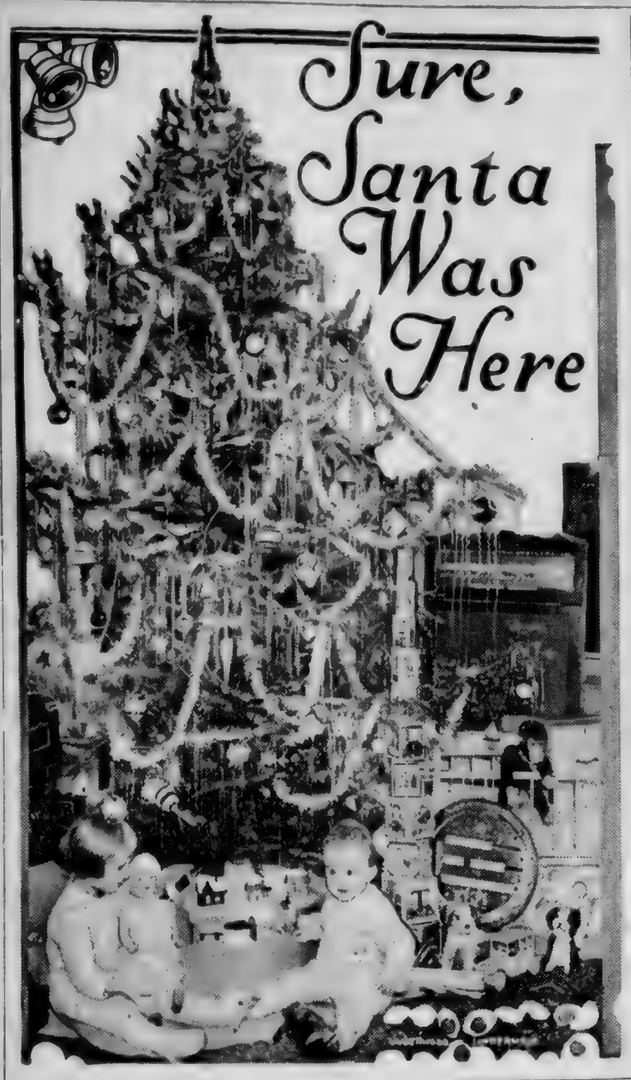
It seems to me to be the height of folly for a city government to propose to even think of spending the people's money for something which can never do anyone any good when we are having to make drastic cuts in a department in order to make ends meet. Even though the linotype may be purchased on terms of $50 a month, it involves an expenditure of $600. If the department of education must discharge some teachers in order to have enough money to pay the remaining teachers, it can hardly afford to anticipate an expenditure of $3,000. This $3,000 would keep at least two teachers on the job for a year, and those two teachers could do more good for the children they would have charge of than the linotype would ever do for anyone were in the possession of the department of education.

Probably the commissioner has in mind that he could have the vocational school do some of the city's printing, but if he has this in mind what are the privately owned printing establishments going to have to do? For the work the school is doing now they have no need of a linotype. The school would do well to abandon its printing course entirely, for the persons who take it can never hope to obtain a job with only the limited training they receive there. Give the printing trade school cannot turn out practical printers (very few school students" are practical printers upon the completion of their course), how can any vocational school expect to do so?

The city commission will do well to devote the activities of the educational department to the intellectual training of the taxpayers' children and leave the trade training up to the various trade organizations. Especially the art of printing, for it has been proven time and time again that the only practical way to learn printing is to work at the trade. Not only that, but the person who desires to learn gets paid while learning. The scale of wages paid to the apprentice is based upon the scale paid to the journeyman, each year the apprentice receiving a larger fractional part of that the journeyman receives. During the fifth year of apprenticeship, the apprentice receives four-fifths of the journeyman scale. The apprentice also has another advantage over the student in that he is working with journeyman printers instead of working under an instructor with a score or more other students. He also works on the very best of modern equipment which is necessary in the modern printing plant, and which the trade or vocational school cannot afford.

Last month the International Typographical union adopted by a nearly two-to-one referendum vote a five-day week for all its members. This

(Continued on Last Page)



Let's Not Go Crazy

By MATTHEW WOLL
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor

Dire predictions fill the air. Our system is going to crash. We shall never recover from unemployment.

There is nothing good under the sun. It is a great day for the prophets of despair.

Let's not go crazy. If we refuse to try to survive we can sink without difficulty.

To go downgrade is easy. To climb is hard. But it is a time for mental balance, for courage, for exertion of every effort. It is a time to put faith in democracy and then to put into it the brains and the effort to make it work.

Our system is not going to crash—not in 1933. I believe the American people are resourceful enough and courageous enough to find the way back to sound national health through right use of the free institutions of the nation.

We shall have to be relentless in fighting injustice. We shall have to bring about a shorter work-week and a steadily rising wage. We shall have to get rid of all autocracy. But we can do these things—not by predicting disaster, but by ordinary success. America is going ahead and American labor is going to lead the way.

"Use the Old Bean"

By Gilbert E. Hyatt

"Use the old bean, boys, use the old bean!" This exhortation, delivered by a football coach between the halves of a hard-fought game to a group of bruised and desperate youths, should be our slogan now.

Not that our situation can be compared to anything so dynamic as victory or defeat. A more correct diagnosis of the state of our mass mind and body would be that we are afflicted with sleeping sickness, complicated by nightmare.

The present stagnation is the worst mess we have yet gotten into, but there have been others at fairly recurring periods. In these other cases, something has always helped us out. Free land, the California and Klondike gold rushes, railroad building, radio, automobiles, etc., have provided the internal combustion which started the stalled economic engine.

Now we have none of these and none are in sight. We cannot wail our way out; we cannot smile it away. We have got to think ourselves out with whatever courage, unity of purpose and collective intelligence we possess.

Organized labor issued continued warnings during the years in which business and industry blindly danced down the road to the jumping off place. Now it is demanding, as the only way out, that "we use the old bean."

BATTLE LOOMS OVER MAKING OF MUNITIONS

Shannon Report Would Shut Government Shops.

EXPECTED TO FAVOR PRIVATE INTERESTS

Organized Labor Preparing for Last-Ditch Fight Against "Profits."

Washington, Dec. 29.—Battle of the kind that disdains pop guns and false motions is due to open early in the new year if the Shannon committee submits to the house of representatives the kind of report forecasted on the general subject of government in business.

Unless there is radical change in the trend of committee feeling it is forecasted that the Shannon report will urge taking the government out of almost every kind of business in which it now is engaged.

Principally the battle will come over munitions making, but it will not stop there. It will range over a wide front, from cannons to cafeterias.

Favor Munitions Makers.

Righteous indignation has been breathed by a portion of the committee at the idea of such government service as cafeteria service, even where government employes must work where no privately owned restaurant facilities are available. But the big, high-powered indignation has flared up at the idea that Uncle Sam makes his own big guns and many other war supplies. In the committee it has been said that specifically the Bethlehem Steel company is being robbed of work by government navy yards and arsenals.

The Shannon committee is not riding high and untroubled on its course of throwing back to private industry work now done by the government without profit and with the finest results in workmanship. There has been some turn of opinion inside the committee, it is reported. If the majority insists upon too much advocacy of the merits of private gun-building there may, it is said, be a minority report. But it seems fairly clear that a majority will go down the line for dear old private profit.

Labor Against War Profits.

The subject loomed large at the recent A. F. of L. convention and even larger in the Metal Trades Department convention. The department adopted resolutions and then introduced resolutions in the A. F. of L. convention. These also were adopted. As a result labor stands solidly for taking all profit out of the making of munitions and war supplies and for having the work done, wherever possible, by the government itself.

It is pointed out that there never has been a scandal over munitions made by the government in its own plants.

If the Shannon report should come in as generally predicted and as indicated by the questionings, the witnesses and statements by committee members, it would affect every navy yard and arsenal in the United States and would change the flow of many commodities, so that its effect would be generally felt.

It is notable that the position ascribed to the Shannon committee has been vigorously supported by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the same organization that has fought and is fighting for reduction of pay of government employes.

Laying Plans for Contest.

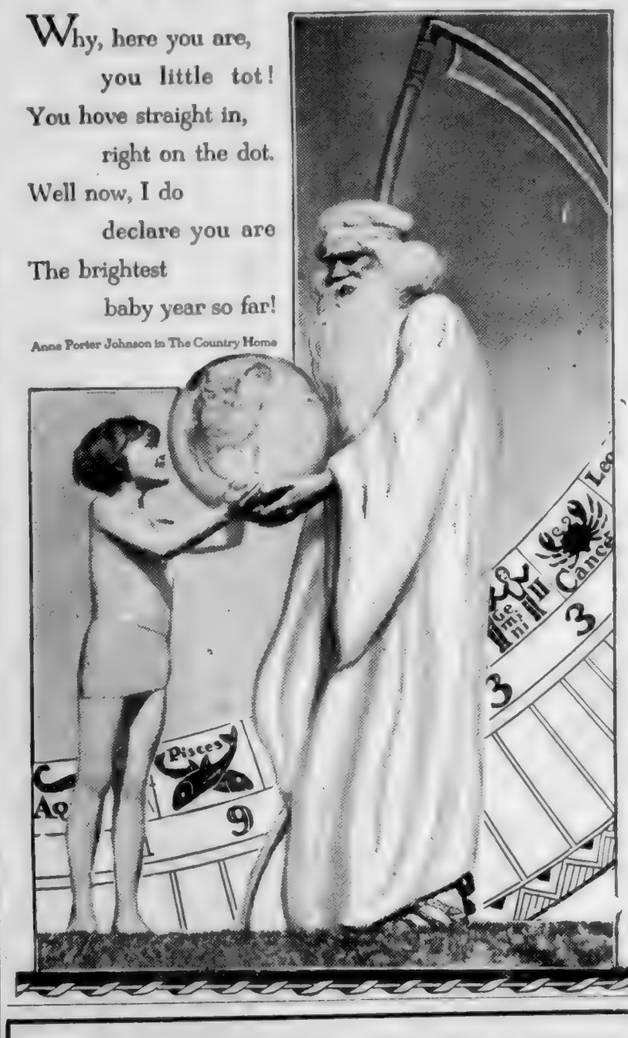
Labor's position, as laid down at Cincinnati, is one of absolute opposition to permitting any profit motive in the making of munitions of war, naval vessels or any equipment used for military or naval purposes. It believes profit should get no chance to foment either war or the enlargement of military and naval establishments.

If the Shannon report follows the lines which observers believe it will follow unless minority opinion becomes stronger than it now seems to be, then the battle against its adoption and against its recommendations will assume the proportions of a major conflict. It can be said that labor is beginning its preparations for the fight and that it is intended that everything humanly possible be done to defeat the Shannon purposes.

The report was to have been submitted on Dec. 13, but on that date the committee asked and was granted an extension of time until after the holiday recess, so that the report now is looked for immediately after Jan. 1.

THIS NEW YEAR

Why, here you are,
you little tot!
You hove straight in,
right on the dot.
Well now, I do
declare you are
The brightest
baby year so far!



Anne Porter Johnson in The Country Home

? 1933 ?

Happy New Year!

For all who can get it.

Happy New Year slips easily off the lips. It is a pleasant salutation. It is better said than unsaid. And most of humanity wishes well to all the rest.

What kind of a year is ahead?

Nobody knows.

What kind of a year is behind us?

Nobody knows.

Labor won some notable victories in 1932. It defeated Parker. The anti-injunction bill became law. It kept its head during terrible depression.

Today labor has more of solidarity than it had a year ago. Today it has a far-reaching program for rebuilding this shattered wreck of a social system.

The New Year dawns with labor occupying top position among all who have tried to point a way to economic stability.

Changes come in these days at terrific speed. There will be many reviews of 1932 printed. They are worth little, save to those who sit in chairs reading all that comes their way. Past facts aren't worth much any more even as guides to future action.

The future demands new action. Labor offers a program of new action.

Happy New Year. It's a wish to all and sundry to whosoever comes or goes.

But there isn't going to be any Happy New Year for the millions of unemployed until they find jobs.

It's fine to wish a Happy New Year, but those will have failed in their duty who do not lay to and work for it during these coming months.

The organizations of the workers are in the forefront of the struggle for a better nation of more secure men and women and of better homes for children.

Happy New Year, to be sure, backed by savage, unyielding determination to cut away the evils of the day, to root out the injustice of a condition that sends a man away from every factory gate with the cold words, "There is no work."

Happy New Year, then, to all fighters for a better day, so that in good time every New Year will be a Happy New Year for all humanity.

SOVIET UNION IS SECOND LARGEST PRODUCER OF OIL

Washington.—The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has become the second largest producer of petroleum in the world, with the United States ranking first and Venezuela third, according to figures made public by the U. S. department of commerce.

From January through September of this year United States production reached 595,198,000 barrels; Soviet Union, 120,160,623 barrels; Venezuela, 88,287,647 barrels; Rumania, 36,913,929 barrels; Persia, 35,981,989 barrels, and Mexico, 24,633,972 barrels.

In the Soviet Union the production and marketing of oil is a government monopoly.

Senator Black Sponsors Bill to Cut Work Week

Measure Would Bar from Channels of Commerce Goods Made by Persons Working More Than Thirty Hours Weekly.

Washington.—Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama, introduced a bill in the senate designed to establish the five-day week and six-hour day in all industries by prohibiting shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of goods produced by persons employed longer hours than those proposed in the measure. A fine of not more than $200 or imprisonment for three months, or both, for violating its provisions is provided. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

"We have got to take some action and take it quickly," said Senator Black, "to absorb the millions of unemployed. This bill would enable millions to be given work. I think it is the most important measure yet proposed in connection with the unemployment situation."

SANTA PROVES PARTIALITY FOR LABOR FOLKS

That's What the Editor Dreamed, Anyhow.

PUTS LABOR WORLD IN DAILY CLASS

Gee, Wouldn't It Be Fine If the Article Below Was Sensible?

(By Ye Ed.)

Christmas morning . . . Reclining in an easy chair which, though somewhat frayed, will be mine after only three more payments . . . Contemplating the perverseness of this mundane sphere, and ruminating on the vicissitudes of an existence buffeted about by depressions, shattered ideals, broken idols. . . Rebellious, somewhat, at a fate which had decreed for me on Christmas an attack of the malady which smote Simon Peter's mother-in-law. . . Recalling that a worthy son and thoughtful daughter-in-law had contributed the time-honored piece-de-resistance for the holiday dinner at the ancestral home. . . Good kids. . . But congested lungs and a "temperature" are not conducive to healthy appetites. . . Remembering the days when old Kris Kringle brought anything my heart desired. . . But this is the first of my twoscore and more Christmases when he passed me up entirely. . . Lots of folks in worse fix today. . . Thousands won't even have dinner. . . Maybe I'll be well enough to eat some turkey hash about New Year's. . . Wouldn't it be fine if old Santy really brought everybody just what they wanted? . . . I slept.

* * *

Great Scott! Seven-thirty, and I'll have to hustle if I'm to make that last desperate appeal to those good friends among the business men to advertise their wares in this week's issue and thus serve a double purpose—bring them in some new customers and save a worthy institution, the L. W., from the sheriff. I rushed out and cranked up the time-worn but faithful bus, and after a reasonable amount of coaxing prevailed upon it to start toward the office.

But what's this? The modest quarters of this family periodical have been transformed, and in their place stands an imposing building, with an enormous electric sign proclaiming that herein is quartered "The Daily Labor World."

Scotching the ancient and venerable transport with a convenient half-brick, I timorously approached the entrance to the new edifice, when suddenly the door opened and there appeared a tiny elf, a miniature edition of the traditional Christmas saint in person. "And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself." A lettered placard on his cap announced him as "Office Boy."

"Come in, boss," he said, with a knowing wink. "Come in."

"What's this?" I demanded, as I followed him through a glass-paneled door labeled "Executive Offices."

"Why, don't you know," the spry little fellow answered. "I'm Santa Claus, and I brought all our labor boys just what they wanted. For you, naturally, the Daily Labor World leads the list. The first issue is almost ready for the press, and we are only waiting your O. K. on some proof sheets before telling our subscribers some of the good news."

Wonderingly I continued following as he conducted me with great pomp and ceremony into the inner chambers.

"Sit yourself in that swivel chair," mine host instructed; "put your feet up on that wide mahogany editorial desk of yours while I get you a perfecto out of the top drawer." Putting his words into quick action, he handed me a ten-inch cigar, held a match to it while I puffed, and then announced:

"Well, boss, we're ready."

"What's first?" I asked.

"Well," he repeated. "Here's a front page feature announcing the appointment of George Forbes as postmaster. O. K.?"

"O. K.," I said, "but get a new cut to replace the one he has been using which pictures old George in his

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
510 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1932

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does the A. F. of L. favor support of labor unions publishing journal?

A.—It does not. It favors spending any available money in and with American trade union labels.

Q.—Where can I find the law from which originates "The ownership of a firm that is vested in himself?"

A.—In the proceedings of the 1907 A. F. of L. convention, page 253.

Q.—Does the A. F. of L. favor "labor institutes," such as have this year been held in various colleges?

A.—Yes. The institutes in question were conducted under auspices of the workers' education bureau approved by the A. F. of L.

Q.—If two unions wish to join in mutual action must they get A. F. of L. approval?

A.—Not unless it concerns some subject not already acted upon by A. F. of L. law and a test every action would be required.

What Next!

A treated felt sheet for use as wall covering for an embossed lacquered surface simulating glazed tile on a new wall covering. It is reported non-fading and washable.

BRITISH JOBLESS MARCHERS DEMAND MEANS TEST REPEAL

London, Eng.—Three thousand jobless men and women on their way to London from various parts of England, Scotland and Wales were represented before the London city council by a committee which demanded free coal and shoes for the unemployed and free milk for their children.

The spokesmen for the jobless caravan said they wanted the city to provide 100 pounds of coal a week for each unemployed family, a pint of grade A milk a day for each child of unemployed parents, free boots and shoes on demand for all unemployed and their dependents, and a 25 per cent reduction in the rent of all houses. They also demanded that recreational facilities be provided for their comfort during stopover in the city.

The unemployed army demands that parliament rescind the "means test" which requires the recipient of unemployment relief to furnish proof that he has no other means of support.

There was no trouble in the town through which the marching jobless passed. In most of the cities labor organizations provided food and sleeping quarters.

UNITED MINE WORKERS ELECT LEWIS, MURRAY AND KENNEDY

Indianapolis, Ind.—John L. Lewis, of Springfield, Ill., was re-elected without opposition president of the United Mine Workers of America. He was unopposed for re-election as vice-president of the organization also.

Philip Murray, of Pittsburgh, was re-elected vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, of Hazleton, Pa., secretary-treasurer, also was re-elected without opposition. The three officials will serve for two years.

The ballots contained the names of eight candidates for three places on the national auditing committee and seven candidates for three positions as national tellers.

The local unions have until Jan. 1 to report the vote.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for Children.

So We Move Onward

Now a device is made that transmits a written message from typewriter to typewriter, by radio impulse, the receiving machine taking the message automatically.

More than that, the message is scrambled in transit, so that no interloping typewriter can transcribe its contents. Only the one machine can gather in the scrambled impulses, unscramble them and transcribe them in intelligible form.

That is something new. It makes secret radio communication possible.

So we move on, from marvel to marvel.

So man makes his surroundings more wonderful.

And "What next?" becomes a standing query.

* * *

Along comes "technocracy" to tell us that we are machining our system to its grave. "Technocracy" gives the present order eighteen months to live. After that the crash.

Machines, marvelous machines, are blamed, not in themselves, but in their mismanagement.

The indictment of "technocracy" runs line to line with labor's indictment, in good part. But not all the way. Labor long since began to dig up and make known the facts of displacement of men by machines.

But it seems a little early to accept without the most careful examination the remedy proposed by "technocracy"—and very few yet know what that remedy is.

First of all it includes the passing of what the "technocrats" are pleased to call "the price system," which seems to be any system having a medium of exchange based upon commodities. That means every system in the world at present.

How about that? Swallow that at one gulp?

* * *

On the face of the written record, labor is not ready to concede that the present order is doomed.

It does declare that it must undergo drastic modification, or change.

The program adopted by the Cincinnati convention makes that abundantly clear. Very few have yet come to realize how drastic are the economic and social changes demanded by that convention.

It is safe to say that labor offers a sounder platform than "technocracy." It's easy to fall for "ocracies," hard to fight through with the machinery of democracy. But we shall do well not to abandon democracy. It permits society to order things as society will. It is the one weapon and safeguard against the rule of the many by the few.

Extremists paint pictures of a society wherein the mechanism is operated by a few button pushers.

It may come to the button-stage, easily enough, but it will be a sad day when the people resign to a few the control over the buttons.

Examine "technocracy," have regard for its proven facts, have caution about its conclusions and its pattern for a future order.

We don't want to get buttoned in by anybody or any group.

* * *

Official reports say that exports of goods have decreased more than imports during the year.

This was to have been expected.

There has been a great hue and cry about seeking foreign markets.

Slowly the truth dawns that there are no foreign markets. The whole world has changed and the trade channels of yesteryear are dried up, gone where the woodbine twineth, never to return.

The sooner America learns to feed, clothe and house herself and to make available to her own people her great production output, the sooner will we be getting somewhere permanently.

There is a lot of medicine man fakery about this yammer for foreign markets. A lot of it is inspired by the purely trading groups, including the great department stores; and these often have their influence on newspapers, sad to relate.

* * *

Yes, 1932 is out. It is finished. What a year!

Hope has risen high and been sunk pretty low.

There has been more politics than statesmanship, more gabble than achievement.

It is possible that 1933 may be better; it is not sure.

Government Interference With Business

Spokesmen for some of the groups who have controlled industry so efficiently that an army of 12,000,000 is pounding the pavement without jobs are engaged in a nation-wide ballyhoo with the slogan that the government should stop interfering with business.

Among the loudest of these shouters are those who control the public utilities. They are especially bitter against the U. S. federal trade commission for its uncovering of policies practiced by the utility magnates which are clearly against the welfare of the people.

The commission's latest revelation concerns the Pennsylvania Electric company, a subholding company of the Associated Gas and Electric company.

Charles P. Nodder, examiner for the commission, testified that up to the close of 1929 the "write-up" of intangible values in the books of the Pennsylvania concern amounted to at least $17,284,353.

"Write-ups" are arbitrary increases in the value of corporations made by the officials for the purpose of using the inflated value as a justification for increased rates which the consumers must pay for public utility services, and which are used as the basis for selling larger amounts of securities to investors than would be possible without the arbitrary valuation increases.

Concerns using untrue publicity in newspapers and periodicals to persuade consumers to purchase their wares constitute another group firmly opposed to government interference with business and vehemently denunciatory of the "meddling" activities of the federal trade commission.

The reason for the anger of this group is clear. In its annual report the commission states that during the year it interfered with this sort of business by eliminating 20,000 misleading advertisements from public print. One of the concerns spotted by the commission advertised a wrinkle removing lotion which contained nothing but castor oil and a bit of perfume.

Still another group insists that the construction and fabrication of vessels and materials for national defense in government navy yards without commercial profit, a policy indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, is an extremely vicious form of government interference with business.

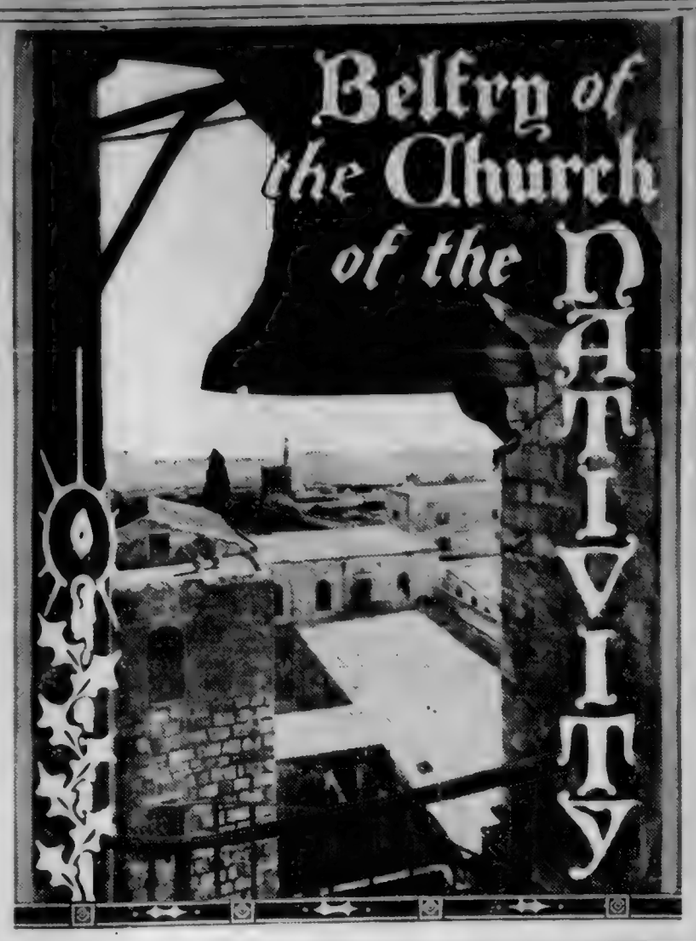
Usually when corporation officials and their journalistic and legislative ballyhooers demand less government interference with business they mean that the people should not use their government to protest against the powers that prey on the citizens of the republic by engaging in activities which are definitely against the public interest.

Every seller of spurious goods, every bank wrecker, and every Kreuger and Insull promoter sings the same song—there must be no government interference with the activities of business men.

In fact, the most outstanding crusader against government interference in business was Samuel Insull, whose Middle West Utilities company house of cards caused hundreds of millions of dollars of losses to the thrifty masses of the United States and whom the United States government is now seeking to have brought back to this country from his hiding place in Greece to face charges of embezzlement.

Serious-minded people who sincerely believe that the government should not engage in the manufacture of commodities in general are entitled to the fullest respect for their views.

But thoughtful and progressive people can have nothing but contempt for reactionaries who, with "No government in business" as their slogan, embark in a campaign against the continuance of those governmental services and functions which patriotic citizens recognize as fundamentally concerned with the public welfare.



FRAYNE GOES INTO ACTION AGAINST DOLL RACKETEERS

Union Engaged in Toy Industry Calls Upon President Green for Protection Against Highbinders and Veteran New Yorker Is Assigned to Battle.

New York, Dec. 29.—Hugh Frayne has plunged into the job of battling racketeers.

Frayne, one of labor's veterans, is also known as one of labor's battlers, though when diplomacy is possible there is none more diplomatic.

New York workers formed the Doll and Toy Workers' union and applied for affiliation to the A. F. of L.

Then the racketeers, so the officials charged, tried to "muscle in."

Secretary Jack Rosen communicated with President Green.

President Green communicated with Frayne, A. F. of L.'s New York representative.

Racketeers, Rosen informed President Green, sought to force an agreement for hiring of strong arm men at $10 a day and later to force an agreement to pay $1 each for new members. "The menace of the racketeers for our union is immediate and serious," Rosen wrote.

President Green wrote at once: "Evidently the racketeers have arrived at the opinion that organization in your field presents an opportunity for them to ply their trade and exploit the workers," declared Mr. Green.

"I am calling the attention of Organizer Hugh Frayne to the information you sent me and I am requesting him to make an investigation and to render all service possible. I hope you and your associates will keep up the fight for trade unionism and for the maintenance of your trade union upon a businesslike trade union basis."

Sam Kaplan Is Ousted From Job

Reputed Boss of Motion Picture Operators' Local 306 Removed by Interational Board in Midst of Trial.

New York City, Dec. 29.—Sam Kaplan, reputed boss of Local 306, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators, has been removed from office by the international union's executive board. All other officers of the local union were removed at the same time.

Removal came in the midst of trial of a suit brought by three members of the union to force Kaplan out. He had been head of the union ten years, under attack most of the time.

Among charges against Kaplan were that he employed gangsters, that he threatened opponents and that he did not account for union funds.

JOHN M. FINAN, PAINTERS' UNION OFFICIAL, DIES

Cleveland, O.—John M. Finan, for twenty-three years vice-president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, died here Dec. 8 after a short illness.

Mr. Finan was born in Anderson, Ind., July 11, 1870. He removed to Chicago in 1886, where he learned his trade and became a member of Local No. 147 of the Painters and Decorators' Brotherhood in 1891 and served as business agent for the Chicago local unions for some years.

His demonstrated abilities were recognized by the Brotherhood in 1909 when, at its Cincinnati convention, he was chosen for the office he held continuously until his death. One brother, Thomas H. Finan, of Crawfordsville, Ind., survives him.

A host of friends attended the funeral services at Immaculate Conception church, Newport, Ky., Dec. 12. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery, Covington, Ky.

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a request for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] Adams and wife, Mabie G. Adams, [illegible] December 14, 1926, of record in book [illegible] 20, Page 618, et seq., of the [illegible] ce of Hamilton County, Tennes- [illegible] ee to which is made for a full [illegible] ll provisions, and for the purpose [illegible] ring the indebtedness therein men- [illegible] ned having been made in the pay- [illegible] ment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, [illegible] ee under said deed of trust, will, at [illegible] uest of the holder of the notes repre- [illegible] nting said indebtedness, offer for sale at [illegible] ublic outcry to the highest and best bidder [illegible] for cash in bar of the equities of redemp- [illegible] tion and homestead, at the west door [illegible] of the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten- [illegible] nessee

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1933,

within the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Third (3rd) Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Lots Numbers Forty (40) 1-3 feet of Lots Numbers Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16). Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16). Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16). Normal Park Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 4, Pages 40 & 41, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting 40 1-3 feet on the East line of Mississippi Avenue and running back Eastwardly along the South line of Palmetto Street a distance of 150 feet to the West line of lot Number Thirteen (13). Said lot to be made subject to one note in the principal sum of $1,000.00 dated July 7, 1926, and due five years, to the Chattanooga Savings Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and to any unpaid taxes.

The undersigned to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 7th day of December, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. E. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Reynold's New Year's Resolution

IT WAS the last night of the old year, and Reynold was going to bed. "I wish I could make some of those things Cousin Lucy and Cousin Esther were making," he said. "They are going to begin in the morning. Cousin Lucy is going to practice her music some and study arithmetic harder and keep her dresses cleaner."

"You mean resolutions?" asked his mother.

"Yes, that's it," said Reynold, "res-o-lu-tions. I want to make some res-o-lu-tions; but I don't know what to make."

"Well let us think," said his mother. "What kind of resolutions would be good for a little boy six years old to make? You don't want to make too many. I believe, if I were you, I would make just one."

"Lucy and Esther made lots of them," said Reynold, "but they are big girls. One resolution would be enough for a little boy, wouldn't it?"

"I think it would," said his mother, "and I think that a whole year is too long a time to make resolutions for. If I were you, I would make one good resolution for one day of the New Year the first day—tomorrow."

"All right," said Reynold, "I will make me for tomorrow. What would you make?"

"It is your resolution," said his mother. "You ought to make it yourself. Anything that you want to determine to do the first day of the year."

Reynold thought awhile, and then he said: "I will mind you all day tomorrow."

"Very well," said his mother; "that is your New Year's resolution; don't forget it in the morning. Go to sleep now."

Then she kissed him good-night and went out, and Reynold went to sleep. When he awoke the next morning the first thing he thought of was his New Year's resolution. He wondered if his mother had forgotten. She didn't say anything about it when he went down to breakfast. She didn't tell him to do anything, so he didn't have any chance to keep his resolution, but he never once forgot it until—who do you think came? Why, Great-aunt Prudence and Great-uncle Nathan. Great-aunt Prudence brought Reynold a pretty little willow basket full of cake—three kinds—chocolate, coconut, fruit.

Reynold liked cake better than anything else. He was delighted when his aunt said the basket of cake was for him.

Mother gave Reynold a slice of the fruit cake, then she put the basket away in the pantry. A little while after Reynold asked if he might have some more cake.

"No," said his mother; "there will be cake for dinner; you must not eat any more of your cake today."

Reynold was just about to draw his face into a frown when his mother looked at him so strangely that it made him think of his resolution. Then the funniest-looking smile chased the ugly frown from his face. Mother smiled, too, and nodded and gave him three pats on the shoulder that meant "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"—Exchange.

New Year's Thought

By Roger L. Waring ... in Detroit News

I THINK I know why New Year's crowds so near
Upon the very heels of Christmas day;
When we are filled with other people's cheer,
And self is swallowed up in Charity,
When love transcends within the hearts of men,
It's time to start another New Year then.

'Tis then we know how happy we have been
Thinking of some one else, and making bright
Some other's world, Our backward glance still green
With how their burdens made our burdens light.
How opportune and timely then, to greet
Upon a year of new unopened days.

Indian New Year's

By DR. E. A. BATES

THE soft white snow has covered the hills and in the valleys the song of the robin and the cricket is no longer heard. Even the purr of the little brook in the bark-housed village is silenced by the fingers of the overhanging ice and the quiet hour has come to the soul of the red man.

At such a time in midwinter, when the moon is full at midnight, the New York Indian and his kinfolks prepare for their ceremonial of the New Year.

This ceremony centers around his faithful companion, the dog; no other animal has an equal hold on the heart-strings of the Indian. The dog daily teaches him the ever-sought virtue of loyalty. Then, too, the dog alone knows the trail to the land beyond the sky when the life trails of the red men are ended.

Thus it was in the olden days that the Six Nations selected a pure white dog, and by solemn gestures cast their sins into the sacrificial animal. The fire of white oak chips was kindled under the strangled dog and as the smoke ascended, the Indian knew that his confession of sin and plea for forgiveness carried in the soul of the dog and reached the all-seeing, all-knowing, Great Spirit far up in the land of the departed.

Even today the age-old ritual is carried out by the Iroquois; but instead of a white dog, feathers and ribbons from headdresses are burned with all the ancient ceremony of their forefathers. Enemies become friends, harsh words are forgiven, family dissensions are healed, debts are paid, and parental objections vanish as lovers plight anew their troth at this Indian ceremony of the New Year. Inter-tribal discord is banished, old loyalties are renewed, and a fresh trail is blazed for a New Year on the daily earth trail of each red man.

Millenium

What on earth would become of us if these New Year resolutions ever took effect?—Collier's Weekly.

MACHINES IN INDUSTRY MAKE WORKERS SLAVES

Senator Davis Condemns System That Produces Millions of Jobless and Hunger in Midst of Plenty—Urges Public Works for Jobless Relief.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—Strong condemnation of those who own and control industry for their persistent refusal to set up labor policies which would enable the workers to appropriate an equitable amount of the tremendous increase in labor's output under machine production characterized the address by James J. Davis, United States senator from Pennsylvania, before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here.

"There has been progress in the world, and all our hopes are bound up with the aim of further progress," Senator Davis said.

Machines Turn Workers Into Slaves.

"The machine is both the glory and a scandal of our age. It is the glory because it enabled man to create more wealth in twenty years than the world could formerly create in eighteen centuries. It is the scandal because after it has created enough wealth to furnish a considerable degree of satisfaction to all, many are left in a condition immensely worse than were the majority of slaves in ancient Greece and Rome, who at least seemed to have had enough to eat and a roof with which to shelter their heads.

Hunger in Midst of Plenty.

"There is something wrong in a society in which men go hungry while the farmers are unable to sell the products of their bursting granaries; in which men go thinly clad while manufacturers are able to produce in a few months, or even weeks, garments which King Solomon in all his glory might have envied; in which men sleep under bridges or on park benches while carpenters, bricklayers and stonemasons are lying idle."

Millions Permanently Jobless.

"It is not necessary for me to go into details with you representatives of labor as to how modern machinery has increased production in the United States," Senator Davis went on. "However, I might say that we can now produce all the coal, textiles, boots and shoes, steel, and other basic products needed for normal consumption in six months. Authorities inform us that if we return to normal employment today, because of modern machinery we can employ just a little more than half of the unemployed."

Commodities Produced Without Labor.

"In our zeal to produce, science has played a very prominent part. Our farmers now make three blades of grass grow where one grew before. It is also harvested with less manpower.

"It is the same in industries. We are building factories now and operating them not alone without skilled labor, but without manpower to handle the material from the time it enters the machine until it comes out a finished product. This means overproduction in both agriculture and industry."

Five-Day Week.

Senator Davis expressed the belief that the five-day week should be supplemented by severe restrictions on the importation of foreign goods into the United States.

Public Works for Jobless Relief.

As a long-range measure to curtail unemployment he recommended the "creation of a sinking fund to be used by the government in times of depression, such as the one we are now passing from, providing for the erection of much-needed public works." He held the sinking fund "is a modest proposal which would do much to restore business confidence and aid labor. We are all equal, and it is better to give men work than charity and every true American would prefer it.

"We have been helpful to the world and now we are beginning to realize that our first duty is to see that our own people are well housed, well nourished and well clad, and we should strive to do so by all means possible, but best of all by providing them with work."

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Battle Royal On Highway and Gas Tax Is Promised

Motive Power Users, Big and Little, Mobilize for War in 43 States—Wages of Drivers Involved.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Highway users of the United States are rising in arms, even as the old clans of Scotland gathered, and their foes, at whom they are striking with their full strength, are the steam and electric railways.

These foes have been waging a bitter under-cover fight on the automobile and the highway for the last two years, with the intention of virtually destroying their use and service, and driving people back to street cars and railroad coaches.

But under the impetus of the highway users themselves—milk producers, farmers, vegetable growers, trucking interests with their thousands of employed men, private car owners, rich and poor, and urbanite and country dweller—the movement toward increased safety on the roads, for uniform traffic regulation, and more economic and widespread use of the roads, is going forward at a sweeping pace and in the face of the destructive elements arrayed against it.

Fierce Fight Impends.

Gentlemen of delicate constitutions and capable only of riding on the crest of the high waves, who have been associated with the promotion of traffic safety and uniform regulations, are aghast at the turn of affairs, and, fearful of the sight of foray and slashing arms, are climbing to points of safety and shelter. This is no scrap for one whose soul trembles in the face of opposition or divided opinion.

This winter the legislatures of 43 states will convene in session. Railways, steam and electric, propose in every one of them to unload the high tax situation upon automobiles and highways, thereby destroying the economy of their use and their value to communities and to the nation.

The movement is to start in Pennsylvania under the beneficent influences of the Pennsylvania railroad and the American Electric Railway association. Legislation will be sought which by its drastic provisions and restrictions will virtually drive trucks and busses from the public roads, and impose excessive taxes upon private automobiles.

From that state it is to spread into other states, with the attempt in every case to lift gasoline and motor taxes to impossible heights.

The highway users conference in Washington is mobilizing the highway users, and gathering them under its banner for the fight. It is taking in the farmer, the ruralist, the city dweller, the working man, the manufacturer, and even the garage owners and filling station attendants. Roadside stand operators, whether a farmer selling vegetables or a "hot-dog" peddler, are admissible.

Early Movement Scuttled.

It is only a year and a half since the movement for uniformity in regulation, sane taxes, and highway safety was scuttled by the steam and electric railway groups gathered around it as its friends. They claimed they were opposing only trucks and busses, but high taxes on everything has been their objective—taxes that would turn the roads into streaks of paved waste.

For eighteen months the movement has been at a standstill, while these foes of the highways organized their united march upon state legislatures this year to strike a crushing blow to motor traffic and to highways.

With the little and closed group clustered around the movement for sane regulation and traffic safety, it was possible to scuttle it with ease, and it was accomplished with a single blow.

But today the highway users are rising in vengeance and battle formation. They are determined to save the highways from the onslaught of the wreckers.

Round up in this situation is the wages of the army of teamsters and chauffeurs of the country, and the vast group of employed people whose well-being depends upon the economic use of the public highway system.

INDORSES FIVE-DAY WEEK.

New York.—Harry L. Bowlby, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, in his annual report indorsed the five-day week as a method of providing a week day for diversion and amusement and thus tending to prevent what he called desecration and commercialization of Sunday.

Celebrating The New Year

by Edwin Hyde Lambert

"HAPPY New Year!" we cry with the best Christian intentions, and in so doing we celebrate the close of what is perhaps the oldest pagan festival known to man. For New Year's day ends the Yuletide festival, familiar to our Aryan ancestors as Hweolor-tid, or "the turning-time."

Among primitive peoples everything is thought to live; thus to the animistic savage the lightning and the falling trees are living and unfriendly things trying to hurt him.

Naturally enough in this stage of man's development the sun was regarded in the same light—as a reasoning being—and since the sun furnished primitive man with his very means of existence he came to worship it and to watch after its welfare.

Even today there are tribes who during an eclipse turn out with great clamor and shoots arrows into the air, under the impression they are attacking the monster who is devouring the sun.

Little wonder, then, that early man watched with growing fear the yearly drama of winter—the death of vegetation and the apparent weakening of the sun. Perhaps this time it really would die and leave him cold—helpless!

Then when hope had almost fled would come the great day of the turning-time, the day when the sun turned back and became gradually stronger that in due time green buds might spring forth and the song of the birds herald the coming of another spring.

The world was saved and man rejoiced during that season of Hweolor-tid, lighting great bonfires symbolic of the sun's warmth, and offering gifts to Freya, the Mother goddess.

Our modern personification of the old year is an aged man dying, and the New Year we conceive as an infant. The rebirth idea persists.

The probable reason for the sacred nature attributed to the mistletoe in

Lighted Great Bonfires, Symbolic of the Sun's Warmth.

the Eddas and early Celtic mythology, the important part it played in the Druidic rites, and its modern association with Christmas, may have been the mysterious nature of this plant's birth, springing as it does for no apparent reason and with no visible roots from the body of an oak tree.

Although New Year's day is mentioned as an important festival by Tacitus in the first century, it is not referred to as a Christian feast day until well on in the Sixth century. It was then that the date of January 1 was universally accepted, although even now in countries such as Russia and Greece, where the Gregorian rather than the Julian calendar is in use, the occasion is celebrated 12 days later than is customary with us.

In imperial Rome the day was dedicated by Numa to the two-faced god Janus, in whose honor men were wont during this festival to forget old grudges, and to whom they would offer sacrifices of cakes, wine and incense. And as a tribute to this two-faced god—this god who could look back at what had passed, and forward at what was to come—Julius Caesar named the month of January.

In England it used to be the custom to save a part of the Yule log to light the New Year's fire, in order that some mysterious continuity, reminiscent of the pagan vestal fires, should remain unbroken. Many other strange superstitions were connected with the day, among them that of the "first visitor," which still prevails in Scotland.

According to another old legend, the first pitcher-full of water drawn from a spring on New Year's morning was supposed to possess remarkable properties, and maidens used to sit up all night to obtain this "cream of the year."

We still sit up to "see the New Year in."

So, when the bells ring out at midnight and we rush into the street shouting and slapping strangers on the back, and performing what we think to be very original antics, let us remember that people acted in precisely the same manner and did exactly the same "original" things at the festival of the Saturnalia in pagan Rome more than 2,000 years ago.

For there is nothing new under the sun.—Boston Herald.

During an intense love scene in one of the movie houses recently, when the hero was doing his stuff, wifey nudged hubby and said:

Wifey: Why is it that you never make love to me like that?

Hubby: Say, do you know what salary that guy gets for doing that?

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

A Happy and Prosperous
New Year
From the Entire Organization at
Southern Dairies, Inc.
"THE CREAM OF THE SOUTH"
Plant, 457 Dodson Ave. Phone 2-3116

May 1933 Bring Peace and Happiness to You and Yours
J. Avery Bryan Co., Inc.
Unexcelled
Funeral Directors
Ambulance Service
747 McCallie Ave.

For You and Yours---
A Happy,
Prosperous
New Year
JOHN K. TATE
SHERIFF

MORE ABOUT LINOTYPE

(Continued from page 1)

law takes effect next Sunday in all newspaper plants which employ union printers. Already New York Typographical Union No. 6 has launched a move to change the recently adopted law so that local unions which desire may enact four-day-week laws to further relieve the unemployment situation existing in the printing industry. If the leaders of the I. T. U. think conditions warrant a four-day work week, why should the city of Chattanooga waste money training more men and women for the industry? Or rather, trying to train men and women for the industry, for it is my personal opinion that no vocational school can give a person enough training in printing to enable them to hold a job.

MORE ABOUT SANTA PROVES

(Continued from First Page)

graduation clothes. That's been out of date for thirty years. Next!"

"Oh, we had already thought of that. And also have a new companion picture, a two-column cut, to run with the story about our mutual friend, Commissioner Aymon."

"Who do you mean, Commissioner Aymon?" was my next wondering query.

"Why, that's our old buddy, Paul," he explained. "He's now the chief of the State Department of Labor. We are running a two-column head with the article, 'From soft-drink truck to swivel chair,' a human interest story with a moral."

"Fine," I agreed. "You know, Paul and I have had our ups and downs, but after all, he's a deserving lad. Indeed all on that one."

"And there's the story about J. L. Carpenter," my benefactor continued. "You know, Lee and I are bosom friends, and I figured his many years of experience in the Carpenters' State Council entitled him to promotion. So I have given him Bill Hutcheson's job. Also, incidentally, I have made Tom Rose chairman of the executive council. How's that one?" he asked, as he roguishly winked the other eye.

"All right," I said. "But let's get on. Is that about all the front page features?"

"Lawzy me, no! The force figured that item about Schrock rated first page, as well as several others which we are coming to now."

"You mean J. G. Schrock, dean of the Painters? What did you do for him?"

"Why, I arranged for a special called meeting of Local 226, at which the veterans will be presented with a scroll, with gold lettering, great seal, blue ribbon and everything, granting to the old timers [illegible] honored members of the Brotherhood."

"Now don't [illegible]," I said, lapsing [illegible] editorial [illegible] and entrenched [illegible] office. My friend heard me and his shadow [illegible] and his stubby fingers [illegible] my throat of explanation [illegible] to be interrupted in the act. Wresting [illegible] however, to the [illegible] the grandstand play [illegible] graceful [illegible]

"Now [illegible] the [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] I said. "But what [illegible] Here a [illegible] the Y [illegible] o'clock [illegible]."

"Of course not. We are contributing [illegible] to the Cosby Electric [illegible] the entire movie [illegible] the new Dixie. We are [illegible] Ann [illegible] the way, E. L. McL[illegible] is to be [illegible] manager [illegible]

Ann [illegible] Ragan, too—good old Autumn Rose [illegible] president of the Consolidated Laundries corporation, and [illegible] greatest motion picture [illegible]."

"Very good. Very good. Put a holly [illegible] around that article, and hang a [illegible] two on the corner. Proceed."

Ignoring the [illegible] which I was beginning to assume, he chuckled as he drew forth another [illegible] and said:

"Here's the only one about which I had any doubt—and it was my hardest task. I marshaled upon two of the best looking young ladies at the North Pole to become the brides of our old friends Walter Gardner and Harris Rix. We have had their picture made for the society page, and I hope the boys will like them. We shall see. We shall see.

"But, my friend," I again cut in; "you are leaving off a number of good boys. How about Bill Eckenrod, Joe Dobbs, Matt Robinson, Matt Gerlach, Jim O'Connor, Bully Blair and all that bunch?"

"Tut, tut, son; you are impatient. Here's all the boys you mentioned, grouped together. I made arrangements for Jimmie O'Connor to have charge of the largest molding plant in the state; to Bill Eckenrod I fetched a billiard table, to practice on so he can beat Forbes occasionally; I elected Matt Gerlach criminal court clerk without opposition; built a ten-story building to house Matt Robinson's emporium; brought a fine new megaphone for Joe Dobbs, and saved a large storeroom on the first floor of the Daily World building for the Bully Blair Paint and Paper company.

"Tom Hall will be hard to keep home o' nights, now," the self-proclaimed Office Boy remarked, irrelevantly, it occurred to me. But I understood when he read from an article marked 'First page—sure":

Tom F. Hall, who helped to organize the first Central Labor Body in Chattanooga, was the recipient of a full-fledged crop of luxurious hirsute adornment, with an assortment of tonics and greases which Old Santa hopes will make him Chattanooga's Beau Brummel. No excavating or removal of obstructions will be entailed in fitting the scalp, and it is believed Tom will appreciate the thoughtfulness of the saint. Mr. Hall's age is . . ."

"Come, come, Santa," I interjected. "This is a daily paper now, you know, and we don't have all week to prepare it."

"All right, boss, all right. We must hurry along. Here's the item about the Bill Wergan Machine Works, which also will be in the Daily World building. At the special request of President Wergin, I have appointed Bill Lange chief representative of the company.

"I had thought of fetching along a bride for old Pipe-Fixer 'Handsome Hal' Brown, but concluded he has lived so long in single blessedness he wouldn't be satisfied with a ball and chain. (Here's the item right here.) Hal is the new Sunday Magazine editor of the Daily World. Of course, we won't use photos of bathing beauties and such, and Hal won't be embarrassed in preparing his copy.

"And, oh yes, this boy J. W. Fuller. I have put him on probation. You remember, he poked fun at our old faithful Walter Kirkpatrick, so I organized a new Carmen's union and made Kirk president without taking a vote. If Fuller accepts that gracefully, I'll make him chairman of a new Speakers' Bureau to tell the world about labor. Stanton E. Smith is to be director of the special school teachers' division of the bureau, and as he is a mathematics instructor, he may be able to figure it out."

Chuckling softly at his mild pun, the Old Saint reached his hand again into the pile of proofsheets, when suddenly there arose a loud humming noise, and he jumped over the table and in the twinkling of an eye disappeared through the door. "The presses have started," he shouted, as he vanished.

The noise increased, and suddenly I felt myself being shaken by the shoulder.

"Daddy," said the good wife, "wake up! The electric light man is at the door, and he says unless The Labor World's light bill of 95 cents is paid today he will cut off the current."

* * *

Wottawa!" Wottawa!!

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Well, well, I told you that Christmas would come and go just as it always done. I hope that all of you had a nice time and lots of eats and that Old Santa was reasonably good to you.

* * *

I think that someone said we would have rain or snow for Christmas. Well, for once they were right; we had them both.

* * *

Say, you fellows that had been wondering where you were going to get a pretty calendar for 1933, just go down to see the Hatfield & Koof Furniture company on Main street. It will make you think of the days when you were a boy. The poem at the bottom of this calender is that famous poem by Edgar Guest and you will like it. Here 'tis:

He never scolds as I do my ma,
He never grumbles like my pa,
He never tattletales about
The things we do when we are out,
To be with me is his delight

He thinks that I am always right,
He never tells me not to do
The things that I am wanting to,
But wags his tail and barks with glee,
My dog and I are pals, you see

W. B. DYCHE.

RAIL JOBS INCREASE 23,000; 1,033,225 NOW HAVE JOBS

Washington.—Twenty-three thousand more workers were employed on the railroads in October than in September, according to figures made public by the interstate commerce commission. A total of 1,033,225 men were working at the middle of October, compared with 1,010,440 in September and 996,317 in August, the lowest level for railroad employment since 1889.

Despite the increase during the month, the total number employed was only 86 per cent of the number working in October of last year.

Unemployment Is Again Increasing, A. F. of L. Reports

Gain Is Normal, But Conditions Now Cause Intensified Suffering—Best November Since Records Began.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Unemployment is gaining again, the current A. F. of L. report on trade union employment shows. This is a reversal from the trend of the last few months.

"Records covering 650,000 union members showed unemployment on the increase again," says the report. "Our weighted figures are as follows, showing the per cent of union members out of work each month: July, 25.4; August, 25.1; September, 24.8; October, 23.9; November, 24.1.

"An increase in unemployment is normal in November, but this year the coming of winter unemployment is more serious than ever before, since it finds workers with resources long since exhausted and with vitality lowered. In the last few months temporary work brought hope to hundreds of thousands; in the next months at least a million will lose their source of income, unless our efforts to create jobs can keep them at work.

Better Than Other Years.

"Union reports for November show one encouraging fact: Unemployment has increased less this year than in any other November since we have kept records. This year, two-tenths of one per cent of the membership lost their jobs, while in previous Novembers the increase in unemployment varied from 4 to 1.8 per cent of the membership. Apparently there has been a greater effort to keep men employed by sharing work, for part-time work increased from 22 to 23 per cent of the membership, while in November last year part time did not increase.

"Usually nearly 1,000,000 persons in the country as a whole lose their jobs from October to November. This year it is to be hoped that efforts to keep men at work may prevent much of this winter lay-off. Farm lay-offs should be much less serious this year since farmers have already cut their forces to the minimum and hired far fewer workers this summer than in the last eight years.

Nearly 11 Millions Out.

"Our estimate of the total number out of work in October in the United States shows very little change from September. The final September figure is 10,880,000 out of work, the preliminary October figure 10,908,000. The increase in unemployment amounting to 28,000, is due chiefly to the fact that factories and trade did not take on enough workers in October at the end of the harvest season. Farmers laid off 136,000 in October, factories and mines each took on 33,000, wholesale and retail trade took on 82,000, but over 40,000 were laid off by utilities, service industries and the federal government.

"Looking back two and a half years, we find that the worst lay-offs have been in manufacturing, building and railroads. Comparing the number at work in October, 1932, with those at work in April, 1930, we find that factories have laid off over 2,500,000 (30 per cent), building industries 1,500,000 (53 per cent), railroads over 500,000 (37 per cent), wholesale and retail trade over 500,000 (18 per cent), hotels and laundries 350,000 (23 per cent), mines 140,000 (15 per cent)."

Club Wag—I know how to settle this unemployment problem. If we put all the men of the world on one island, and all the women on another, we'd have everybody busy in no time.

Listener—Well, what would they be doing?

Club Wag—Why, boat-building.

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women:

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain unnerved me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired, day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

A Sincere Wish for a Most Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

from

Chattanooga Printing & Engraving Company
300-306 Market Street

1932-1933

To those who have indicated good-will, whatever form it may have taken, during the past year of misery, The Labor World expresses profound appreciation—and for one and all

May 1933 bring Prosperity and Blessings which will make the disappointments of 1932 but a dim memory.

THE LABOR WORLD
Owned and Controlled by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 6, 1932 — Number 37

R. ROOSEVELT HEARS PROTEST ON SALARY CUTS

omen Workers Petition President-Elect.

GED TO OPPOSE LOW-WAGE POLICY

overnment Should Set Example for Private Industry to Follow.

ddressing President-elect Roosevelt in behalf of a membership of organized women workers in various lines and occupations throughout the country, the National Women's Trade Union League of America today urged the incoming chief executive to oppose any wage-cutting policy on the part of the federal government. Mr. Roosevelt was asked to persuade democratic members of the present congress to reject pending proposals for wage reductions in the government service, not only because the hardship to government employes but because a wage-cutting policy on the part of the federal government brings reduction of wage scales in private industry and reduces the consumer purchasing power upon which business and industry depends.

The appeal which is signed by Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union league, is communicated to Mr. Roosevelt upon the eve of his conference with congressional leaders for the purpose of discussing federal revenues and expenditures. The letter reads in part:

"We believe that the employment policy of the federal government should be a constructive example to private industry. A wage-cutting policy on the part of the government, particularly at this time, not only works hardships to government workers but brings disaster to wage earners everywhere. We respectfully urge that no further salary reductions be imposed and that congress restore at once the salary scale and employment conditions existing before the passage of the so-called economy act which is now in effect. . . .

"We would respectfully point out that—

"1. Government salary standards are not high and any reduction in the salary scale means hardships to a great majority of the government employes.

"2. Wage cuts by the government are used to justify wage cuts in private employ—were so used in striking instances following the economy act of last year and are being urged by some employers for that specific reason.

"3. Reducing the wages of 500,000 government employes means reducing consumer purchasing power, thereby withdrawing millions of dollars from the channels of business and private industry.

"4. This loss of consumer purchasing power is extended as private industry follows the government wage-cutting example.

"5. The total 'savings' to the government through wage reductions are insignificant as a factor in balancing the budget. The present wage-cutting policy of the government therefore fails to justify itself as a measure of economy.

"We believe that the government should lead the way back to better times and to recovery of lost standards of employment."

WAR ON LOAN SHARKS.

Charlotte, N. C.—In addition to the low wages imposed on them by employers, underpaid wage-earners in this vicinity are the victims of loan sharks who stand ready to tide the workers over periods of economic stress provided Shylock's pound of flesh is paid to the usurers.

Mr. Frank Sims, Jr., president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, asks a thorough investigation of the loan shark activities here, declared that the loan sharks are taking $500,000 annually from the community and charging excessive interest rates. He said the chamber would launch a determined war to drive the Shylocks from Charlotte.

Mellon Combine May Be Subject Of Federal Probe

Action by Incoming Attorney-General Expected If Present Administration Does Not Act by March 4.

Washington, Jan. 5.—It's one thing to be ambassador to the court of St. James.

It may be something else to be regarded as the real head of an industrial combine under examination by the United States government.

For three months the department of justice, whose chief sits in the cabinet where Mellon so long had a good seat, has been probing into the affairs of the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Corporation of America.

The charges under investigation are that the Mellon company has been attempting to drive out competitors by selling below cost of manufacture, by intimidation and by otherwise violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

John Lord O'Brien, in charge of the department's anti-trust division, says nothing except that "it is against department policy" to discuss cases. But he admitted conferences with Oswald F. Schuette who, with Leland S. Bisbee, Sheet Aluminum corporation attorney, prepared a brief charging the Mellon company with anti-trust law violations. They also charge that the make-up of the Mellon corporation is a violation of the anti-monopoly laws and they charge violation of the consent decree against the Mellon corporation filed in 1912 in the federal court of western Pennsylvania.

State Legionnaire Carries 'Little Joker'

Late copies of the Tennessee Legionnaire, official publication of the state branch of the American Legion, show a marked improvement. Local trades union members of the veterans' organization were pointing this week to the "Little Joker" at the head of the editorial column of the soldiers' periodical. The "Little Joker," in case you don't know, is the Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Crafts.

This evidence of fairness and good judgment on the part of the present officials, of the Tennessee Legion is more noticeable because of the fact that for the past year the publication has been issued from a non-union printing plant at Nashville. Late issues bear the imprint of a printing company at Jackson, a 100 per cent. union plant.

Local trades unionists are congratulating State Commander Peabody Howard, who is believed to have been largely responsible for the change.

NATIONAL COMMANDER TO GIVE RADIO ADDRESS

Albert E. Clark, commander of the Davis King Summers post, American Legion, announces that National Commander Louis A. Johnson will deliver a radio address Saturday night, from 9:30 to 10, C. S. T., over a great hook-up of N. B. C. stations. The Legion chief will discuss "National Defense," and Mr. Clark urges all Legion members, as well as the general public, to tune in on the address. The new national commander is a speaker of unusual force, and those who listen in are assured of an interesting as well as instructive discourse.

12 MAGAZINES GO OUT OF BUSINESS

Fiction House, Inc., in "Pulp Paper" Field, Closes Doors for Undetermined Period, Hitting Many.

New York City.—After eleven years of operation, Fiction House, Inc., publishing twelve magazines in what is known as the "pulp paper" field, has discontinued business, throwing printers, editors, writers and others into the army of unemployed.

Fiction House published such magazines as Aces, Detective Book and Frontier Stories.

Thurman T. Scott, secretary, explained that the business situation made suspension necessary. When "the magazine field has righted itself," if ever, publication of the group may be resumed. Meanwhile one of the best markets for writers is closed and men long accustomed to earning a decent living will be asking for "a little loan 'til something turns up."

Let Us Get Together!

By International Labor News Service

"Anything may happen in times like these," is the sensational warning uttered by Col. E. M. House, close friend of the late Woodrow Wilson, adviser to President-elect Roosevelt. The colonel sees "danger of a dictatorship" unless the nation mends its ways. Here is alarm, doubtless intended as alarm.

In a group of bankers meeting a week or two ago, one predicted a moratorium, most were gloomy. There is only one reason for gloom in America today and that is on the contingency that the nation intends to forget its common sense and that the people intend to abdicate their powers. There is no reason for further failure—no valid reason.

America can this year more than recover from depression. It is not dictatorship that will save us; it is dictatorship that has so nearly ruined us. Dictatorship by great financial interests who cannot come to understand the needs of the times or the fact that this is a nation of people, not of gold and silver and iron.

Financial dictatorship, controlling employment, has slashed wages, closed factories and burdened the nation under a load of debt almost beyond computation.

It is this situation that drove the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati to adopt a program calculated to shear away that great power of big finance forever.

If the people can and will throw off the blanket of oppression and financial dictatorship, so that they can breathe and function as democracy should function, depression will end.

The abuses have been monstrous, the penalty is severe, but recovery can be achieved—not by moaning about it, but by fighting for it.

Cut down the hours of labor. Fight for increases in wages. Demand the use of American made products. Battle against high interest rates and cut down the oppressing dividend structure.

Through federal licensing of corporations in interstate business, compel observance of the rights of the people.

Every community can help right its own conditions. We can begin to go forward now.

But there will not be progress on any sound basis unless labor is consulted. In every community, in every industry, labor must be consulted, not because labor selfishly wants to be consulted, not because labor thinks it possesses all knowledge, but because, with the whole structure in peril every useful, functioning part of the whole must be consulted.

All other programs, moreover, have failed. Labor offers a program that will work.

It will make work and it will work.

Let us get together; let us go forward in this New Year. Where labor is not organized it must be organized. Where employers are not organized they must be organized. There must be organization, for only through organization can there be progress within democracy.

Let us get together for progress, for recovery and permanent cure.

BLACK 30-HOUR BILL MAY BLOOM INTO MAIN ISSUE

With Backing of President Green, of A. F. of L., Measure to Fix Maximum Work-Week Nationally Assumes Major Importance in Congress

Washington, Jan. 5.—With President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, scheduled to appear in its support, the Black bill, now before a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee for extended hearings, may blossom into one of the major legislative issues of the present session of congress.

In its last convention at Cincinnati the federation adopted a resolution approving legislation to secure at 30-hour week and that is the object of the Black bill. It would bar from interstate commerce all commodities manufactured in plants employing workers more than thirty hours in any week.

Senator Norris, chairman of the judiciary committee, has indicated that hearings will continue until all interested parties are heard. President Green's appearance was scheduled for Jan. 5.

SALES TAX OVERBOARD ON ROOSEVELT'S ORDER

President-Elect Denies He Ordered It and Demands It Be Canceled—Harrison Asks Survey of Whole Economic Field to Find a Remedy for What's Wrong.

Washington, Jan. 5.—There will be no sales tax in this session of congress.

President-elect Roosevelt has expressed himself as "horrified" at the published report that he had requested a sales tax and that finishes it with enough congressmen to put the sales tax idea out of business, for this session at any rate.

Organized labor has announced its intention to go the limit to defeat such a proposal.

Meanwhile Senator Pat Harrison has introduced a resolution calling for a survey of the whole economic field, to determine the trouble and offer a remedy. He says it is time to stop guessing and asks a scientific examination.

That the Harrison move has a background of politics is regarded as certain. It is probably more or less a smoke screen to offer a reason for not doing something the democratic leaders do not want to do, but for which there is an uncomfortable demand from certain interests.

Whether there will be anything like a real survey remains to be seen, but there probably will be something that will look like one. There is just a chance that it may turn out to be whiz-bang stuff before it is finished.

PENNSYLVANIA SEEKS WAY TO FORCE WAGE PAYMENT

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—Not content with cutting wages to less than half those paid in normal times, Pennsylvania employers are increasingly refusing to pay any wages at all to employes.

The department of labor and industry reports it is receiving complaints about unpaid wages at the rate of $330,000 a year. Last year unpaid wage claims were reported to the extent of $114,000.

The department's monthly bulletin states there is no adequate legal protection for workers against employers who dodge wage payments.

"The department is giving serious consideration to the working out of the California wage-collection law, under which California collects unpaid wages for its workers at the rate of $1,012,000 a year. Most of these claims are settled without any resort to court action. No fee of any kind is charged to the wage-earners," says the bulletin.

"This procedure is very different from the one now existing in Pennsylvania, where civil suit is the only effective recourse of unpaid employes. In most cases brought to this department, they do not have sufficient money to do this. They are therefore left helpless. In California enough authority to collect wages is given to the labor commissioner so that he can, without expensive court action, protect these people."

Miss Anna M. Peyer Goes to Her Reward

Funeral services for Miss Anna M. Peyer, sister of J. Martin Peyer, president of Chattanooga Typographical union, were held Monday morning from Chapman's, the Revs. D. C. Young and M. S. Freeman officiating. Miss Peyer, 59, passed away last Friday following a brief illness at her home, 2802 Dodds avenue.

Miss Peyer was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Peyer, pioneer citizens of the Chattanooga territory. She was born in Switzerland, but came to this city early in life with her parents. A sister, Miss Bennie Peyer, of this city, also survives.

Chattanooga Typographical union, at the regular monthly meeting Sunday afternoon, adopted the following resolutions of sympathy with the surviving relatives:

Whereas, the Angel of Death has entered the home of our president, J. Martin Peyer, and taken therefrom a beloved sister, Miss Anna Peyer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the surviving relatives our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the bereaved relatives of the deceased lady; spread upon our minutes, and furnished The Labor World for publication.

The Labor World joins with the Typos in extending to Brother Peyer and the surviving sister heartfelt sympathy.

MOVIE LOCAL 306 IN RECEIVERSHIP

Hugh Frayne, Member of Board, Named to Conduct Affairs of Local During Kaplan Suspension.

New York City.—Local 306, Moving Picture Machine Operators, is in receivership and the local is ordered not to hold an election. The receivership is to continue during the suit of Sam Kaplan for reinstatement as president.

Receivers are John W. Davis and Philip J. Dunn, lawyers, and Hugh Frayne, eastern representative of the American Federation of Labor. Kaplan was suspended by the international executive board. His suit for reinstatement will come up Jan. 16.

Justice Cotillo, establishing the receivership, scored the members of the union for not preserving a unity of front, in agreement among themselves, in these times of stress.

New federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., is now "open for business," with a capacity of nearly 1,500.

Farmer Hard Hit With Prices 44% Below 1917 Mark

Wheat at 45 and 46 Cents a Bushel Sets Bottom Record Not Equaled in 20 Years, U. S. Figures Show.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Products of the farm as a whole now are selling at a price level 44 per cent below the level of November of the pre-war era, according to data collected by the U. S. department of agriculture. The department's index of prices has dropped to 56 per cent of the average prevailing in November, 1910-14.

This is one manifestation of the agricultural crisis that is engaging the attention of President-elect Roosevelt and his advisors.

Wheat, selling in the Chicago pit at around 45 and 46 cents a bushel, represents a low that has not been equaled in more than a score of years. At the same time, the price of wheat in many European countries brings between $1.50 and $2 a bushel. A tariff of better than $1.50 a bushel protects the native wheat farmers of France, Italy and Germany. In none of these countries is wheat grown in sufficient quantities to completely satisfy domestic needs. But the tariff walls exclude all but a small amount of American wheat. Although American farmers now are growing smaller crops, the surplus which they have been accustomed to produce in past years for foreign demand cannot immediately be eliminated. The remaining surplus of American wheat therefore drags down the price of all wheat grown in the United States.

Wheat and other grains now are selling at 35 per cent of the pre-war price level, the Washington index shows. Cotton and cotton seed is priced at 55 per cent of the 1910-14 level. For meat animals the ratio is 58 per cent, for fruits and vegetables 69 per cent, and for dairy products it is 74 per cent of the prewar price level.

Plumbers Elect Ed Bork President

Ed Bork, one of the oldest local trades unionists, in point of service, was last Friday night elected president of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and the following members were named to the respective offices: Barney Walker, vice-president; Frank Watson, financial secretary; A. C. Robinson, corresponding secretary. Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be named later.

Members of Local 43 expressed confidence in the new official family's ability to cope with the many vexing problems which are a part of the depression, and, as one expressed it, they are "ready to go."

IMMIGRATION HITS LOWEST POINT IN HUNDRED YEARS

Washington.—Immigration to the United States reached the lowest point during the fiscal year ending June 30 of this year since 1831 and deportations reached a new peak, said Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration, in his annual report to the secretary of labor. Immigration totaled 25,576 and deportations 19,426.

In 1831, 22,633 aliens came to the United States. The peak year was 1907, when 1,285,349 immigrants were admitted.

Of the 35,576 immigrants who came in last year, nearly one-third, 10,098, came from Canada and Mexico, 7,762 from northern and western Europe, and 12,817 from southern and eastern Europe. Husbands, wives, or children of American citizens numbered 9,490. More than three-fourths were going to friends or relatives in the north Atlantic and north central states.

The great reduction in immigrants during the year is largely attributable to an order of the administration in October, 1930, to refuse immigration vises in all but the most meritorious cases.

Of the 19,425 aliens deported, 1,709 were criminals, 138 narcotic peddlers or addicts, 906 immoral, 51 anarchists and communists, and 836 mentally or physically diseased. More than a third of the deportations were to Europe.

The U. S. 1932 budget contains $928,000,000 for veterans' relief. This is 23.7 per cent of the total budget.

CENSUS SHOWS LOSS OF LABOR BUYING POWER

Enormous Drop in Earnings Is Shown.

EMPLOYMENT DROP FOUND TO BE 26 PCT.

Waes Decline 37.8 Pct. in Two-Year Period From 1929 to 1931.

Washington, Jan. 5.—A 26 per cent drop in the number of employed Americans was found by the United States census bureau in 1931, its latest report shows.

Wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries numbered 6,511,647 in 1931, compared to 8,833,743 in 1929, the bureau reports.

Worse than that, wages declined 37.8 per cent in the same period. In 1931 the wage total was $7,225,587,464. In 1929 it was $11,620,872,254.

Number of manufacturing establishments in 1931 was 174,136, while in 1929 it was 210,959.

In 1931 the value added by manufacture was $19,912,984,981, while in 1929 it was $31,885,283,711.

In 1929 the value of products was $70,434,863,443, while in 1931 it was $41,333,108,998.

For a year the division would run thus (1931): Wages, $7,225,587,464; value added by manufacture, $19,912,984,981; value of products, $41,333,108,998. Wages were a little more than a third of the value added by manufacture and something more than a sixth of the value of output.

The bureau said the rate of decrease in the number of wage-earners, 26.3 per cent, "underestimates somewhat the extent of the decrease in the actual amount of employment, of the aggregate number of man hours worked, for the reason that the proportion of part time employment was undoubtedly larger in 1931 than in 1929."

ECONOMIC COUNCIL IS RECOMMENDED

California Unemployment Commission Makes Recommendations to Governor for Body to Guide State.

San Francisco.—Formation of a State economic council has just been recommended to Gov. Rolph by the California state unemployed commission. These four functions would be lodged in such a council, under the recommendations now on file with the governor:

1. To improve methods of production and consumption in industry, agriculture and business.

2. To develop economic and social forces so as to provide a proper standard of living for all.

3. To make a scientific study of conditions, the result of the investigations to be published for the people's guidance.

4. To make recommendations to the legislature for improving bad conditions.

"The depression has brought home to everyone the necessity of combined and persistent effort to remove the evil of unemployment," says the unemployment commission's report.

ALIEN REGISTRATION LAW NULLIFIED BY U. S. COURT

Detroit, Mich.—A federal court of three judges signed a permanent decree against the enforcement of the Michigan alien registration law, which had been declared unconstitutional.

The law, which was enacted by the 1931 legislature, provided that all aliens in Michigan be required to register with the state authorities and present proof of legal entry into the United States. The commissioner of public safety, under the act, was given authority to require photographs and fingerprints of the registrants.

Aliens entering the country illegally were denied the privilege of establishing or maintaining residence in the state, and those who came under the classification "undesirable aliens" were denied the right to sojourn in the state. Penalties were provided for corporations who hired unregistered aliens or who had business dealings with "undesirable" aliens.

THE LABOR WORLD
418 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Why does labor oppose the sales tax?

A.—Because labor regards the sales tax as a method of placing the burden neatly upon the backs of the workers, who must consume up to the limit of their earning power, while absolving, with equal neatness, the rich from a like tax on a like proportion of their income.

* * *

Q.—Has organized labor expressed any opinion regarding technocracy?

A.—Not officially. Such comment as has been made by officials is cautious, urging like caution.

What Next!

Glass that neither breaks nor splinters has been produced in Germany. It shows elasticity similar to steel. In a test a steel ball dropped from a 10-foot height made no impression on a sheet of the new product. Boys used a strip for a teeter board.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Did you read last week's Labor World? I am asking you, did you read it? Can you imagine the editor of our Labor World having a dream about the Crosby Electric company being managed by E. E. McDaniels? No, you can't; not as long as Bill Williams has full swing, as he runs everything else. However, it was a good dream.

* * *

If the good editor of The Labor World puts all this in the paper he will be alright, too.

* * *

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Willie Irwin, and little Willie was helping Uncle Sam build and wire a new postoffice for the city of Chattanooga, down in Tennessee. Well, the boss Willie had on the job lived up north of the Tennessee line, so he wanted to go home for Christmas and told Willie if he would take him (the boss) up to Chicago he would pay the expenses of the three of them—that is, the boss, Willie and the car. They got there in fine shape, but they were hungry, so they ate up the car and went hunting for a hot dog and coffee. After Willie got a dislocated neck and back from seeing the sights they decided to get in the car and drive around some in hopes of seeing a gangster and hearing some shots. They got back to the car and unlocked the door, and everything was removed therefrom, [illegible] (screwdriver and hammer gone) and his clothes (two pairs of underwear and a pair of socks), and the car was swept out good and clean. A note on the seat said, "Thanks, Tennessee Harry visit."

* * *

Now I ask you, isn't that a mean way to treat a poor country boy and him a long way from home?

* * *

I had some visitors the last day of the year, Percy Howard, Ira Patten and Elmer Glad to see them, too; always am, so come back any time, boys. W. B. DYCHE.

One thing worse than being poor and having to work is being poor and not having any work to do.

BLACK-DRAUGHT MADE FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLANTS

Sunshine, Rain and Soil produce the foods you eat at every meal—that rebuild your body as you work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil also produce plants that clear up trouble in the digestive system of your body. From the best of such medicinal plants is Black-Draught made. The right plants are selected, finely ground, and packaged for your convenient use,— a natural remedy for sluggish, slow-acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief from constipation troubles when you take Thedford's Black-Draught.

For Children, get the new, pleasant tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught. In 25¢ and 50¢ bottles.

Congress Should Stop Child-Labor Exploiters

The supreme duty of the nation is to see to it that the children of America, our future citizens, have the advantages of our schools.

To deprive them of the right to an education is little less than treason to the social policy of our republic.

Yet in every section of our country thousands and thousands of children are denied this right by a reactionary combination of pagan employers who do not hesitate to coin the tender bodies and minds of children into profits, pagan legislatures which give legislative sanction to indecently low child labor standards, and pagan administrative boards which enforce child labor and school attendance laws with scant regard for the welfare of the children.

The federal census of 1930 revealed that over two million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 were gainfully employed. During the decade covered by the census it was shown that in some states there was an actual increase in the employment of children between the ages of 10 and 15 years in manufacturing, trade and other non-agricultural occupations.

The United States office of education declares there is no evidence of any material diminution in the number of employed children since the census.

The employment of children at any time is a social crime. It becomes doubly monstrous during a period like the present when over eleven million adults are unemployed and consequently without means to buy a living.

The United States office of education points out that while compulsory school attendance laws are quite general they are littered with exceptions that largely nullify their protective features and makes them of little worth in restraining the greed of child labor employers. This is equally true of the few states which have compulsory education laws until the children are 18 years of age and other states where in certain instances employers are permitted to take children 15 years of age from school and put them to work in manufacturing and other establishments.

In some states the authorities have so little regard for either the rights of children or their parents as to exempt from school attendance children who have no means of support or whose parents are in destitute circumstances.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, recently drew attention to this continuing evil of child labor in a speech in the United States senate on the relation of child labor to the unemployment of adults.

"These children ought to be in school, receiving their training for citizenship and life," he said. "Instead, they are denied the opportunities which should be theirs. Under modern conditions of productivity we simply do not need the services of these children, and the greater contribution to our own and the nation's prosperity is to equip them to participate effectively in the economic struggle when they grow up."

Congress has the power to materially decrease the number of employed children, stimulate the enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws, and thus effectively crimp the anti-social activities of child labor exploiters. It should use its power to the limit.

This power rests on the authority which congress has to apply limitations to the expenditure of all federal funds.

The present law carrying an appropriation of $120,000,000 for federal aid in the construction of highways contains two drastic limitations.

The first limitation declares that none of the money appropriated shall be expended in the construction of highways on which convict labor is directly employed.

The second limitation prescribes that none of the money shall be expended on highway projects where the work week is longer than thirty hours.

Congress is now considering various appropriation bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933.

Congress has the power to add to every appropriation bill the proviso that not a dollar of the funds allotted shall be paid to contractors or others who employ children in violation of either state child labor or compulsory school attendance laws.

In view of the notorious standards of many of these laws and their lax enforcement, congress should even go further and use the immense buying power of the federal government to establish definitely higher standards of child labor than now prevail.

As a measure to reduce the number of children employed and assist in enforcing school attendance laws, congress should add to every appropriation bill the limitation that none of the funds shall be expended either directly or indirectly, by contract or otherwise, for the employment of any minor under the age fixed in the state child labor laws which have the highest standards or any minor under the age established by the compulsory school attendance laws of states with the highest standards in this field.

This child labor protection restriction on the expenditure of federal funds is not a new theory or a new application of a theory. Both the theory and the application were adopted by the War Labor Policies Board of the United States government shortly after we declared war against Germany in 1917.

The board, which included representatives of all the production and purchasing departments of the government, wrote a similar restriction in all government contracts effective during the period of the war.

In the light of the present emergency, both for children who should be in school and the millions of adult unemployed, congress should by legislative limitation prohibit the employment of children in either the direct or indirect expenditure of the billions of dollars of federal appropriations.

Exclusive State Fund Insurance

The American Federation of Labor has insisted for years that workmen's compensation should not be subject to the fraudulent practices which seem inherently connected with commercialized insurance written by private insurance companies operated for profit, but should be exclusively administered by the state fund system.

The soundness of the federation's contention received abundant confirmation from the special report on the medical abuses in compensation cases submitted to Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, by the Committee to Review Medical and Hospital Problems in Connection with Workmen's Compensation Insurance, appointed by him a number of months ago.

The report found that under the present working out of the New York workmen's compensation law the injured workers do not receive the benefit of unbiased medical opinions as to diagnosis and disability; that medical testimony given in compensation cases is neither competent nor honest; that many fraudulent claims are being presented, with the connivance of the claimants, employers and brokers, and that the system is having a demoralizing effect upon physicians.

On the evils developed under the system of writing compensation insurance for profit, the report said:

> The flagrant fraud and corruption shown in the Department of Labor records and the evidence adduced at special hearings into the workings of commercial clinics for compensation cases bring out clearly the dangers inherent in a system which permits social legislation such as the compensation law to be used as a new area for private profit.
>
> The cost to the worker is bad treatment, while the employers, the insurance companies, and the industries of the state are weighed down with fraudulent charges. Such profit-making clinics have nothing to offer to the sound administration of the law, and their continuance is resulting in a continuous fraud on both the workers and the industries of the state.

To remedy the manifest injustices to the workers found in smothering numbers under the private profit system, the report declared:

> We would . . . ask consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of an exclusive state fund to write workmen's compensation insurance in the state of New York.

The report was filed with Gov. Roosevelt by Howard S. Cullman, chairman of the general committee, and Dr. Adrain V. S. Lambert, chairman of the subcommittee on medical problems.

New York state already has a state fund, but employers have the legal right to insure in private insurance companies if they so desire.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterated the position of the federation against commercializing workmen's compensation and urged organized labor in every state where private companies are still permitted to operate to inaugurate a vigorous campaign to have the state legislature set up the exclusive state fund.

Beware the Munition Makers

Munitions makers are laying their plans to get more profit out of Uncle Sam. They want to force the government out of the business of making its own munitions. They look to the Shannon house committee to turn munitions making over to private interests again.

American labor stands squarely for no profit in war munitions and materials. If Americans are not on guard profit will come back, full force, to stimulate the making of munitions.

Here looms a battle. And profiteering must not win the day!

Holds Uncle Sam Should Hold Wage

Government Union Declares Federal Pay Rate "Last Line of Defense" Against Forces Working for Reductions.

Washington, Dec. 29.—That the wages and living standards of government employes are "the last line of defense against inroads of lower living standards" was the challenge to those who favor continued or further reductions for federal employes issued by John Arthur Shaw, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, in a statement upon convening of congress.

Mr. Shaw took issue with those who give as their reason for favoring wage reductions for government employes the fact that "practically every other workingman has had his wages cut."

"The American people are and have been, during the past few years," said Mr. Shaw, "faced with a battle against lowering their standards of living, a war upon depression. Defeat after defeat has been suffered and line after line of the troops fighting this economic battle has been forced back. Always, however, there was that last line of defense—Uncle Sam himself—who thus far in our history has suffered no defeat in any war, physical or economic, which he has entered.

"The argument that the government worker's pay should be reduced because of the reductions suffered by other workers throughout the country is not shared by those workers. This is proved by the fact that the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention in Cincinnati last week unanimously adopted a resolution condemning government wage cuts.

"These workers believe, and we believe, that the only sound method of bringing prosperity from its place 'around the corner' is to crowd it out of hiding by the parade of a host of workers marching to their labors to the quickstep of a rising tide of wages. The United States government should take the lead in this procession—now."

Mr. Shaw announced that his organization has prepared to wage a vigorous fight against continuation of wage cuts or any other measures to effect economy "at the expense of human beings." This will be done in co-operation with the Amelcan Federation of Labor and its other affiliates.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Statement of Condition of the Hamilton National Bank

Chattanooga, Tenn.

as of December 31, 1932

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$12,620,895.54
Overdrafts		1,056.16
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,049,214.88
Bank Building (Five Offices)		1,463,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (Five Offices)		121,376.19
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
Public, Utility, Other Bonds, Stocks		455,279.63
Other Real Estate		78,319.94
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		329,446.46
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	$1,074,512.37	
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	2,187,953.25	
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	4,883,212.69	
		8,145,678.31
Total		*$25,362,008.74

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,211,413.13
Reserve for Dividends	40,125.25
Circulation	1,973,000.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	329,446.46
Deposits	19,808,023.90
Total	*$25,362,008.74

The above figures do not include Hamilton Securities Corporation with paid-in capital stock of $500,000.00, nor do they include any of our associate banks.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

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HOME OWNED—25c MILE
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Ready Cash
On your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Second Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
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IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] H. Adams and wife, Mable G. Adams, dated September 14, 1926, of record in book [illegible] Volume 20, Page 618, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full statement of its provisions, and for the purpose of securing the indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, the undersigned, acting under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1933,

during the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Third (3rd) Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Lots Numbers Fourth 43 1-3 feet of Lots Numbers Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16), Thirteen (13), Normal Park Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. [illegible] 40 & 41, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots to [illegible] either make one lot fronting 43 1-3 feet on the East line of Mississippi Avenue and running back Eastwardly along the South line of Young Street a distance of 150 feet to the West line of lot Number Thirteen (13), in said Block.

Said sale will be made subject to one note in the principal sum of $8,000.00 dated July 7, 1926, and due [illegible] years, to the Chattanooga Savings Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and to any unpaid taxes.

The property is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 6th day of December, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By R. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Whither Go We in Circles?

Curious manifestations of economic sickness continue, fitting into no scheme or plan, into no diagnosis or hypothesis. Employment holds up better than expected on the one hand, while on the other the volume of additional money in circulation for the Christmas season turns out to be only about half the usual amount.

Railroads make a better showing than their earlier pleas of near-bankruptcy forecasted, while steel continues to rock along on the bottom of the boat, the only tonic being Japanese orders which clearly reflect Japan's determination to rejuvenate military strength.

There seems little if any sense to most of the things that are happening and little if any reason to expect any substantial burst of speed forward.

The need for housing is apparent on every hand, but the building trades continue to languish in unemployment. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation appears to be in for a drubbing for its laggard expansion of work. The Home Loan Bank has thus far failed to make any great dent in home losses and there are charges that the new banking system is playing "in cahoots" with the building and loan associations.

But there we are. Great currents are moving in circles to make swirling waters out of which no definite direction seems to emerge.

There are prophets who foresee a clear turn of affairs in the months of the coming spring. There are other prophets who refuse to take chances of making any more mistakes and so say nothing.

But circles cannot go on forever. There can be no long delay in the discovery of a definite direction, either through the working out of events in the old-time way of self-mending, or else through some new force that will assume command and mark out a new line of march.

Money Not Necessary in Le Roy

While bankers harp about correcting the banking system and Shylock financiers shout themselves blue in the face over the necessity of maintaining the gold standard for money, it is interesting to note that here and there groups of people discover that they can exchange community-produced commodities without either banks or money, gold standard or any other kind. The citizens of Le Roy, a town in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, made such a discovery this year.

In Le Roy there is a large cheese factory which is the main source of income for the neighboring farmers and likewise the major element in local business.

In the ordinary course of trade considerable time elapses between the receipt of milk by the factory and the sale of the cheese. In the meantime the farmers have to buy those necessaries of life which they do not produce.

Last summer the banking facilities in Le Roy for financing the farmers became dislocated. The farmers had the milk, the merchants had the goods the farmers required, but the money usually relied upon to exchange the milk for the goods was lacking. The following press dispatch from Le Roy tells how the farmers, the cheese factory management and the merchants met the situation without either money or banks:

> "Coupons issued by the local cheese factory have replaced money in this district, so far as the farmers are concerned. The coupons are accepted by the storekeepers and all those who do business in the Le Roy area.
>
> "During the past summer not a penny was borrowed from the bank to operate the cheese factory, although more than 1,000,000 pounds of milk were purchased on the scrip system from the farmers."

Ordinarily the Le Roy cheese factory management would have borrowed thousands of dollars from the local bank at a high interest rate to pay the farmers for their milk pending the sale of the cheese, which usually does not take place for considerable time after it is made. This charge was completely eliminated by the use of coupons, which were accepted by the business community in lieu of "money."

NOTICE

W. C. TEAS ELECTRIC CO.
116 East Eighth St.

Has Been Declared

"UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR"

by

CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

LOCAL 175, ELECTRICAL WORKERS
E. E. Crosby, President

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

"Scrappy New Year" is the greeting of one editor to his readers, if any.

Perhaps it is as good as another. There will be scrapping, in plenty. The old juices will ferment during the coming twelve-month, for sure. Things are going to happen. And in large doses.

Perhaps in some measure progress will be helped by an abandonment of prejudice against change. So much change already has taken place that thousands are hoping for more, instead of less.

In very truth, a large part of the old order is dead—a lot more of it is gasping for air, its feet in the air. The revolutionists will get more of the merry razzberry, but the sound heads who know where to modify and where to change will come in for new recognition. Their work will, let it be hoped, win new praise.

Spectacular prophets may stir up excitement for a while, but after all, economic conditions are not made by prophets and very few prophets in the realm of economics have ever been right. It has been a field in which the risk has been high.

We enter 1933 in a world little like that of early 1929. Today the government is holding up what remains of the old order. There is the R. F. C., the home loan banks and the federal farm board, in but a partial catalogue. On the other hand, the barter movement has built its own system within a system.

These things will be changed. But their modifying effects will not pass in a hurry. All manner of great influences are at work today modifying, or changing, capitalism, which is not a good name for our system, if it is a system. But the point is, whatever the system has been or is, change is the order of the day.

It seems as if the day of unlimited profit is done for—and that was the cornerstone of the old order. And it played the game to death.

* * *

Anyway, the new year will be scrappy; for some happy, for some dismal with wailing and caterwauling.

In politics a new hand comes to the helm and a lot of new appetites come to the trough. The change through this event will not be so much because there is a bigger mobilization of brains as because there will be brains with a different trend of thought.

Better or worse? For that, wait awhile. But change is certain.

Among many things, the Insull crash symbolizes a certain passing away of a certain phase of life. Let it go. Let all rotten things go. If some sound things go, too, we can make others.

The only civilization that can ever be lost is one that ceases to care, that loses ambition, that destroys its records.

Despair, as 1933 arrives? Not much! High hope is the order of the day.

This nation is going forward.

And so, whatever else may perish, let there be life in the old wish: A Happy New Year!

WE NEED CO-OPERATION

By MATTHEW WOLL

We need co-operation within American industry during 1933 and we need it without delay. Our nation as a whole is in trouble. It is not merely trouble for a single group or a few groups, but for all of us and there must be co-operation on the part of all to beget recovery.

We need to undertake a concentration upon national problems, American problems. Internationalism may be an idealistic profession, but it can likewise be a mistaken one. The world is not helped by professing internationalism, while America goes to pieces.

We enter 1933 facing a change in government. Many find hope in that fact. I should like to give warning against too much dependence upon government. Government can, and we hope will, be helpful. But government cannot and should not do all things. We shall pay dearly for every step toward paternalism and bureaucracy.

The greatest safeguard against too much dependence upon government is co-operation between voluntary groups within industry. We have no condition that cannot be remedied with the instruments at our command. We have no need for despair if we but use the tools that are at our command.

1,415 FOREIGNERS DISCHARGED BY NEW YORK CITY HOSPITALS

New York.—The decree of Dr. J. G. William Greef, commissioner of hospitals, dismissing all alien employes from New York City's hospital system threw 1,415 workers on the streets. Because of a reduction in the budget for hospitals about 800 of the 1,415 will not be replaced.

Exemptions from the discharge decree included persons of military or naval service, wives of citizens, teachers in nursing schools, persons ten years or longer in the city pension system, and a personally-selected list of special consideration. Internes, not being salaried employes, were not affected.

Officials refused to recognize as valid ground for exemption aliens who had taken out first papers.

WANTS LABOR CONDITIONS ON BOULDER DAM INVESTIGATED

Washington.—The conditions imposed on the workers engaged in the construction of Boulder dam by the Six Companies, Inc., which has the construction contract, will be thoroughly investigated by a committee of the U. S. senate if Senator Oddie, of Nevada, has his way.

A resolution fathered by him authorizes the senate committee on irrigation and reclamation, or any subcommittee thereof, to investigate the conditions on the Boulder dam reservation, to include the operation of the Six Companies and the officers of the department of the interior, with special attention given to the store operations by the Six Companies, the contract for housing and feeding employes, and the taxation of property and income on the reservation.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47712
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ocie Mae Fields vs. Reno Fields

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Reno Fields is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of December, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
T. A. Erwin, Atty. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47789
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ernest Marvin Givens vs. Florrie Mae Givens

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Florrie Mae Givens is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 5th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
T. A. Erwin, Atty. 1-22

LET THE VISIONS GO BY

By JOHN J. MANNING
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Practical trades unionists regret there are so many "isms" being introduced into the trade union movement. The entry of each new "ism" dazzles the unexperienced members, but meets the avowed disapproval of those who have been taught in the school of practical unionism.

Of course, the unusual, mysterious and spectacular will always attract the attention of those in the movement not wise in the lore of unionism.

If labor organizations could close their ears to the siren singing of these various "new thought" vendors who crowd from our rostrums the true teachers of unionism, and would start a campaign teaching what could be done by using the great purchase power of labor, a great stride towards progress would be made.

Purchase power is the most important link in our chain of union labor organizations. Unless union earned money is spent for the products and services of trades unionists, there is no value in organization. There is no time like the present to eliminate trivial "isms" and to start a campaign of co-operation with fellow members by utilizing purchase power. It is the best weapon to insure victory, but those wielding it must not be handicapped by unwise unionists who support organized labor's opponents by patronizing non-union concerns when spending union earned money.

5-DAY WEEK INCREASES EMPLOYES SEVEN PER CENT.

New York.—Officials of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet company announced that the concern is employing a force about 7 per cent larger than that of a year ago, substantially all of the increase being due to the adoption of the five-day week last June. During the last three years and up to June, last year, when the five-day week program was adopted, the company said, its total of workers remained almost stationary.

RADIO REPAIRING
Modern Testing Equipment
Short Wave Wiring a Specialty
R. B. ESPY
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IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

A COMING OF AGE STATEMENT

The Fruits of Twenty-One Years of Service

CONDENSED STATEMENT

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY

Chattanooga, Tennessee

as of the close of business December 31, 1932

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$2,819,481.99
Overdrafts		962.01
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		709,372.04
State, County and Municipal Bonds	$ 180,513.82	
Other Readily Salable Market Bonds	474,294.90	
Cash on Hand and Due From Banks	**3,002,226.33**	**3,657,035.05**
Total		**$7,186,851.09**

LIABILITIES

Capital	$625,000.00	
Surplus	750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	129,163.42	**$1,504,163.42**
Reserves		**83,117.20**
Deposits		**5,599,570.47**
Total		**$7,186,851.09**

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING CO.
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

GREEN DECLARES WAR ON GOVERNMENT PAY CUTS

Declares Full Strength of Labor's Army Will Be Thrown Into Fight to Preserve Working Conditions for Government Servants.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement from the headquarters of the federation in Washington condemning further reductions in the pay of government employes and declaring against a continuation of the pay cut imposed upon them through the so-called furlough plan adopted by the last session of congress:

"The threat of a further reduction in the pay of government employes and the proposal that the so-called furlough plan be continued is having a most harmful effect upon the general unemployment situation throughout the nation.

"Its evil effect was reflected in the failure of the recent Community Chest campaigns and in the decline in the volume of the sale of goods by the merchants throughout the nation.

"In the District of Columbia this depressed condition is especially keen.

"Any salary-cutting plan forced upon government employes is bound to create a bad psychological condition, paralysis in buying power, a decline in the volume of business and increased unemployment. Its net result is to add to the nation's distress and to the sum total of human misery.

"The American Federation of Labor is definitely and unrelentingly opposed not only to a further reduction in the pay of government employes but also to a continuation of the pay cut imposed upon them through the so-called furlough plan adopted at the last session of congress.

"Labor throughout the nation is aroused in its opposition to the onslaught which is being made upon the wage and living standards of their fellow-workers in the government service.

"Labor everywhere regards the fight of the employes of the federal government against lowered living standards as its fight.

"The cause of the government employes is labor's cause.

"The full moral and political power of labor throughout the entire country is being mobilized in support of government employes and against the wage-cutting policy which some members of congress and some representatives of the government seem determined to force upon them.

"The furlough of government workers without pay, the abolition of sick leave and vacation periods, the discrimination practiced against many efficient government workers and the interpretation which has been placed upon the economy act, have resulted in confusion in government departments and great injustice to government employes.

"The economy act must be repealed

"It does not represent the spirit, conscience or heart of the people who make up our great government

"It causes millions of working people to smart under a sense of injustice.

"The American Federation of Labor will never cease its efforts to bring about the repeal of the so-called economy act.

"If this session of congress fails to right the wrong imposed upon government employes we are confident some future session will do so.

"Conferences of the representatives of labor have been held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

"Through this procedure the forces of labor are being united and the full strength of labor's army is being concentrated in its opposition to the attack which is being made upon the wage and working conditions of government employes.

"Future meetings will be held at stated periods so that the campaign for decent wages and humane conditions of employment for government employes may be carried forward to ultimate success.

"From these meetings there will issue a call to labor and its friends in all the cities, towns and communities throughout the country to rally to the support of government employes.

"The great fight led by the American Federation of Labor will have for its purpose justice for government workers and the establishment of wage standards commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship for all workers in all walks of life.

"This fight will be carried on until it is won."

HIGHWAY USERS BANDED TO PROTECT PRIVATE USER

Worker and His Car Object of Protection of Association Seeking Five Million Members.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Jan. 5.—Five million highway users are being sought as members by the highway users conference in Washington. They are wanted to unite in the battle to save private motor traffic and the highways from the onslaught of the steam and electric railways.

This is only a fractional part of the vehicle owners in the United States. For this year there are 25,000,000 registrations, of which 5,000,000 are on the farms.

But membership is not confined just to vehicle owners—it is open to every person who has a financial or economic interest in the highway situation and in protecting traffic from the stupendous taxes which the railways and traction crowds would heap upon it.

In settling the uniform regulation and highway safety movement eighteen months ago, the railway and traction interests believed they had effectually crippled the use of motor cars and of highways, and that it only remained to finish their task by heaping such heavy taxes upon motor vehicles as to force them out of the possession of the vast army of small car owners and people of limited means—particularly wage-earners.

The first step in this program was accomplished by the supine indifference and sheer lack of vision of executives to whom the movement had been entrusted for guidance.

Rather than face the possibility of a fight with the railroad and traction crowds, they deliberately let the movement go by default, and become practically a dead issue.

But today it has been revived under new leadership, under new guidance, under a new name, and with new and up-to-the-minute objectives.

Instead of membership confined to less than a dozen hand-picked reactionary groups, with closed control, and with no feeling of responsibility to the highway users of the nation, the new organization has reached out to take in fifty-five of the economic and business segments of the country, and welcomes everyone whose interests in any way relate to the use of the highways.

The wage-earner, the roadside stand operator, the garage mechanic and the cross-roads grocer are as welcome as the plutocratic manufacturer or the country estate millionaire.

The common purpose is to save the highways from the co-ordinated and carefully planned attack being made upon them, and through intelligent and far-sighted leadership, to protect and develop this great economic resource from a well laid program of wreckage and annihilation

NEIL FERRY DIES.

Hazelton, Pa.—Neil Ferry, international board member, United Mine Workers, died in State hospital here, victim of injuries received when he was struck by a bus

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Build Up Health and Pains Go Away

WOMEN who suffer from weakness often have many aches and pains which a stronger state of health would prevent.

Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.

Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of run-down health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier

CARDUI is safe and wholesome for women of all ages. Try it! Sold at the drug store.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

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ALL STATES TO BE URGED TO ABOLISH CHILD LABOR

Campaign to Be Carried at Once to Legislatures, Fixing 16 As Minimum Age and Safeguarding Minors With Regulations of Protective Nature.

Washington, Jan. 5.—To abolish child labor by state action is the object of a new national campaign now being launched under American Federation of Labor leadership, without diminishing effort for ratification of the child labor amendment.

There is much opinion, however, that the amendment may not be still alive and some fear to rely on the amendment alone, on the ground that it may no longer be valid as a proposed amendment.

Forty-eight state legislatures meet this month and in all of them proposed legislation will be submitted to affect 667,000 children under 16 enumerated by the 1930 census.

The minimum age to be asked as necessary to employment is 16. Only Ohio and Montana have thus far set the age as the limit. Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, California and Texas have fixed 15.

Strict regulation of employment conditions for those between 16 and 17 will be asked, to affect 1,500,000 of that age.

Hours of not more than eight per day and to be always fewer than those worked by adults will be asked. Minimum wage for minors will be asked, these to be set by state commissions.

"Relentless pressure on labor standards" was reported at a children's bureau conference attended by Edward F. McGrady, representing the A. F. of L., because of increased employment of children in place of adults. A report of the conference says: "The agreement was unanimous that in this economic crisis every available job should be given to an adult, and that in the interest of both child and adult legislation to this end should be enacted this winter."

Edith—He is the most innocent boob I ever met.

Dorothy—Yes, he probably thinks step-ins are bedroom slippers and that slip-ons are banana peels.

JOBLESS INCREASE UNDER MUSSOLINI'S DICTATORSHIP

Rome, Italy.—The number of unemployed workers in Italy totaled 1,038,000 on Nov. 30, according to official figures made public here. At the same time last year the total was 878,000, showing an increase of 160,000.

Premier Mussolini, who prohibits all bona fide organization of the workers and proclaims the identity of interest of those who labor and those who live on rent, interest and dividends, is unable to effect an economic organization for the production and distribution of wealth that will provide jobs and wages for those able and willing to work.

J. A. McKNIGHT, BROOKLYN LABOR LEADER, DIES AT 66

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Joseph A. McKnight, prominent in labor circles and one of the initiators of new work methods at the Brooklyn navy yard, died here Dec. 23. He was 66 years old.

Mr. McKnight had served as president of the Metal Trades council of the Brooklyn navy yard and also as president of the Patternmakers' association. He had been present at many conferences with government officials at Washington.

Seven of the nine men now running Russia never went to school. Is that a rap at modern education or at Russia?

150,000 JOBS FOR DEMOCRATS.

New York.—James A. Farley, chairman of the democratic national committee, declared that there will be about 150,000 political jobs for deserving democrats when the Roosevelt administration takes over the government next March. The jobs run all the way from doorkeepers to positions in the cabinet.

Patronize our Advertisers.

I do not ask, O Lord, that life
be a pleasant road;
I do not ask that Thou wouldst
from me aught of its load;
I do not ask my cross to under
my way to see;
Better in darkness just to feel
hand and follow Thee.
For one thing only, Lord, I pr
lead me aright,
Though strength should falter
though hearts should bleed
Through peace to light.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE! FREE!

EASY WAY IS GIVING A BRAND-NEW $719.00 V-8 4-DOOR FORD SEDAN AND $50.00 IN CASH TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

Inquire at Either Store for Particulars

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

STATEMENT

Beginning of Business

January 3, 1933

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$13,116,914.34
Overdrafts		1,732.41
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds		1,583,726.57
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		75,000.00
Customers' Liability, Letters of Credit		16,324.00
Other Assets		67,446.99
Municipal and Other Bonds	$ 589,285.24	
Cash and Due From Banks	**3,924,704.64**	**4,513,989.88**
Total		**$20,375,134.19**

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 1,500,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	450,872.99
Reserves for Taxes, Etc.	101,869.73
Reserve for Contingencies	1,213,514.80
Circulation	1,500,000.00
Letters of Credit	16,324.00
Deposits	**14,592,552.67**
Total	**$20,375,134.19**

PERFORMING STRICTLY BANKING FUNCTIONS

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Chattanooga National Bank

Capital, Surplus, Profits, $3,000,000

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 13, 1932 — Number 38

ONE MAN MAY DECIDE FATE OF 30-HR. WEEK

Shadow of "Four to Five" Vote Seen In Proposal.

Black Bill, Invoking Federal Power Over Commerce, May Travel Route That Killed Child Labor Law—Minority May Become Majority Under New Line-Up.

By GILBERT E. HYATT

Rehabilitation of industry and the elimination of unemployment, perhaps even the salvation of our present order of society, may depend upon the sanity of the mental processes of one elderly gentleman of the legal profession.

This is on the supposition that the thirty-hour, five-day week bill, introduced by Senator Black, of Alabama, is now under consideration by the senate, passes congress and is approved by the president.

The Black bill seeks to establish the short week by federal statute by invoking the federal power over interstate commerce. It forbids the transportation across state lines of any article or commodity "which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which any person was employed or permitted to work more than five days in any one week or more than six hours in any day."

Shadow of "Four to Five."

Unless we are all wrong as to the necessity of recovery from our present poisonous hours of labor, the Black bill is one of the most important legislative enactments proposed in the history of the United States.

But in its path looms the shadow of one of those "four to five" decisions of the supreme court. This was the so-called "Dagenhart case," in which the supreme court ruled, in declaring the federal child labor bill unconstitutional, that the authority of the federal government over interstate commerce did not extend to the regulation of hours of labor through that instrumentality.

The federal child labor act forbade the transportation in interstate commerce of articles or commodities produced through the labor of children 14 years of age or younger.

Immediately after this statute became effective, on Sept. 1, 1917, a suit was brought by a certain Roland Dagenhart, a textile mill hand of Charlotte, N. C., against the Fidelity Manufacturing company of that city, to restrain it from discharging his sons, Reuben Dagenhart and John Dagenhart, both subject to the provisions of the act.

The Fidelity concern admitted all the charges as to contemplated discharge of the boys, that the pay checks of these children were paid to the father and that the boys were as fully skilled and valuable to it and to the father as the petition stated. The only point upon which this naive corporation reserved judgment was as to the claimed unconstitutionality of the child act.

How Case Arose.

The Dagenhart petition, presented by able attorneys of Charlotte and New York, argued that the act transgressed the fifth and tenth amendments to the constitution. The first of these protects the citizen against deprivation of life or property without due process of law. The second prescribes that powers not specifically granted to the national government by the constitution are reserved to the states.

A lower court sustained the petition and the case was carried on appeal to the supreme court.

The result was a smashing victory for the textile barons and the creation of another dangerous precedent based on outworn customs, conditions, and morals.

With Justice Day delivering the decision, the supreme court sustained the lower court that the United States government had no right to interfere with the states in their exploitation of children.

The Constitutional Quirk.

"This court has no more important function," Justice Day said, "than that which devolves upon it the obligation

(Continued on Last Page)

Bankers Blamed For Crashes In Survey Findings

Depression Doesn't Cause Most Collapses, Indiana Inquiry Reveals, Showing Why People's Money Is Lost.

By C. S. GARRISON

Indianapolis, Ind.—An interesting report has just been made public by the Indiana state bank survey commission, authorized by the state legislature to find out "how come" depositors to lose $24,174,940, since 1925, in bank failures.

The commission headed by Walter Greenough, of the Fletcher Trust company (formerly a newspaper reporter) submitted a report of 174 pages, with recommendations to the legislature regarding better banking laws and safeguarding of depositors.

Since 1925 there have been 247 bank failures in the state, caused, according to the commission, by incompetent bankers and inadequate state control of financial institutions.

Depression and bank robbers were included among other factors causing 28.64 per cent of the failures, while bankers and failure of state supervision was credited with 71.36 per cent.

Reorganization Is Asked.

As a result of the findings of the commission a complete reorganization of state control of banking in Indiana is recommended in the report.

A rather surprising angle to the findings of the commission was that small banks and banks in small towns are as safe or safer than banks of more than $100,000 capitalization in larger cities of the state.

Discounting the depression as a major cause of bank failures the commission found that "less than 28.64 per cent of the failures are beyond control of the banking industry."

Southern Indiana, an agricultural district, had the fewest failures while northern and central Indiana, in the industrial section, had the largest number, particularly in the Calumet district.

"Trying conditions and depressed economic situations merely serve as a test for the soundness and comprehensiveness of the management policies of financial institutions," the report said. "If banks failed solely because of economic depression there would be no banks left at the present time," the report declared.

How to Guard Banks.

The commission pointed out that better banking can be brought about by improved state control, through the creation of a non-salaried commission, no more than two members of the same political faith; this commission to have supervision of the banking business rather than the so-called "charter board" of the state. A commissioner qualified to direct the department would be chosen.

The survey disclosed that many banks in the state were set up for various reasons, charters being granted on flimsy pretexts. In some instances "spite" banks were organized for "direct" or "indirect political reasons." Instances were shown where charters were granted for new banks to church groups, lodge groups, or political groups antagonistic to church groups, lodge groups or political groups in charge of the existing institution. From 1920 to 1932 there were instances of where villages of 500 or fewer had two banks, and competition so bitter that neither could survive.

In some instances, the report pointed out, bankers with records of successful management were forced to take "long chances" and indulge in practices not conducive to sound banking.

In most cases, the report said, it has been found that banks do not fail because of economic conditions.

The numerous bank failures in the state resulted in wage-earners, saving for homes or old age, losing everything they had, and in many cases without a chance of ever recovering a penny. Organized labor is insisting on better banking protection for the people.

Central Body Delegates Talk City Affairs

School Board, Garbage Contract Among Several Items of Interest Discussed.

Proposal to substitute a board for the present commission form of government for city schools featured discussions at Central Body Monday night, and at the conclusion of the debate the matter was left in the hands of a special committee which has had the matter in charge for several weeks. Announced plan to collect garbage through contract with private interests also came in for some discussion, at the conclusion of which a committee was named to wait upon the Hon. Zach Taylor, commissioner of streets and sewers, and protest the proposed change. It was the sense of the delegates that the collection of garbage is altogether a city function, and the letting of contracts for same would be a bad precedent.

A number of more or less important items were passed upon, the recorder's minutes showing the following items:

Credentials of the following new delegates were received: Musicians, John T. Mahoney, Herman Dodds, Ellis Goodloe, William Bundschu.

Executive committee reported failure to adjust controversy between Electrical Workers and W. C. Teas company, and that the firm had been placed on the "unfair list."

At the request of delegates from Chattanooga Typographical union, secretary was instructed to protest to city commission against proposed purchase of a linotype machine by the education department, in the event the matter is revived at future commission meetings.

Complying with the request of delegates from Local 175, Electrical Workers, Brother Ed Carroll was indorsed for state building inspector.

Matter of securing money for repair of city school buildings was again discussed, and the question was left in the hands of the executive board for further consideration.

At the request of Lodge 56, Machinists, Bro. Hugh Cauble was indorsed for the position of deputy state factory inspector.

Bros. Herman Dodds, W. F. Lange and C. C. Burgner were named as members of the credential committee.

RAILROADS HAVE GAIN IN INCOME

New York City.—Eastern railroads made some money in November, according to bureau of railway economics figures.

Net operating income for these roads was $20,265,000 in November, against $17,510,000 the same month in the previous year, a gain of 15.7 per cent. It was the biggest gain of the year.

Western and southern roads showed decreases sufficiently big to show an average loss instead of an average gain. The average loss for all roads was 7.1 per cent for November. But this does not change the fact that the big eastern roads recorded a goodly jump upward.

TENNESSEE PRISON WARDENS CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY

Memphis, Tenn.—The Protestant pastors of Memphis began a probe of conditions at Brushy Mountain and Nashville state penitentiaries. The probe resulted from a series of three newspaper articles by Rex Crosby, a former convict, charging the prison wardens with extreme brutality in their treatment of prisoners.

Dr. Robert A. George, a member of the investigating committee, said:

"If these charges are true the brutalities in our state prisons smack of the Dark Ages. We are very much concerned and agitated over the situation, and if such conditions exist they are a disgrace to our state."

Mabee Answers Sudden Call

Well-Known Member Local 226 Dies After Stroke at Labor Hall.

O. C. Mabee, 60, well-known member of Local 226, Painters, passed away at his home Friday morning shortly after 6, following a stroke suffered Thursday night at Central Labor hall.

Mr. Mabee was seated at the hall with a group of friends, chatting, when he suddenly collapsed. An ambulance was called and he was taken to his home, where he steadily grew worse until the end came.

Mr. Mabee came to Chattanooga in 1917, and had been a continuous member of Local 226 since, serving in a number of capacities, and evidencing at all times a keen interest in the affairs of his union. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters, as well as one sister, who resides in Chicago, and one brother, at Birmingham.

At presstime, funeral arrangements had not been completed.

Campaign For Home Buying Is Opened by Labor

Protective Conference Seeks to Insert "Buy American Made" Clause in All Orders for Supplies by Governmental Bodies.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Recommending purchase only of American made products, America's wage-earners' protective conference, headed by Matthew Woll, president, has forwarded to all affiliated national and international unions a call to action, not only to guide private purchasing, but to fight for a like restriction on all government purchases.

The conference recommends that the following language be inserted in all appropriation bills before congress, state legislatures, city councils and other public bodies through which public purchases are ordered:

"That in the expenditure of appropriations of (name of state, city, etc., here) the purchasing agent or officer in charge of purchases shall, unless he shall certify in writing that in his judgment the interests of (name of state, city, etc., here) will not permit, purchase or contract for only articles of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, notwithstanding that such articles of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States may cost more."

Against All Immigration.

In addition the conference, in its communication to affiliates, said:

"Organized labor has demanded restricted immigration legislation because it realized the necessity of protecting America's wage-earners employed in our mills, factories, mines, building trades, transportation lines, etc., against foreign labor.

"With nearly twelve millions of unemployed in our own land it is imperative that the greatest possible restriction be placed on further immigration.

"Since organized labor has found restricted immigration imperative for its own safety and security it is equally imperative that America's wage-earners be protected in their employment opportunities by the purchase of products made and manufactured by America's workers. Few have stopped to realize that with more than twelve millions of America's workers totally unemployed and, with possibly as many more working but half time, that the weekly wage loss amounts to more than four hundred millions of dollars.

Bar Products Likewise.

"Merely to keep foreign workers from our shores and then to purchase goods made by workers in foreign lands is to defeat the very purpose of restricted immigration legislation.

"Increasing interest is being aroused in America, among all our people, to the necessity of safeguarding American markets to the products of the workers in America. It is becoming more evident each day that if our millions of unemployed workers are to secure employment we must confine our markets in the United States to the purchase of only such articles and commodities as are made in America by America's wage-earners."

Hallmark Heads Elevator Boys; Banquet Planned

Local 77 Elects Officers and Makes Plans for Annual Banquet.

Election of officers and plans for the annual banquet of the union featured last regular meeting of Local 77, Elevator Constructors. V. W. Hallmark, newly-elected president, told The Labor World Thursday that Local 77, while small in numbers, wants to be known as a "100 per cent unit" of the Chattanooga labor movement, and desires at all times to maintain its place in the family of local unions.

"The majority of our members," President Hallmark said, "are employed by the Otis Elevator company and the Smith Elevator company, both of which have been unusually fair and reasonable in their dealings with this union. We are planning our annual banquet, to be given soon, as a courtesy to our employers, and to show to our brothers in the trade union movement that we are endeavoring to do our part in maintaining American wages and working conditions. Exact date for our 'party' has not been set, but it will be staged at some time in the near future.

"We are small numerically, but we are 100 per cent organized, and have had the good fortune to deal with employers who appreciate our efforts and are willing at all times to cooperate with us."

Complete list of officers for Local 77, to serve during 1933, are:

President—V. W. Hallmark.
Vice-President—C. Ballew.
Financial Secretary—W. C. Graham.
Recording Secretary—W. C. Miller.
Business Agent—M. C. Lawson.
Warden—L. C. Gulley.
Trustees—R. R. French, W. C. Miller and C. Ballew.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—V. W. Hallmark, W. C. Miller and M. C. Lawson.

SOFT DRINK WORKERS ELECT OLD OFFICERS

Election of officers by Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, failed to bring any contests, all the old official family being renamed to the various posts for 1933. The entire list is composed of veterans in the movement, and the membership evidently felt that the business of the local had been in good hands during the past year, and voted their confidence in the officers by re-electing each to the position which he has filled during 1932.

The officers, each of whom has a fine record of service to the local, are as follows:

President—O. B. Kelso.
Vice-President—J. E. Fisher.
Financial Secretary—W. F. Strickland.
Recording Secretary—Roy Lee.
Treasurer—Leo Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Weinsberg.
Trustees—T. M. Ellis, Victor Diver and Richard Burke.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—R. R. Lee, Leo Lee, Paul J. Aymon, W. F. Strickland and Richard Burke.

BUILDING SHOWS GAIN IN NOVEMBER

Washington.—Gains were recorded in construction for November, the advance over October for all classes amounting to 18.3 per cent, according to figures just made public by the U. S. labor department.

New residential buildings dropped, but non-residential buildings jumped up for an increase of 72.9 per cent.

The highest increase was in the mountain and Pacific coast states.

PRINTERS ACCEPT PACT.

New York.—Acceptance of the job conciliation agreement by Typographical Union No. 6 has ended the book and job wage controversy. Under the new agreement, to be signed soon, an 8 per cent wage cut is stipulated.

PATRICK F. DUFFY, A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER, DIES IN BROOKLYN

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Patrick F. Duffy, a member of the International Molders' Union of North America and a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor since 1911, died at his home here on Jan. 5.

AFL FIGHTS ECONOMIES REDUCING EDUCATION

Labor Spokesmen Demand Protection for Public Schools.

Delegation to Conference Declares Against Salary Cuts for Teachers, Lowering of Their Standards, and Curtailing School Year—Federal Loans Urged.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The American Federation of Labor delegates to the two-days' session here of the citizens' conference on the crisis in education, which was convened by President Hoover, took a firm stand against any and all economies which reduce the educational opportunities of children. The conference was conceived by the A. F. of L. and the American Council on Education.

At a preliminary meeting held at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. presided over by President Green, the labor delegates, headed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, adopted a strongly phrased document entitled "Labor's Emergency Education Program" expressing organized labor's determination to resist salary cuts for teachers, employment of teachers with lower standards, and curtailment of the school year. The program stressed the necessity of federal loans to states for educational purposes.

The text of the document which was made public by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., follows:

"The American Federation of Labor believes our public school system is a national institution of permanent importance in achieving those purposes for which society is organized.

"The whole of national progress is conditioned by the intellectual and moral development of its citizens.

"To keep progress sustained we must constantly guard the welfare of our children. Development of each succeeding generation must take precedence over other responsibilities.

Maintain Educational Opportunities.

"While this emergency calls for economies everywhere and retrenchments in many fields, we must guard against retrenchment which reduces the educational opportunities of children.

"Any curtailment in educational opportunities reduces our chances of having a trained citizenry, conscious of their capacities and able to use their human resources to greatest advantage.

"We believe that educational services must develop progressively with the increasing complexity and interrelationship in social life. We cannot curtail essential governmental services even in a depression.

Higher Teacher Standards.

"We believe that public welfare demands there should be no lowering of standards of education or curtailment of services or activities. Salary cuts, employment of teachers with lower standards, curtailment of the school year, or unduly increasing the standard teacher load are incompatible with this social policy.

"We recognize that the decline in national income makes economies essential and forces inquiries into methods of financing.

Economies Recommended.

"We believe that the unit costs of education can be lowered by wise economies.

"This should be done by economies and not cuts in salary scales. The morale of the teaching force is essential to maintenance of educational standards.

"Economies come from elimination of wastes and better administrative methods. Services essential to social progress must not fluctuate with the business cycles, but must be assured a permanent basis.

"While emergency conditions do not form the basis for developing permanent governmental policies, yet we cannot develop emergency policies without reference to our permanent social and political philosophy.

Taxation Problem.

"Nor can we plan our educational financial program without reference to expenditures for other services. Approximately 25 per cent of local

(Continued on Last Page)

Low Pay Brings Death and Ruin In West Virginia

Conditions Steadily Growing Worse, Miners' Official Declares, Pleading for Adoption of Davis-Kelly Regulation Bill.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Miserably low wages paid coal miners have brought business ruin, hunger and death to West Virginia, Van A. Bittner, chief representative of the United Mine Workers of America in northern West Virginia, told the senate committee on manufactures, in testifying before the committee on behalf of the Davis-Kelly coal regulation bill.

"The condition of the miners and their families and all those connected with the coal industry is worse than at any time in the history of soft coal mining in the United States," Mr. Bittner declared. Relief funds are inadequate and conditions are steadily growing more deplorable, the speaker added.

"Here is a picture of one of our largest coal producing counties in northern West Virginia, which is a fair example of virtually every coal producing county in the state," the miners' representative continued. "The population of Harrison county is 78,567, of which 25,459 persons are receiving relief in some form or other. There are approximately 6,500 coal miners in Harrison county with less than 1,600 employed. It is estimated that about 25,000 or 30,000 persons in the county depend entirely upon the coal mining industry for a livelihood.

"From May 1, 1931, to January 1, 1933, forty relief organizations in Harrison county report that $674,000 has been spent for the relief of the destitute. The United Mine Workers of America contributed $12,200 to its immediate membership. About 3,500 men are employed each week at $2.40 per eight-hour day—20 per cent of this is paid in cash. These men work approximately five days per month. Three thousand, one hundred and fifty bags of government flour are distributed in Harrison county by the Red Cross each week. In 1932, 60,000 yards of cotton material were given out and 10,400 ready-made garments distributed to assist in clothing the destitute."

Mr. Bittner said that the highest inside day wage is $2.88 and that the outside day wage is $2 to $2.35. From these wages there are various deductions, including rent, doctor, group insurance, company union dues and electric light, which leave almost nothing for the miner.

These conditions, he testified, have brought scores of coal companies to bankruptcy and have ruined hundreds of business houses. Even the Consolidation Coal company, the second largest coal producing company in the United States, controlled by the Rockefeller interests, is in receivership.

Advocating passage of the La Follette-Costigan relief bill, Bittner declared that relief measures are necessary, but that there must also be a permanent solution, as provided by the Davis-Kelly bill.

"We cannot wait until the entire coal industry is bankrupt; action must be taken now," he said. "Just as surely as we are sitting here today, federal regulation of the bituminous coal industry is inevitable—now is the time to act. As the days go on conditions are becoming worse and worse and the problems will multiply . . . We ask enactment of the Kelly-Davis bill as a permanent measure to stabilize the bituminous coal mining industry of our country."

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Can I still make a contribution to the Samuel Gompers memorial?

A.—Write to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Q.—I note there is a 30-hour week bill in congress. Will it be supported by labor?

A.—In its recent Cincinnati convention the A. F. of L. adopted a resolution in support of such legislation. It will be supported, therefore, by the A. F. of L.

* * *

Q.—Does labor favor publicity of campaign fund expenditures?

A.—It most certainly does. As early as 1914 labor was demanding such publicity, not merely in state campaigns, but nationally.

What Next!

With a newly perfected latex thread a new elastic webbing is possible, shorn of the disadvantages of present woven webbing.

Black-Draught
Clears Up Sluggish, Dull Feeling

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mrs. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for spells caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away, and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Fiddlers, Five Hundred

Old King Cole lived too soon. He could call only for three fiddlers. He called "for his fiddlers, three." In Washington today he could find five hundred fiddlers, all fiddling away for dear life, but to the amusement of nobody except themselves.

It was expected that certain main objectives would be set up and that, the situation being desperate, congress would drive at those main objectives without the loss of a minute. But pick up the Congressional Record for any day and observe the wind-jamming, log-rolling, back-slapping talk that fills the pages.

All along the line, from A to Z in the roll call, the story is about the same.

A presidential commission, certainly not filled with alarmists, certainly not "radical", brings in a report that ought to throw a healthy fright into every member of congress.

The drone of page-filling speeches goes on, some artless, some witless, some just pestiferous. Here and there a bright spot.

The nation needs relief legislation. It needs the kind of legislation urged and demanded by organized labor. Congress likes the sound of its collective voice and drones along, sing-song, sing any song, just so the Congressional Record appears to print the stuff.

The democrats, coming into power, will find the people ready to shout their praises high and often, if they bring relief, if they buckle down to the job and deliver real goods. But they will find a people ready to jump on them even harder than the Hoover administration has been jumped on if they fail. At the present writing they are not making the best of their opportunity.

An American Federation of Labor convention, or the convention of any national or international union, could do more in two weeks than congress has done since it began its present sessions and perhaps more than it will do before it adjourns sine die.

In this hour there is need for action. There is no need for a parade of words. Congress has plenty of bills before it. Let the nation tell congress to get busy and act!

Machinery and Unemployment

Dr. Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering of Cornell university, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City that labor-displacing machinery has not impaired the security of the workers and has not been the primary cause of unemployment.

Of course Dr. Kimball meant labor-displacing machinery under the present economic system. Machinery of itself does nothing. It is inanimate. It neither breathes nor thinks. But machinery controlled by those who own industry is invented, installed and used for the sole purpose of displacing working men and women made of flesh and blood with machines made of iron and steel which enable a few workers to produce as large an output of commodities as many workers were able to produce either by hand methods or older machinery.

It is axiomatically plain that machines thus owned and used do impair the security of the workers and do cause large amounts of unemployment.

When one man operating a modern brick making machine does the work formerly done by 710 brick makers, when one man operating a glass-tubemaking machine does the work formerly requiring 600 skilled hand workmen, when one man operating a new electric light-bulb making machine takes the place of 10,000 human electric light-bulb makers, when machinery in tens of thousands of other instances makes it possible for a few workers with the machines to produce as large an output as many workers could produce by hand methods—when these facts are well-known and authenticated it is idle for Dr. Dexter or any other engineer consecrated to the principle of industry operated solely for private profit of those who own it to declare that machinery is not used both to impair the security of the workers and create millions of jobless.

The 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor covered this question with precision when it declared:

> "The machine is good when it is made to serve man. It becomes a menace, a veritable Frankenstein, when it is used to displace him. The true purpose of the machine is to lighten the burden of labor by enabling greater production for human needs to be accomplished in a shorter time."

Those who own and control our industries have not used the machinery to benefit the workers. They have not used it to serve mankind. They have used it for their own selfish interests, for the paramount purpose of maximum profit for themselves regardless of the interests of the workers and the people generally.

They have installed labor-displacing machinery in every industry. They have refused to decrease the length of the work day and work week in proportion to the increased productivity of machine labor. Without the quiver of an eyelash they have tossed millions of discarded workers into the bread-lines of unemployment, reducing them and their families to poverty and the garbage can living provided by private and public charity.

They have indeed turned the machine, which should be used to lighten the labor of all, into a Frankenstein used exclusively for the benefit of the profiteers who control industry, with the jobless millions and their families living in poverty and destitution.

With the six-hour day and the five-day week, which is demanded by the American Federation of Labor as a measure to provide work for the unemployed, machinery could be made a blessing for all. Until then it will remain an unmitigated social curse.

It is regrettable that our present pagan industry, based on the relentless use of labor-displacing machinery against the workers, should find a defender in the dean of the college of engineering of Cornell university.

Labor's Buying Power

Labor's buying power, in proportion to its contribution to industry, has grown less ever since the Civil war. In the last three years it has shot down like a ball of lead.

At last the nation is waking up to the fact that unless labor can buy there is no business.

Labor can buy only out of wages.

Every wage cut is a cut at the heart of America's economic life.

But that's the kind of cutting industry has been doing, largely at the command of the great banks. That's our big business patriotism.

Unemployment and Crime

An increasingly larger number of authorities hold the conviction that so-called "crime" resorted to by the unemployed to secure food and other necessaries of life for themselves and their dependents is not in the category of ordinary law violation and should receive clemency whenever it occurs.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, gave emphatic expression to this belief a number of months ago when, in a vigorous criticism of the existing system of production, he declared that if unable to secure work he would steal rather than starve.

Mr. Willard's statement was not seriously condemned except by a few reactionary legalists. It reflected the view that when, either by positive action or refusal to act, society imposes economic conditions by which working men and women are deprived of the right to work, and consequently of the right to live decently, society must deal leniently with those violations of law which are the normal results of its own delinquency.

This conviction is expressed in a broad way by Will J. French, director of industrial relations of California, in a discussion of the necessity and resentment of poorly nourished unemployed considered as a contributing factor to the causes of crime. He said:

> "All over the world it is found that the crime wave goes up when unemployment is prevalent. This is natural. Hungry men, women and children become desperate. Men will steal rather than watch their children go hungry.
>
> "The man who strives, day in and day out, to find work, and who realizes the seeming futility of the search as he sees countless thousands engaged in a like quest, would not be human if he did not feel himself giving way under the strain. More often he suffers acutely as he sees his wife and little ones lack the essentials.
>
> "The loss of the child's laughter is a tragedy that stands out in our present-day situation. The fact that 'daddy' is without employment and is sorrowful himself impresses itself upon the juvenile mind.
>
> "Dissatisfaction with the existing order is reflected in overt acts or in a social sullenness that is detrimental to the well-being of a nation. That this is true is shown by the downward trend of the crime curve when work is obtainable and the fundamental needs of human beings are supplied."

Work for the millions of the unemployed is the only remedy for much of the increase in crime. Moreover, it is a form of justice that should be immediately given.

The way to provide this work is to reduce the length of the work week to thirty hours as a starter, without reduction in either weekly or monthly earnings of those who already have jobs.

The thirty-hour week is labor's remedy for the unemployment crisis and the only thing that will start business prosperity. There should be no delay in applying it to every industry and calling.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Barter as a means of getting along is being practiced over an ever-widening sweep of America.

A few days ago a national magazine was offered eighteen bushels of wheat in exchange for a year's subscription. If the editor didn't want wheat he was offered dressed chickens or three acres of land and the writer enslosed advertisements from his local paper to show the extent of barter in his community.

Barter is simply trading one thing for another. One farmer traded a quarter of beef for a ham and some bacon. Neither one possessed any cash.

There are many who find a new kind of delight in returning to a cashless existence.

In plenty of rural sections taxes are going unpaid and the occupants are not dispossessed. The land wouldn't bring enough for taxes and the authorities keep hands off.

A few days ago a life insurance company representative saved his neck from 800 angry farmers because he raised his bid for a tractor which he seeked to repossess in lieu of mortgage money.

These are ways in which people are getting out from under debts.

Accountants would say these people are "writing off" their obligations—by the simple expedient of forgetting them.

* * *

Other debts are being "written off" through liquidation.

A hotel endowed with a "capital structure" five times the cost of building has gone through a couple of "liquidations" and now pays.

Certain banks are advising owners of buildings to fill them at whatever rent they can actually get and "refinance" on the basis of those rents.

Those are also ways of "forgetting" debts.

Banks that recommend the originally inflated bonds now advise spilling the water overboard and getting down to an honest level.

Either the bankers were foolish then and wise now, or dishonest then and relatively honest now. Anyway, debts are going into the laundry to be washed out.

Pretty soon people will begin to turn their attention to the mechanism that got them into debt and that keeps on sucking exorbitant profits out of them. They'll begin hunting for the syphon—and when they find it they'll cut a hole in it.

* * *

Layers of holding companies, each taking its "cut" for doing nothing, are due for the chopping block, sooner or later.

Talk about the "widows and orphans" who own the "securities" won't save them. There may be a notion that some temporary acute suffering is better than perpetual bleeding.

It will take long to find all the leaks and grafts, but one by one they must go.

Life insurance companies today protect water in railroad "securities" because they own billions of them.

People are looking with a keen and fishy eye at these things and many more.

Barter is a crude business and probably would grow into something like our present currency system in time, but for today it is stripping away a lot of window dressing, getting folks to think to the point.

Bill and John trade even and nobody gets a "cut." No over-writing, no under-writing, no stock, no bonds.

Recent unusual corn exports to Canada got 6,458,000 bushels of the yellow grain rolling.

...FOR...
FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUMATISM
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast. DOES THE WORK.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47712
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ocie Mae Fields vs. Reno Fields

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Reno Fields is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of December, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

T. A. Erwin, Atty. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47789
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ernest Marvin Givens vs. Florrie Mae Givens

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Florrie Mae Givens is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 5th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

T. A. Erwin, Atty. 1-22

A *marvelous* NEW IDEA *in* ELECTRIC IRONS
so amazing, it's hard to believe

Sunbeam IRONMASTER
Standard 6 lb. size but weighs only 3½ lbs.

Women are amazed that this standard-size iron, weighing only ONE-HALF as much as ordinary irons, actually irons the heaviest tablecloths and the lightest of lacy fabrics quicker and smoother. For years they believed that an efficient iron had to be heavy and tiresome. Now, Ironmaster demonstrates and PROVES that HEAT, not pressing or weight, irons your clothes. That means HALF the work—TWICE THE SPEED with Ironmaster.

You must actually use Ironmaster to appreciate it. Then only will you know the THRILL of light-weight ironing. It is fully automatic, beautifully finished in chrome-plate with the famous Sunbeam Hand-wound, All-over heating unit which *heats faster* and *holds heat* at the exact temperature at which it is set.

This great new invention costs no more than other Automatic Electric Irons. $5.95 and $1.00 will be allowed for your old iron. Use it under our special money-back guarantee.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

RADIO
REPAIRING
Modern Testing Equipment
Home Ware Wiring a Specialty
R. B. ESPY
McCallie Phone 2-3316

Phone 6-3163
Clean
Clinkerless
COAL
Full Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. E. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

She—Henry, dear, we have been going together for more than ten years. Don't you think we ought to get married?

He—Yes, you're right—but who'll have us?

* * *

When a literary man gets so much a word, he spreads them around as thickly as confetti on a returning hero.

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK OUR GOAL

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, the American Federation of Labor
(In The American Federationist)

Are we helpless before the possibility of a permanent army of more than 11 millions of unemployed? Technical progress is forging ahead at such a rate that it is obvious that many jobs have permanently disappeared never to be reclaimed by the unemployed. One group of technicians estimates that 55 per cent. of the unemployed will not be able to regain their jobs even when business advances into prosperity. Unless we plan to provide employment for all, we shall drift into a condition where the workers shall maintain the idle—a sure road to decadence.

It is obvious that jobs mean incomes to the great majority of workers. It is obvious then that jobs are the only solution of the unemployment problem. It is further more obvious that jobs for all seeking them is essential to assure consumers for the products of industries and patronage for the services needed for modern standards of living. The only way to assure jobs for all is to distribute the man-hours of work opportunities equitably among those needing jobs. The only way to assure continuing demand for the output of industries and services is to assure equitable distribution of the returns from productive labor.

Essential to these two purposes is organization of those immediately concerned to plan how to accomplish them and to assume responsibility for executing the plans. Membership in an organization concerned with economic interests is essential to every employed person—whether responsible for management or for carrying out orders. Wage-earner organizations should provide their members with occupational information and act for them in determining the distribution of man-hours of work and the returns from production.

As definitely as can now be estimated, if all have an equal opportunity to earn a living, there will be approximately 30 hours' work for each per week—a six-hour day and a five-day week. This is the goal the American Federation of Labor has set for itself. This 30-hour goal holds out hope to all groups and co-operation from all will be essential.

The central labor union of each locality should be the agency for keeping the principle constantly before the public and advancing the short work-week as the only remedy for unemployment. Constant reiteration is necessary to educate public opinion into accepting as public policy the relation of the number of persons seeking jobs to the number of man-hours available.

This is the principle that must be established as industrial practice — we hope with the co-operation of industrial management — otherwise despite their opposition. The shorter work-week is the key to adjustment of economic programs.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE! FREE!
EASY WAY IS GIVING A BRAND-NEW $719.00, V-8 4-DOOR FORD SEDAN AND $50.00 IN CASH TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.
Inquire at Either Store for Particulars
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION UPHOLDING LAW, INDICTED

Arizona Board of Three, Charged With Spending Money to Defeat Referendum, Defended by Labor, Which Charges Private Interests Defend Spoils.

Tucson, Ariz.—A grand jury indicted three members of the Arizona industrial commission in nine true bills returned by that body this week.

The indictment comes as a result of an investigation made by the grand jury of expenditures made by the industrial commission in an effort to educate the people of Arizona regarding an initiative measure which would have abolished the Arizona industrial commission, and the workmen's compensation law, and which measure appeared on the ballot in the November election.

The proposal to repeal the workmen's compensation law, reputedly one of the best if not the leading law of its kind in the United States, was sponsored, it was shown in the election, by personal injury lawyers and doctors dissatisfied with not having the spoils system to live upon from injured workmen. Dissatisfaction with the industrial commission was secondary.

Labor throughout the state made a fight to maintain the law and was persistent in its contact of voters, requesting them to vote against the measure. The good work accomplished by organized labor and the expenditure of the money by the industrial commission was shown in the defeat of the proposal to repeal the workmen's compensation law, by a two to one vote.

The incoming governor, Dr. B. B. Moeur, is expected to ask the resignation of the members of the industrial commission on the ground of malfeasance in office, according to reports from the capital city.

Tucson labor officials appeared before the Maricopa county grand jury, consisting of Maricopa county farmers, and testified to their satisfaction with the industrial commission's expenditure of the money to safeguard the law.

The money expended by the industrial commissioners does not belong to the state of Arizona, but was spent from the fund created by the policy holders. The industrial commission writes its own insurance for the protection of injured workmen, the only cost of operation to the state being the salaries of the three commissioners. All other help and expenses is borne by the policyholders.

The industrial commission contends it was justified in expending the money, in that the funds of the policyholders was threatened through fraud and misrepresentation in obtaining signatures to the petitions which initiated the election measure. It has been proven that many of the names appearing on the petitions were forgeries, and that many people signed the bill under the impression they were signing a petition for the repeal of the state dry law, which was being circulated at the same time.

Chains Forcing Rents Down by Drastic Methods

Bankruptcy Laws Used When Necessary—Three Groups in Battle With Landlords, One Demanding Million Slash.

Washington, Jan. 12.—It seems that if you are big enough you can get your rent cut.

Corporate action is raising dramatic issues in the national rent situation, while a senatorial rent commission, with bushels of evidence, wonders what to do about it all.

When United Cigar Stores company went into bankruptcy landlords all over the country began learning about rents from that. Leases were canceled in hundred-lots by the receivers. New leases called for much lower rents.

Other big chains are pointing big guns at landlords and in some cases the red flag of bankruptcy is being waved as a threat to owners to "take it on the chin" or get it in the neck.

While ordinary renters of living quarters have no such recourse, the big and powerful chains are taking advantage of their strength and of the laws of the states to get their rents knocked down.

Louis K. Liggett company, renting some 550 stores, made a flat demand on landlords for heavy reductions in rents. Landlords thought they could stop it, because Liggett is a branch of the powerful Drug, Inc., known as the drug trust. But they found there was nothing doing that way, because the organization is so formed that Drug, Inc., assets cannot be touched by landlords, even with Liggett in bankruptcy.

Scared stiff, Liggett landlords have formed the Liggett Landlords' national protective committee. A good many have gone into the committee.

But the drift is forecast in a vote among 170 of them, in which 47 per cent voted willingness to cut rents 25 per cent this year, while 43.5 per cent had the matter "under consideration," leaving only a weak 9.5 per cent trying hard to stand pat.

The Liggett company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to show the landlords it meant business. Stoppage of the bankruptcy proceedings by equity action hasn't cheered the landlords very much.

Meanwhile another great chain, the Schulte Retail Stores corporation, has issued an ultimatum to landlords, demanding rent reductions aggregating a million dollars a year. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has issued a report intended to help local members. In a big way one group of capitalists is fighting another, each trying to win as much advantage as possible.

It is notable that the big chains do not hesitate to use the bankruptcy laws to win financial advantage.

BRUSH MACHINE THREATENS JOBS OF RAILWAY PORTERS

Washington.—The U. S. department of commerce announced that many railroad porters are likely to be thrown into the unemployed army by the introduction of a coin-operated machine that brushes off patrons' clothes. The machine is especially designed for use in railway stations.

Gladys—Mother, dear, I advertised under a different name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a refined gentleman with an eye to romance.

Mother—Gladys, how awful! Did you get any answers?

Gladys—Only one, from father.

* * *

Jake: Did you travel in Europe to satisfy your thirst for knowledge?

Carl: No, just my thirst.

There and Back

... by long distance telephone means a quick, comfortable voice trip, that is next best to being there in person.

Economy is one of the features which causes many southern concerns to use long distance telephone service in buying, selling and collecting.

Too, the telephone offers an easy way to visit friends and relatives in other cities, and the cost is small. Use it yourself, for that is the best way to learn how convenient and inexpensive it is to voice-visit by telephone.

Just give the "Long Distance" operator the name and address of the person you want. The cost is small wherever you call.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this can be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to occur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

BIDS WANTED

ADVERTISEMENT REQUESTING BIDS FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the commissioner of the department of streets and sewers until 11 o'clock a.m. Jan. 17, 1933, for collection of refuse within the limits of the city of Chattanooga from Feb. 3, 1933, until Feb. 1, 1935. Specifications and blank form for proposal, contract and bond will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of $10 with the secretary of the department. The successful bidder will be required to execute a Surety company bond for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars conditioned on the performance of the terms and requirements of the contract. With each bid must be filed a certified check or bidders' bond by approved security for five thousand ($5,000) dollars, payable to Alvin Shipp, city treasurer, and to become the property of the city if the proposal, after acceptance by the city, is not carried out. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Z. H. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Dept. Streets and Sewers.

NOTICE

W. C. TEAS ELECTRIC CO.
116 East Eighth St.

Has Been Declared

"UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR"

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CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

LOCAL 175, ELECTRICAL WORKERS
E. E. Crosby, President

MORE ABOUT EDUCATION

(Continued from First Page)

tax collections are expended for education.

"Local tax provisions have had to face the problem of declining national income and rapidly mounting demands for relief for the unemployed. Although responsibility for unemployment relief is a fundamental government responsibility to be shared by all units—national, state and local—major responsibility has been shifted to the local unit.

National Unemployment Relief.

"When the state and national governments assume their proportional responsibilities, there will not be such a heavy drain on local resources and the school emergency will be somewhat relieved. We urge the formulation of a national unemployment relief program together with necessary appropriations.

"The immediate enactment of such legislation would make it possible for local governments to carry on their essential services and assume their share of the emergency load.

Loans from Finance Corporation.

"Provisions to meet the depression needs must be borne by the federal government. This should be done before local resources are further diverted from their proper purposes. The present policy of loans from the Reconstruction Finance corporation only after all resources are exhausted is unwise.

"We urge further that the Reconstruction Finance corporation be empowered to make loans at a low rate to states for educational purposes, including [illegible] delinquent taxes that would be allocated to educational purposes. Such loans would be amply secured by the property upon which the taxes are assessed. The loan would prevent a tax moratorium for our own citizens.

Gasoline Taxes for Education.

"We suggest as an additional source that a percentage of gasoline taxes collected in the various states be allocated to educational purposes.

"We recommend the principle of state aid, so that state revenues may assist the weaker districts within several states.

"We recognize this is not a time to recommend new taxes, but we believe that judicious use of resources available and use of federal credit will enable us to weather the emergency without such injury to our children as would result from lowered educational standards. The ultimate purpose in education and in all other public services is development and conservation of social values.

"In this great emergency the banking institutions should do their work for our public schools. They can do this by supplying funds adequately secured at rates of interest which represent a patriotic sacrifice during this period of the nation's greatest need and perhaps emergency."

Man About Town (rushing out of an employment agency)—What an idiotic idea. I came here for work and they gave it to me.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.

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Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware

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DIVIDENDS NEAR PEAK MARK AS WAGES HIT NEW LOW

Profits Surpass 1928 and Climb Close to Seven Billion Mark—24 New York Banks Pile Up $106,000,000, While Labor Takes Reductions Bringing Earnings Almost Down to 1917.

WHO GETS HIT?

Observe these figures:

Wages have been: In 1917, $25,000,000,000; in 1928, $50,058,000,000; in 1932, $28,232,000,000.

Dividends and interest have been: In 1917, $3,787,000,000; in 1928, $6,028,000,000; in 1932, $7,000,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Dividends and interest are still pretty much outside Old Man Depression's territory, official figures reveal, and when apologists talk about "capital taking it on the chin" they are all wet.

While wages and salaries for 1932 dropped to about half the 1928 total, dividends and interest actually surpassed the 1928 mark and climbed to a total near seven billions.

Leading all are the big New York banks, with an average return of 16 per cent, while the First National caps the group with a handsome even 100 per cent return on stock.

But the palm for highest dividends by a single bank goes to Pittsburgh, where the Mellon bank tops the national list among big banks with a 200 per cent dividend. The best any New York bank has done is 100 per cent.

How capital has ridden high, wide and fancy through the whole depression is shown in New York Journal of Commerce figures, which are considered good enough for the United States Commerce department to quote.

For the first 11 months of 1932 dividends and interest totaled $6,472,000,000.

For 1928 the total was $6,028,000,000. And 1928 was supposed to be the last year of prosperity. BUT—

For 1929 the total was $7,500,000,000, and for the next two years it ran over eight billion each year.

Wall Street Journal has compiled New York bank profits and shows 24 banks in 1932 paying $106,000,000 on capitalizations totaling $626,935,000, this being some 19 per cent less than the 1931 distribution of fat.

Five Hundred Million Dollars For Unemployment Relief Asked

Social Workers Approve La Follette-Costigan Bill for Direct Government Assistance to the States—12,000,000 Out of Work—Private Charity Has Stopped Helping Jobless—Savings of Workers Gone, Health Injured.

Washington. Jan. 12.—Continued vanishing of private resources and the increasing destruction of health among the unemployed and the destitute was pictured before the senate committee on manufactures as witnesses told of the need for government relief along the lines of the La Follette-Costigan bill for a $500,000 federal relief loan.

The measure provides that the relief fund shall be donated to the states and removes the unemployment relief function from the Reconstruction Finance corporation. The fund would be raised by a long-term bond issue and would be administered by a federal emergency relief board which would apportion the funds to the states on the basis of population.

Private Relief Sources Exhausted.

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, director of the Federation of Jewish Charities in Philadelphia, asserted that federal and state governments can no longer look to private sources for much help in caring for the destitute. He said the circumstances of dwindling values and depleted profits had forced social welfare workers to revise all calculations and abandon plans to provide unemployment relief.

"I cannot see how private philanthropy can be called upon for unemployment relief," he said. "The limit is aid to standard institutions. There are no funds for unemployment relief. No community is able to provide them."

Twelve Million Unemployed.

Estimating 12,000,000 as the total of unemployed persons, Dr. Billikopf said the jobless were divided rather evenly among all classes of wage-earners and salaried workers. He pointed out, however, that the building trades had suffered worse than others, for 65 per cent of such workers have no jobs. Among metal workers 46 per cent were unemployed while 50 per cent of the professional workers such as musicians and others were without jobs. In the manufacturing trades only 42 per cent of the regular workers remained on pay rolls, he said.

Increase 124 Per Cent in Year.

Dr. Billikopf calculated that the burden of unemployment has increased by 124 per cent since December, 1931. This indicated that there had been further shrinkage in the economic resources of the working classes, with attendant consequences to their health and general conditions in the community.

Savings Are Gone.

"The increase in unemployment," he added, "means that more savings have been used up and more life insurance has been sacrificed."

He declared there was no way of ascertaining how many persons have been carried through the depression by more fortunate relatives. There were many thousands of cases in large cities where families have "huddled together" under one roof.

Lurie Finds Increasing Distress.

H. L. Lurie, director of the Jewish bureau of social research, New York City, presented the report of a survey completed Dec. 17, covering forty-four cities and twenty-five states, which showed increasing distress, with states and cities unable to provide necessary relief funds

He urged the necessity of direct federal aid and said that constructive federal leadership was necessary in meeting the problem, since conditions now existing would continue for a long time after the turning point in the depression had been reached.

Deaths from Insufficient Food.

Emergency relief organizations, he said, are haphazard and "reflect the lack of a national program and the absence of minimum standards of organization."

"It is becoming increasingly true that the efforts of relief agencies do not go much beyond the objective of seeing that 'nobody shall starve,'" Mr. Lurie declared.

Deaths due to insufficient food have been reported in several cities, he said. In one, fourteen deaths of infants in a month was attributed to malnourishment of mothers.

Jobless Suffer from Inadequate Relief.

"It is estimated that for the next six months not more than 10 per cent of the relief expenditures can be secured from voluntary contributions," Mr. Lurie went on. "The outlook for local public funds is also extremely doubtful."

About one-third of the unemployed are receiving some relief, Mr. Lurie said, and others are in actual want, but are not receiving assistance largely because of inadequate resources.

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- Fabrics for Every Domestic Use!

On Sale on the Third Floor!

Lovemans, INC.

Dependable Merchandise

MORE ABOUT 30-HOUR WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

to preserve inviolate the constitutional limitations upon the authority, federal and state, to the end that each may continue to discharge, harmoniously with the other, duties intrusted to it by the constitution.

"In our view, the necessary effect of this act is, by means of prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor in factories and mines within the states, a purely state authority. Thus the act in a twofold sense is repugnant to the constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to congress over commerce, but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter to which the federal authority does not extend. The far-reaching effect of upholding the act cannot be more plainly indicated than by pointing out that if congress can thus regulate matters intrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and the power of the states over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of government be practically destroyed."

Saw No Invasion.

Justice Holmes, speaking for the minority, consisting of himself, Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clark, was of the opinion that the stability of our system of government is of firmer material. He did not fear destruction of our institutions if the federal government exercised for the benefit of its children the same power over interstate commerce that it had previously exercised to protect us against narcotics, lotteries, and other evils, even including imitation butter.

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states," he said. "They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no constitution and no congress, their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the constitution such commerce belongs not to the states, but to congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the states. Instead of being encountered by a prohibitive tariff at her boundaries the state encounters the public policy of the United States which it is for congress to express. The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. If, as has been the case within the memory of men still living, a state should take a different view of the propriety of sustaining a lottery from that which generally prevails, I cannot believe that the fact would require a different decision from that reached in Champion v. Ames. Yet in that case it would be said with quite as much force as in this that congress was attempting to intermeddle with the state's domestic affairs. The national welfare as understood by congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems to me entirely constitutional for congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

Sees New Majority.

In a recent discussion in the senate, Senator Black mentioned the strong probability that "the minority opinion in the child labor case might become the majority opinion if it went to the supreme court again."

It may thus be that the opinion of one elderly lawyer may decide whether we are at liberty to take a really constructive and fundamental step toward a readjustment of our industrial and social life which will immediately rescue millions from misery and may perhaps preserve our social order from collapse.

Customer—I hear my son has owed you for a suit for years.

Tailor—Yes, sir; have you come to settle the account?

Customer—No, I'd like a suit myself on the same terms.

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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

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Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

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Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

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Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

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Bookbinders' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Machinists' Union Label

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Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

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Label of Waste Makers

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Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 20, 1932 — Number 39

ANLY OFFERS FIRST REVIEW OF LEGISLATURE

krobs Given Labor Commissioner's Post.

EW CHIEF MEMBER STATE COMMITTEE

deration Representatives Will Confer With Governor During Recess.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19.—The general assembly has marked time since it convened on Jan. 2. Gen Hill McAlister was inaugurated as governor on Tuesday. On Wednesday he sent a message to the legislature requesting that a recess of five weeks be taken so that a joint committee of the finance, ways and means committee could make a study of the financial condition of the state and make recommendations to the assembly when it reconvenes.

The senate on Wednesday adopted a resolution to recess for five weeks. This resolution also provided that a committee of five senators and seven representatives sit during the recess and fixed their compensation at $5 a day and $3 a day expenses. The house amended this to fix the pay at $4 a day and no allowance for expenses.

In the senate Thursday Senator Craig's bill for the relief of delinquent taxpayers was passed after a spirited contest. But Senator Alexander, of Davidson, entered on the journal a motion to reconsider, which delays it for three days. The legislature will take a recess before final action can be taken on the measure. This will nullify the relief which the bill sought to give delinquent taxpayers.

The house today passed a bill, by representative Coleman, of Marshall, extending the time for the payment of 1932 taxes until July 1. This measure was also delayed by a motion to reconsider and the taxpayers will get no relief.

W. E. Jacobs, of Nashville, was appointed commissioner of labor. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. He is chairman of the state legislative board of the O. R. C. In this capacity he represented the conductors on the state non-partisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The joint legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods will confer with Gov. McAlister and present the legislative program of organized labor at the same time during the recess.

If the differences between the senate and the house over the compensation of the committee to sit during the recess are ironed out the general assembly will recess Friday for five weeks.

Arbitrator 'Ruins' Arizona Printers

Tucson, Ariz.—The typographical union of this city had wages cut by an arbitrator more than the employers would have voluntarily signed an agreement, but this meant little to Professor of economics at the University of Arizona, and member of the city civil service commission, was the man selected to do the arbitrating.

The printers in their brief proved conclusively that advertising lineage was above what it was in 1927, plus a 25 per cent increase in advertising rates, but this meant little to Professor Howard, who lowered their scale below what it was in 1927.

He merely stated in his brief that advertising lineage had fallen off during the past year, and would no doubt fall off further during the coming year, and used this as a basis upon which to lower the scale.

Phoenix Typographical union arbitration proceedings are still under way.

Kennedy Pictures Suffering Among Miners of Nation

Thousands Idle, Unemployment Affecting All Areas—Relief Needs, He Says, Demand Federal Assistance.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Pointing out that in most mine areas only food relief is now available, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, offered a strong plea for enactment of the La Follette-Costigan direct relief bill before a senate subcommittee.

Kennedy pointed out the tragic results of unemployment in all regions. Twelve thousand are idle, he said, in the Luzurne county area of the anthracite district. In the four counties, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Dauphin and Columbia, 20,000 are idle, many for as long as three years.

"While the suffering among the mine workers of the soft coal industry has been practically general in all sections," Kennedy said, "it has been particularly intensive in the non-unionized fields. As they have no one to speak for them, I bring this condition to your attention.

"The union has to some extent been able through its own efforts and resources to alleviate conditions in the areas over which it has jurisdiction, but in the non-unionized fields, which are more detached and without organization, there has been extremely great suffering.

"Such are the deplorable conditions, conservatively stated, which prevail in the coal industry today.

"In this connection, the committee should bear constantly in mind also that from the standpoint of unemployment and relief, the problem presented by the coal industry is peculiar.

"Operations are conducted in isolated regions, as a rule, where coal mining is the only industry. They are separated from community chests and other social and relief agencies and from other opportunities for employment.

"In many cases, especially in the southern states, coal operations in some areas have, during the depression, been closed down, but the population, having no resources for moving, have been forced to remain in poverty and without help."

URGES HELP TO CONSUMERS IN PAYING OVERDUE BILLS

Chicago.—Business is now in a position to increase employment and earnings rapidly if consumers are helped to pay their due and overdue bills faster, it was declared by David J. Woodlock, general manager of the National Retail Credit association, in an analysis of the present economic situation made public here.

The analysis was made in reply to a letter from L. C. Harbison, president of Household Finance corporation, on the question of 'installment loans to consumers to liquidate overdue retail bills of all kinds. Mr. Woodlock said that "frozen consumer credit"—the failure of people to pay their bills promptly—is the keylog of the present jam; that "one billion dollars used by consumers to pay bills would liquidate ten billion dollars in business credit and bring an equal amount of industrial production activity."

The problem, Mr. Woodlock said, is to guide the country's idle dollars to the consumer and provide means for him to borrow them when necessary to pay overdue obligations just as business borrows for the same reason. Overdue current debt paralyzes orderly processes and creates chaos for both creditor and debtor, he said. He warned that many agencies seeking business relief appear to overlook the fact that business is strangled unless the "consumer buys actively and, more important, pays promptly."

BUSINESS MEN ASK FAIR WAGE SCALE

New Orleans.—The Allied Business Men's association, comprising a group of New Orleans retailers and wholesalers, has adopted a resolution protesting against the 25 cents an hour wage scale for unskilled labor on the Public Belt bridge.

The resolution termed the proposed wage scale as "unfair, unjust and unreasonable" and appealed to the "authorities in charge of said project to draft a wage scale, which will at least afford the employed a living wage, which in turn will be necessarily of benefit to the whole community."

CARMEN HEAR HIGH OFFICIAL AT INSTALLATION

Edward M. Ware Addresses Lookout Lodge.

COMMENDS WORK OF RAIL UNIONS

Pledges Co-Operation of Grand Lodge for Maintenance of Conditions.

By J. W. FULLER

On Thursday evening, Jan. 12, Lookout Lodge No. 211, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, met in regular business session with a few more members present than the usual faithful few. The installation of our new officers, and a few of the old ones who were reclaimed, was on docket for the meeting.

We had with us Brother Edward M. Ware, general vice-president of our grand lodge, who installed the following officers: President, Warren Bryan; vice-president, B. H. Roy; recording secretary, J. W. Fuller (re-elected); treasurer, J. A. Swing (re-elected); trustee, J. H. Wood; guide, J. H. Wood (reappointed); warden, Fred Frazier; sentinel, J. R. Mink. Our financial secretary, G. W. Fuller, was not present for the installation due to a sudden attack of the "flu." However, it is reported that the victim of that malady is able to be out again, but has not as yet reported for duty.

There is no cause for alarm,
He is able to meditate over his peanut farm.

Our general chairman, Brother W. W. Dyke, who is a frequent visitor to our lodge, was also present for the meeting and made one of the best talks we have heard for some time. He thanked the lodge for its co-operation, and he pledged himself to do his utmost in the future to bring about better working conditions.

Preceding the installation ceremony, Brother Ware spoke on "Good and Welfare" of our brotherhood. He recalled his former visits to our city, stating that he met in a joint session of Locals No. 211 and 760 here several years ago, and that he was present at our last federated shop craft convention which was held in 1929 at the Patten hotel. Brother Ware discussed the 10 per cent wage deduction question which was handled by the twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations in Chicago last month. He said that in saving the wages of the union employes from being slashed into as many pieces as there was colors in Jacob's coat it had saved the wages of the unorganized railway employes as well, for the agreement covered all important railroads in the United States. The strength of the standard railroad unions was pointed out by the speaker, who said they withstood exceptionally well the hardships brought about by the deep-seated depression, and the fact that it was still able to carry on clearly demonstrated that organization must continue. The subject of shorter work-week was mentioned, and the speaker said the plan for shortening of the hours was not to take away what the man now employed had but to give something to the less fortunate.

Every member present was urged to be more concerned about matters in congress which affect the rights of labor and to deal with their representatives at Washington on important questions and let them know what you wanted them to do with whatever bill it may be.

After listening to the remarks made by both eloquent speakers, the president welcomed both brothers back to meet with us in the near future.

The session was agreed to be one of the most interesting and profitable which the members of Lookout lodge has enjoyed in many moons, and those few who failed to attend were themselves the losers by their absence.

What Next!

A new patented conveyor moves the whole load of a bin, without dust, without breaking even the most delicate substance, with next to no friction, travels up, down, around corners, on the level.

Look Who's Here!

T. J. "BRUSH" SMITH

The Labor World was honored Friday morning with a flying visit from Thomas Jefferson Smith, mayor, or something, of Graysville, Tenn. Mr. Smith, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, reports crops in fair condition in his territory, declaring he expects to have new vegetables before the stock on hand is completely exhausted.

"Brush" declares the depression has compelled him to lay off all the farm hands and do the heavy work himself. The only labor-saving device on the plantation, however, he said, is a spade, and he is operating that himself personally.

UNUSUAL ACCIDENT TAKES LIFE OF BABE

An unusual tragic accident took the life, last Friday afternoon, of Billy Miller, 20-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Miller, of Eastdale. The child was playing in the yard at the home with an older brother when he fell into a fishpond and was drowned before help could reach him. The sad accident was a shock to the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mr. Miller is an employe of the News composing room, and an active member of Chattanooga Typographical union.

Funeral services were held Sunday at 12:30, from the Highland Park Baptist church, the Rev. C. F. Clark officiating. Pallbearers were E. A. Kelley, J. R. McGee, Louis Phillips and B. J. Barclay.

Mellon-Soviet Oil Deal Fails As Refiner Quits

Couple of Ship Loads Ends Project as Protests Pile Up Too High—Coal Deal Seems to Be Doomed.

By C. McKAY.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—It seems the scheme proposed by a western man to trade Canadian cattle for Russian oil and coal involved the idea that the Dominion government could be persuaded to put up the money necessary to finance the project; and they failed to appeal to the government which has placed a specific ban on Russian coal and could not lift it without violating the spirit of its recent concessions to British hard coal. The scheme to exchange the products of the Mellon Aluminum company in Quebec for Russian oil fizzled out; the McCall, Frontenac company, which proposed to buy and refine the oil, only accepted a couple of ship loads, because, it said, there were too many protests against going on with the scheme.

The fact that Col. Mackie, the Russian trade agent in Canada, had not been apprised of the latest scheme has led to suggestions that it possibly had a political origin with intent to embarrass the government by giving the opposition an opportunity to claim that advantage had not been taken of a chance to realize an alleged market for $7,000,000 worth of cattle.

UNION FIREMEN JUBILATE.

New York.—Mayor John P. O'Brien; President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and John Sullivan, president, New York State Federation of Labor, accompanied by Vincent J. Kane, headed an imposing list of men representing every walk of life at the entertainment and reception of the Uniformed Firemen's Association of Greater New York at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 14.

CONSUMERS' TAX PLAN DRAWS IRE OF "UNCLE JIM"

Raps Proposal of Real Estate Dealers.

SAYS PRODUCERS CARRY ALL BURDENS

Wealthy "Moving Heaven and Earth" to Shift Taxation to Poor.

By UNCLE JIM FILBERT

More and more the rich are adding to their oppression of the poor. Nearer and nearer the country is drawing toward disaster, as a result.

Now wealth is moving heaven and earth to shift the burden of taxation off onto the poor and make the father of hungry children pay taxes for the very food that he buys for them.

That's exactly what is to be proposed to the Tennessee legislature by the real estate men of the state. It is not to be a sales tax, but a consumer tax, and would exempt the purchase of automobiles from its operation.

I have never been able to understand why the owner of real estate feels that he is better than the owner of property of other classes, or than the automobile owner who is now paying 65 per cent of the state's income.

A Knoxville real estate man, in an address in Knoxville last week on the consumers tax plan, said:

"The state realtors will have a bill on the subject for presentation to the legislature.

"Under our bill provisions are made for exempting from taxation products of the soil, forest and mines when the final sale is made by producers of these products. . . . The consumers' tax as we propose it is not a state sales tax insofar as the state government would derive any revenue from it. It would be a statewide law operated in every county on exactly the same rate, but the proceeds would be devoted solely to reducing property taxes levied by county and municipal governments. . . . It is not the purpose of the tax that merchants should absorb it, but it would be passed on to the consumer. The consumer already pays taxes, but when he knows it he will take sufficient interest in local government to see that extravagance is avoided. As a consequence everyone's taxes will be reduced."

I have an idea that the speaker did not give the real reason why the merchant is not to absorb the tax. The main reason is to soft-soap the merchant and prevent his opposition to the nefarious measure.

I also challenge his statement that the knowledge that one is taxed will not help them in taking part in the functions of government. I have had more big business men to swell up and tell me "I never take any interest in politics, it is rotten," than anyone else.

They do not vote. They seem proud of the fact that they are too important or are too busy to bother with voting. I remember attending the great independent democratic convention in May, 1910, when possibly 8,000 attended and started a political revolution in Tennessee. I had occasion to call on the manager of one of the largest hardware stores in the city, or in the south, and he asked:

"What's all this crowd doing in town today?" When told of the convention it was news to him. He had knowledge that he was a taxpayer all right, but where was his interest in government?

The underdog, the man who labors, either in shop or in office, produced the wealth of the world. Now those who have it would keep it and ask the men who produced it to pay the taxes for maintaining a government to protect the wealth of the wealthy.

We have cold chills run up and down our spines when we hear that there is a "red" in town, yet we go blindly on adopting policies and enacting laws that foster the development of communism.

While the masses today are feeding 25,000,000 people due to unemployment the real estate men of Tennessee would tax the very food we purchase with which to feed these starving people. Why? In order "to relieve property" of its burden of taxation!

Government is maintained largely for the protection of property, then why not tax property for this protection? Since when did property become so sacred that it must not share the burden of government?

Will we, who are, in a measure, the chattels of wealth, submit to such laws as this consumers tax law? If not, now is the time to let the legislature know that we will not.

Rail Workers Battling For Full Crew Law

Fight Ancient Prejudices of Roads Against Improvement for Benefit of Public and Safety of Employes.

By THE TRAVELER

Organized railroad employes are now engaged in another of the long series of battles waged by them to compel the managements to improve service and increase efficiency, thus, incidentally, at least mitigating some of the evils with which the steam transportation industry is now sorely afflicted.

In the present instance, the railroad unions are endeavoring to secure the passage of a federal "full crew" law.

In railroad parlance, a "full crew" consists of an engineer, a fireman, a conductor, and at least three brakemen. Except in the some twenty states which have some form of full crew law, the crew contains only two brakemen and sometimes one.

In the old days, the number now called a full crew was considered necessary to operate a train consisting of a few tiny box cars. Now, trains are a mile or more of "wheeler warehouses," dragged by a locomotive which could actually accommodate one of the old-time "hayburners" in its fire-box—and the crew is one man less.

So They Wave Hands.

The engineer and fireman, on the "smoky end" have their hands full with the giant moving power plant which they operate just as did the same two men on the former comparatively tiny locomotives. The "head shack" rides the "front end" of the train and, back a mile or so, in the caboose, are the conductor and "hind end shack." All sorts of emergencies can and do arise whereby the conductor and the engineer need to consult, but, except for waving of hands by day or lanterns by night, they might as well, for practical purposes, be in separate states.

The railroads have acknowledged this problem in that experiments have been conducted in radio transmission between engine and caboose.

Fought Every Advance.

These witnesses pointed out that the railroads have consistently refused to install every major device for the improvement of operation or the protection of health and safety of employes and the public and that, when the employes or the public resorted to legislation to compel this action, the railroads have persisted in this attitude by fighting the legislation.

Even such fundamentals of modern railroading as the automatic coupler and the airbrake are, it was pointed out, included in this history.

Even up to a few years ago, the railroads were still stubbornly continuing this systematic obstruction, as shown by their opposition to state laws requiring automatic firedoors. They carried the question of the constitutionality of these laws and those relating to canvas curtains on locomotives to the supreme court. In this instance, the supreme court ruled, with Justice Brandeis delivering the opinion, that these laws were unconstitutional in that congress had delegated authority over health and safety appliances to the interstate commerce commission. The result was the issuance of orders by the I. C. C. requiring automatic firedoors and compelling the installation of such protection as can be afforded by canvas curtains.

Now the railroads are back again, fighting the Shallenberger full crew bill.

FEWER JOBS IN NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y.—A sharp seasonal decline of 3.1 per cent in New York state factory employment during the November-December period and a drop of 3.6 per cent in pay rolls wiped out the gains made in October and part of September, it was announced at the industrial commissioner's office. The latest figures are still about 9 per cent above last July, the lowest point in the depression.

SUDDEN PASSING OF C. H. ZIEGLER SHOCKS FRIENDS

Labor Loses Loyal Friend and Advocate.

ENJOYED LONG AND HONORABLE RECORD

Was Charter Member Cigarmakers and Twice President of Central Body.

CHARLES H. ZIEGLER

A shock to the entire community, sudden passing, on last Tuesday afternoon, of Charles H. Ziegler occasioned particular grief to hundreds of Chattanooga trades unionists, with whom his life had been intimately identified for more than thirty years.

Mr. Ziegler, an employe of the department of fire and police, was stricken without warning while at his home, 2314 East Fourth street, and passed away within a few minutes. He had been enjoying his usual good health, and his sudden demise was totally unexpected.

Known to hundreds, both in and outside the labor movement, as "Mister Charlie," the deceased had builded an enviable reputation for his charitable acts, and his entire life was devoted to lending a helping hand to his less-fortunate fellowman. Particularly since the economic stress became acute had he taken a delight in ministering to the "down-and-outer," and an unusual ability at organization work had made him valuable in working out the details of charity organization.

Mr. Ziegler was born on March 7, 1873, at Wilmington, Ohio, and removed to Chattanooga in September, 1890. On Dec. 2, 1902, he signed the charter as a member of Local 318, Cigarmakers, and from that time until the date of his untimely passing he had maintained an active interest in trade union affairs. Service to Local 318 included two terms as president, and an almost continuous membership in Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, which he also served twice as chief executive. He was a charter member of the Circle club, and twice filled the office of president of that organization.

On Oct. 10, 1889, Mr. Ziegler married Miss Mary Ellen Coyle, and to this union four children, two girls and two boys, were born, one of the boys dying in infancy. The other three, who survive, are Mrs. W. F. Gathof, of Alexandria, Va.; Miss Anna Bell, a student nurse at Nashville, and Fred C. Ziegler, of this city. A sister and a brother also survive.

Funeral services were held Thursday morning from SS. Peter and Paul's church, and members of the police and fire department served as pallbearers. Interment was in Mount Olivet cemetery.

Surrett Reported Slowly Improving

A. L. Surrett, president of Local 226, Painters, was reported Thursday as recovering slowly from a severe attack of flu, at his home, 224 Tremont street. Mr. Surrett has been confined to his home for some time. It was said he expects to be out again in a few days.

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R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Why does labor oppose scientific management?

A.—It probably would not be fair to say that labor opposes scientific management. It does oppose its abuses and it opposes the effort to wring from labor the whole cost of what is generally known as scientific management. The Bedeaux "stretch-out" system in textile mills is an example. Labor has opposed and must always oppose the use of speed-up and stretch-out systems to place an inordinate burden on workers while employers reap whatever profit may be created thereby.

Q.—Were you not in error in saying last week that the A. F. of L. favors a federal department of education?

A.—Yes, and a number have called attention to the error. The answer was checked by the A. F. of L. Encyclopedia. However, in 1926 the federation made a drastic change in its policy, instructing the executive council to authorize a thorough investigation before further commitment was made. The result of that year's action was to withdraw support of Curtis-Reed bill then pending and to really place the federation in opposition to a federal department of education, "unless the proposed department is to be a department of research and distribution of information" and unless its autonomy is provided for. The convention expressed its fear of the great foundations and held that a properly safeguarded department of research might be helpful in combatting "a national authority owned and controlled by the great foundations." No measure in congress since that time has met the A. F. of L. test and it can be said that the federation does not support a federal department of education.

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In the Sacred Circle

In the sacred circle of big banking all is well.

An orgy of mortgaged foreclosures sweeps the nation; eleven millions are unemployed, but in the sacred circle of big banking all is well. Wall Street continues to fill its wool bags with monster shears. The Wall Street Journal tells us that twenty-four New York banks paid $106,000,000 in profits on capitalizations totaling but $626,935,000. The average New York bank dividend in this group was 16 per cent. The New York First National paid 100 per cent—dollar for dollar. In Pittsburgh the average rate ran even higher and the great Mellon bank paid 200 per cent!

Outside the barred windows the foreclosures continued, the weary feet of the unemployed tramped on, from exploded hope to forlorn hope. Over the country there were bank failures, also taking toll from the people in money lost.

Money lost, or money paid in swollen profits—it all comes from the people—and eleven million and more are unemployed.

New York Journal of Commerce tells us that the total of dividends and interest for 1932 ran to seven billion dollars. The total of profits and dividends has not suffered much in comparison to 1930 and 1931, but wages have gone down, down, down. And the line of unemployed has grown longer.

Capital gets its return; labor gets its punishment. Mal-distribution goes on in a period made critical by mal-distribution.

Labor has offered the remedy; labor has offered the only remedy.

Mal-distribution cannot much longer continue in safety to America. Those who block the progress of cure block America's chance to survive as a free nation.

It's time for the sacred circle of banking to come down to earth. Banks must serve, not control. Robbery by banks cannot go on.

Congress Must Provide Relief

For many months the American Federation of Labor has declared that state and local relief is utterly unable to care for the distress resulting from the refusal of those who own and control industry to employ millions of working men and women.

The federation has also declared that federal relief on a grandiose scale and without red tape is absolutely necessary to mitigate the suffering resulting from this nationwide tragedy.

The position of the A. F. of L. is abundantly confirmed by authorities on the extent of unemployment and relief needs who have appeared before the senate committee on manufactures in the hearings on the bill sponsored by Senate Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, and Senator Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, to make available $500,000,000 for federal aid.

The terrible inadequacy of the present state and local relief was stressed by Waldo West, secretary of the American Association of Social Workers. He told the committee that there were from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 families, numbering from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons in need of relief, and that the money and supplies provided for them are far below the lowest standards hitherto regarded as necessary to sustain life.

"I am not talking of revolution," he said, "but of the danger that our people will get too hungry to protest and merely sit on the curbstone."

He claimed the multiplicity of relief agencies brings to light the lack of organization. People have to stand in one line to get work, in another to get shoes, in another for food. With all this wandering around from agency to agency, he declared that no cash is supplied for the minor and essential needs of the jobless.

"If there is anything that will make people beggars it is this shopping around for relief," he said.

Mr. West made a deserved criticism of relief organizations for the narrow standards they have established in providing for the destitute. He declared that in addition to food, relief should also include light, heat, shelter and clothes, which are all fundamental requirements if an individual is not to suffer mentally as well as physically.

He joined with the American Federation of Labor and other progressive forces in urging the immediate enactment by congress of the LaFollette-Costigan bill providing $500,000,000 for federal relief.

It is the solemn duty of congress to rise to the necessities of the occasion and provide federal relief promptly either by the enactment of the LaFollette-Costigan bill or a similar measure.

If congress does less than this the masses will be warranted in concluding that the right of all persons to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness declared in the Declaration of Independence is nothing but a paper right. They will also be convinced that the pledge in the United States constitution to secure for all our people the blessings of liberty is but a jingle of words without serious purpose, and that our government is no longer a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

It is high time for congress to show statesmanship and a fidelity to the constitution and the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the unemployment problem.

Happy Days Are Here . . . ?

Journals that specialize in watching industrial and financial trends see some light in the sky. Such commentators find improvement in steel, in car loadings, in loosening credit and in some improvement abroad, notably in Germany.

These things may forecast better times. Nobody hopes otherwise, except those ghouls who profit by the misery of their fellows. But is it not strange that there can be signs of improvement in the business and financial worlds while unemployment climbs to an all-time mark? Is there not something to think about and ponder over when there can be betterment in money-marts while misery spreads over a wider circle of humanity?

It may be objected that improvement in financial and business conditions presage more employment and, in these crazy days, that may be so. But if that be so, then it is necessary to say that the improvement in employment had better not lag far behind.

More Machinery, More Jobless

The cold, paganistic determination of employers to keep on increasing the number of the unemployed by substituting more and more iron men for human beings was brought into prominence by Roy D. Chapin, secretary of commerce, in his review of business trends and prospects at the end of 1932. Mr. Chapin said:

> In the field of 'capital goods' we find that a great deal of industrial equipment has become obsolete, needing to be replaced by new and more efficient machinery. Industrialists realize this perfectly. They keenly realize the desirability of acquiring the better devices now available, and thus there is a ready market for large amounts of productive goods awaiting the first evidence of a sustained upturn."

By "more efficient machinery" Secretary Chapin means labor-displacing mechanisms by means of which a smaller number of working men and women will be able to produce more commodities than a larger number working with the old machinery.

When he states that industrialists "realize the desirability of acquiring the better devices now available," Secretary Chapin means that those who own and control industry exclusively for their own profit want to decrease the cost of their goods, and thus raise their profits, by installing machinery that will enable them to secure from ten workers as large an output as they now secure from twenty workers. This process of course will "save" the industrialists the wages of ten workers, and the only expenses will be the interest on the original cost of the new machine slaves and a modest outlay for their upkeep.

It is interesting—or rather, it is tragic—to note that Secretary Chapin does not say a word about decreasing the hours of the workers on the new machines so that no employes will be dumped into the unemployed army.

Such a policy, animated by industrial statesmanship and social vision, would equitably award the benefits of machinery to those who do the real work of society instead of to those who, through their ownership of the means of production, live largely without either toiling or spinning by the clever devices of dividend checks and interest coupons.

But we should not be surprised at Secretary Chapin's lack of both industrial statesmanship and social vision. He belongs to that socially questionable group who believe that the only purpose of industry is to make maximum profits for those who own the industrial machinery and saddle the masses and their children for countless generations with billions of dollars of mortgages in the form of stocks and bonds which are perpetual and issued for the sole purpose of chaining the workers, without possibility of escape, to the profit-making machine.

In contradistinction to Chapin and his associates, the American Federation of Labor holds that the major purpose of industry should be the common good of all the people, and that the welfare of those who do the useful work is a primary charge that must be fully met before the interests of other less useful groups are considered.

A More Effective Income Tax

The federal income tax is frequently criticized because of its favoritism for corporations and wealthy people. There are many exemptions under the law for the well-to-do.

It is often stated, and probably with truth, that the amount of income tax paid by the rich depends on how skilled the accountants are who fill out the returns.

It is undeniable that there are hundreds of experts throughout the United States whose sole business is making out income tax returns for rich corporations and individuals who find that money spent for expert knowledge on schemes to get exemptions which will pass the treasury department is a very profitable investment.

Representative Anthony J. Griffin, of New York, proposes to do away with this favoritism for the rich and well-to-do by levying a one-cent tax on every dollar of gross income from all sources, without exceptions, deductions or qualifications. He claims this small tax would yield around $1,400,000,000 a year. In explaining his proposal Representative Griffin said:

> In 1930 the total corporation income was more than $120,000,000,000 and the total individual income was more than $21,000,000,000. That makes a total taxable source of $141,000,000,000 which at one cent per dollar would yield a direct, reliable, inseparable revenue of $1,410,000,000.
>
> Such a tax is a true income tax because it is computed on income and not on what is represented to be left over after the maker of the return has cudgeled his brain to take advantage of every leak in the law to magnify his deductions and exemptions.
>
> It is not the government's business what one spends for charity, losses in the stock market, lay outs in business, losses by bad debts, or spends in amusement. All these authorized deductions are only open doors inviting fraud and dishonesty.

In its struggle to balance the budget, congress might well scan the present income tax law and ascertain to what extent the many exemptions for corporations and individuals are legitimate or merely clever devices of tax-dodgers and their legislative agents in congress to secure very great benefits from the government without paying the taxes which the ordinary rules of equity, if not the provisions of law, impose upon them.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

More and more doubt accumulates as to the ability of the present lame duck session of congress to accomplish anything much of value. The beer bill languishes. Senators plan hearings and hold hearings and more or less dawdle along on an issue regarding which each one surely long since made up his mind.

If congress does not act before Feb. 20 a pocket veto will be possible, with congress abdicating its chance to pass a bill over a veto. Perhaps that is what some members of congress want.

The farm relief bill seems fated not to pass this session and the same is true of many other measures. All of which makes an extra session almost a certainty now.

* * *

Not the least of the muddled situations is that relating to balancing the well known budget. Frantic efforts are being made to find something that can be taxed. The forgotten man is being remembered as the possible source of more taxes by some of our best known political figures and if that poor chap escapes with the nickel that lurks somewhere in his pocket he will be luckier than he has any decent right to expect to be.

* * *

Barter money is coming into wider use every week. Hawarden, Ia., issues a scrip dollar to which each user attaches a 3-cent stamp, until it is stamped up to face value, when the city redeems it. Germany has a "wara" currency, issued by its barter association, also a "stamp catcher," redeemed when filled to face value. The old joke about soap wrappers is losing its humor, for people are finding out that paper no more valuable than soap wrappers can be given value by the right procedure. How far this trend will go depends on how far depression goes.

INDIANA SENATE ASKS DRY AMENDMENT REPEAL

Indianapolis, Ind.—A concurrent resolution memoralizing congress to take steps for the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment was adopted by the senate of the Indiana assembly by an overwhelming vote. It was the first decisive wet victory in the senate since the prohibition law became effective.

Labor members in both houses of the state assembly are supporting the resolution and also repeal of the Wright bone dry law.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The marines are out of Nicaragua. If some congressmen have their way the marines will be entirely out of everything—out of business; and that would be too bad.

The marines are not to blame for where they get sent.

It is doubtful if any soldiery would have carried itself with a cooler head in Nicaragua. As far as the marines were concerned, they were not out for conquest. They come home bringing no titles to land.

But here are some interesting figures: It cost about $6,000,000, above the usual cost of sustenance, to keep the marines in Nicaragua. The total of the American investment they went there to protect is about $15,000,000.

Of course it is said the marines were sent to protect American lives. That argument holds little if any water; added to which is the sad fact that a number of marines—Americans, of course—lost their lives in Nicaragua.

* * *

"I Am a Fugitive from a Georgia Chaingang" has raised a lot of rumpus.

Not only has Gov. A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, refused to give the author and ex-Georgia chaingang member back to Georgia, but the company that filmed the picture has been sued for something like traducing the fair name of Georgia.

Georgia newspapers are up in arms about the whole matter. The Atlanta Constitution talks of the "defamatory charges" against the state; and the Savannah News thinks Georgia has no need to be ashamed of its prison system.

But outside of Georgia adjectives went on a spree and spread themselves high, wide and handsome. Not only is there all manner of sympathy for Burns, the escaped chaingang member and author, but the chaingang system, horrible and rotten, gets what is coming to it.

While the governor of Georgia indicates that New Jersey insulted the state of Georgia, the nation's newspapers rejoice in the chance to romp all over the place with things harsher than anything Gov. Moore could have thought of.

Georgia and Florida chaingang systems have held the spotlight because of their brutality. If those states want admiration, let them the thing that is admirable.

* * *

Congress went into revolt a higher income taxes in short To put higher levies on the b brackets is one thing; to soak masses, already skinned to the is another.

It has been remarked, "If states continue to raise taxes, can't." Well said, is that.

Almost whole counties are sold for taxes. Many communities broke because taxes can't be lected.

Somewhere in the landscape ought to be a lesson for politi —and maybe they are learning it

Job Insurance Is Up in Two Sta

Albany, N. Y.—Two unem ment insurance bills have been duced in the New York senate bill by Senator A. Spencer Feld, York City, if enacted would p benefits for total unemployme the rate of $12.50 a week or 5 cent of the average weekly whichever is lower, with a mini of 50 per cent of such wage less than $5 plus a benefit of a week. The law would take effect Jan. 1, 1934. The bill was referred to the labor committee.

Senator Seabury C. Mastick's bill would create an unemployment reserve fund to be in the custody of the state industrial commission. It would take effect July 1, 1933.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Creation of a unemployment insurance commi to study similar laws in other is proposed in a bill by Repres tive Rhodes, of Monroe county. commission of seven would repo the 1935 legislature.

Representative Hoopes, of county, sponsored a bill to appr ate $80,000,000 to an unemploy insurance fund, half from empl and the balance from the state. appropriation proposed in the would take care of the state's for the coming biennium.

It's so awfully simple to de UNION GOODS and SERVICE it is simply awful more trade u lats do not do this important thi

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

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City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Statement of the Condition of the

Chattanooga Federal Employees Credit Union

Located at Chattanooga, Tenn., at the close of business December 31, 1932.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$34,082.61
Furniture and Fixtures		122.30
Actual Cash on Hand	$984.17	984.17
Total		$35,189.08

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$27,455.83	
Surplus Fund	2,507.69	
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,508.28	
		32,471.80
Savings Deposits	$ 2,717.28	2,717.28
Total		$35,189.08

State of Tennessee, County of Hamilton.

I, J. T. McPherson, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

J. T. McPHERSON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1933.

Correct—Attest:
(Seal)
J. L. PARK, Notary Public.

W. B. LANGLEY,
G. D. RUSS,
JNO. S. WALKER,
Directors.

It is to be hoped that you are preferred stock in the human market.

Demand for Cuts In U. S. Pay Hit As "Treasonable"

Salary Slashing Drive Unpatriotic and Threatens Irreparable Harm, American Federation of Federal Employes Warns.

Washington, Jan. 19.—That any reduction in the salaries of government employes shows a disregard of the value of their services and their patriotic performance of duty in times when workers in private industry were more commensurately compensated was emphasized in the following statement made by the resident national officers of the American Federation of Government Employes:

"Those who have taken advantage of the present economic conditions to reduce the living standards of the American people have resorted to many unwarranted, unpatriotic and treasonable methods. None has been more despicable than the false impressions that have been spread about employes of the federal government. No act of treason in war times could be more harmful to the country as a whole than the demands that the salaries of civil service employes be cut and further cut.

"Federal workers have shown they are surpassed by no class of workers in the trades or professions. This is proved by the fact they are required to pass competitive examinations against the best qualified citizens of the country. They proved their loyalty to the government by remaining in the service during the boom years when the majority could have received much better wages in private employment.

"The American Federation of Government Employes stands firmly against any additional reduction of the salaries of federal workers. We contend it is unnecessary, unwarranted, and totally unwise at a time when the government should be leading the way toward economic recovery.

"Though we are fighting the battle of the federal worker, we are at the same time fighting to maintain the position of every wage-earner. If the present congress not only retains a pay cut but decrees that an additional one shall be levied on government salaries, it will do an irreparable harm to America. As patriotic citizens we shall continue to fight to prevent that harm being done."

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

FISH RESOLUTION CHARGES MACHADO RULE OF TERROR

Pointing Out United States Has Unquestioned Right to Intervene in Cuba, New York Congressman Asks House to Approve Declaration Accusing Dictator Machado of Throttling Freedom.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Hamilton Fish, New York republican congressman who headed last year's communist inquiry, has introduced in the house a resolution putting Dictator Gerardo Machado, of Cuba, on the spot—and a hot spot at that.

Fish, member of the house foreign affairs committee, charges Machado with suppression of freedom, with tyrannical control and with failure to protect life and property.

The resolution comes on the heels of fresh assassinations in Cuba, which for six years has languished under Machado oppression, until the nation is sunk in the direst poverty. The rule of Machado has forced great numbers to flee for their lives and colonies of refugees exist in Miami, Tampa, Key West, Washington and New York.

While the Fish resolution calls upon the president of the United States to use his good offices to bring Cuban factions into accord, there is no likelihood of any such amity, in the opinion of those who know conditions in Cuba where hundreds of wage-earners have perished, where unionism has been all but annihilated and where political opposition is the highest crime known.

Fish charges in his resolution that "the liberties of the Cuban people, guaranteed by the United States through the Platt amendment, have been suppressed and all but destroyed and a large part of Cuba has been under martial law for various lengths of time and the University of Havana padlocked and schools closed.

"Freedom of speech, freedom of the press and of assembly, and the right of habeas corpus have been suppressed or have virtually ceased to exist," he added.

"The United States," it declares, "has the unquestioned right to intervene in order to maintain a government in Cuba 'adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty,' in accordance with the treaty of independence containing the Platt amendment."

LABOR SPOKESMEN URGE PASSAGE OF BLACK BILL

A. F. of L. Representative and Others Ask Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to Approve Proposed Legislation for 30-Hour Work-Week in Industry—Warn Against Reduction in Pay.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Passage of the Black bill for the 30-hour week in industry was urged by W. C. Hushing, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor representatives at hearings before the senate judiciary subcommittee, considering the proposed legislation.

Hushing told the committee that the American Federation of Labor at its last convention adopted a resolution urging a 30-hour week and demanded that such reduction in working hours be combined with no reduction in pay.

The witness asserted that the federation does not believe that there should be a minimum wage clause in the bill because the minimum specified might be used by employers as a "maximum." "We feel that if hours are reduced we can take care of wages," he said.

James A. Farquarson, national representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has lost 60,000 members as a result of reduction in railroad requirements brought on by use of larger locomotives, consolidation of roads, and mechanical improvements. The witness expressed the belief that the Black bill would result in increasing railroad shipments and said that the Brotherhood favored it.

A. F. Stout, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, favored the bill provided it does not result in loss of income to the worker.

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK IS NEAR, WOLL TELLS PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

New York City.—Addressing the annual meeting of New York Photo-Engravers Union No. 1, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, reported that there is a distinct trend toward the 30-hour week in industry. He declared that more and more industrial leaders are realizing that the only hope for industry's survival lies in the six-hour day, five-day week.

"That progress is being made toward a shorter week, even in this period of travail, is an encouraging thing," Woll said. "It is becoming more and more evident that new economic thinking must come into the world."

Edward J. Volz, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, reported that 6,429 of the membership of 8,640, or 74 per cent, were either unemployed or working on a part-time basis, according to a recent survey. Employment in the photo-engraving industry, he added, had increased slightly during the latter part of 1932.

A by-law of the New York union providing that no member should work more than six hours overtime was amended by the membership to read that no member be permitted to work more than two hours overtime without sanction from the union. The amendment affects agreements with commercial houses only. The new amendment is expected to provide employment for members now jobless.

Edward White, president of the New York union, announced it had spent $1,068,651.59 in 1932 for the relief of unemployed members.

San Francisco Adopts 30-Hour Week Plan

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco board of supervisors adopted the six-hour day, thirty-hour week, with a higher wage scale for all field workers on municipal construction projects during the next six months.

Officials said the scale will affect more than 80 per cent of the labor involved and will increase the cost estimate of scheduled projects, as based on city civil service wage recommendations, approximately $150,000. The total cost estimate of projects is approximately $2,000,000.

The new scale, it was announced, means increases of from 50 cents to $1 a day over the prevailing wages set by an impartial wage board and the civil service commission. The scale adopted is on an eight-hour day basis, and workers will receive three-fourths of the scale for six hours' employment. The vote of the board was 8 to 7.

The new scale was adopted after Frank C. McDonald, president of the State Building Trades council, declared it was necessary if earnings were to be kept above subsistence level under the thirty-hour week."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Bill Irwin—I'll bet you were mad when you caught that skunk.

Frank Krug—You bet; I was highly incenced.

* * *

Several days ago a member of the I. B. E. W. was asked by a young man on the street for something to eat. Well this fellow (I. B. E. W. member) sometimes does something beside check at the fellows and the rest of the world, so he took the young man into a restaurant and gave him a feed and some smokes and saw him on his way. When he went back in the restaurant the clerk handed him the following left by the boy he had given the feed to:

I don't know who you are, old Pal,
But my hat's off to you;
For you are made of God's own clay,
And I know He smiles on you.
The mouth you fed on this bright day,
And the heart that you made gay,
Is a mark in white on your kind soul
For that great judgment day.
So here's to you, good fellow man,
And to your Christlike deed,
And may you never find yourself
A down-and-out, in need.

More about Frank Krug: A prayer his girl made: "O Lord," prayed the girl, "I'm not asking a thing for myself, but please send my mother a son-in-law."

* * *

Me—Pat, if it takes a cross-eyed boll weevil three years to eat up five acres of cotton, how long will it take a bow-legged grasshopper with glue on his feet to kick the seeds out of a dill pickle?

Pat—You must take me for a fool.

Me—Ain't it the truth, ain't it the truth.

* * *

Mitchell, down on Seventh street, is wondering where all the electricians have gone. Said he hoped they did not let Santa Claus carry them off; so if any of you are still in town go by and see Mitch.

W. B. DYCHE.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE! FREE!
EASY WAY IS GIVING A BRAND-NEW $719.00, V-8 4-DOOR FORD SEDAN AND $50.00 IN CASH TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.
Inquire at Either Store for Particulars
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

NOTICE

W. C. TEAS ELECTRIC CO.
116 East Eighth St.
Has Been Declared
"UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR"
by
CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

LOCAL 175, ELECTRICAL WORKERS
E. E. Crosby, President

Go to your
Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice to both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to murmur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat — to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.

622 East Ninth Street

Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.

Opposite Central Market

...FOR...

FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUMATISM

B L & K R

IS FINE

A little dose at bedtime, [illegible] a full dose before breakfast DOES THE WORK.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 47712

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ocie Mae Fields vs. Reno Fields

[illegible] publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in [illegible] Fields v. [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible]

[illegible]

JOM T. ROBERTS, Clerk.

R. DeDA, D. C.

T. A. [illegible], Atty. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 47789

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ernest Marvin Givens vs. Florrie Mae Givens

[illegible]

JOM T. ROBERTS, Clerk.

T. A. [illegible], Atty. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 47827

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. E. Daniel vs. Stella Daniel

[illegible]

R. L. Jones, Atty.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The year 1932 will soon be history. And what a year! We all hope never to experience another year of depression like 1932.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-three holds for us many unseen things. Just what the year delivers to us will depend to a great extent upon what we put into our efforts. Business is slowly and steadily improving. Let's all look up, lift up and have faith and confidence—1933 is bound to be a good year for all of us if we only devote ourselves to right living and clear thinking.

* * *

Orator—The man who gives in when he is wrong is a wise man, but the man who gives in when he is right . . .

Weak Voice in Audience—Married!

* * *

Maybe the grammar in the constitution is bad, but it has gotten better results than many more highly polished literary efforts.

* * *

Doctor—See here, I told you to stick to a vegetable diet and you're eating rabbit.

Mr. Sickleigh—It's all right, doc. This rabbit's the one that ate up my vegetable garden last summer.

* * *

Head Clerk—Aha! I'm glad to notice that you're arriving punctually now, Mr. Slowcombe.

Mr. Slowcombe—Yes, sir, I've bought a parrot.

Head Clerk—A parrot? What on earth for? I told you to get an alarm clock.

Mr. Slowcombe—Yes; I did. But after a day or two I got used to it and it didn't wake me. So I got the parrot. And now when I go to bed I fix the alarm clock and put the parrot's cage on top of it. What that bird says when the alarm goes off would wake up anybody.

* * *

Dessert was being served at the dinner party. The young lady, before passing them, asked the rather deaf clergyman next to her: "Do you like bananas?"

"Er—er, no," replied the divine, "you see, I still prefer the old-fashioned night shirt."

* * *

We hear a lot about part-time jobs now. And from all the evenings they have to spend alone, a good many labor men's wives must think they've married part-time husbands.

* * *

Boss (trying to trip his office boy)—What is the difference between the bull and the ox?

Office Boy—The bull is the calf's father.

Boss—But the ox?

Office Boy—The ox is the calf's uncle.

* * *

Henry—My wife's favorite book before we were married was "The Three Musketeers," and we had triplets.

George—Good Lord! Mine's was "The Birth of a Nation."

* * *

"I never spent but one dime for foolishness in all my life," said a backwoodsman from out beyond Beaverville to the itinerant salesman, "and that was for a pair of socks."

* * *

Visitor—I suppose that your home town is one of those where every one goes down to meet the train?

Village Wag—What train?

* * *

The fellows who start out like a house afire usually end up like smouldering ruins. . . . No battle ever looks hopeless as from the rear. . . . Things don't seem half as expensive when you can't charge them. . . . You can break the Ten Commandments, but you can't destroy them. . . . The ability to save makes the difference between poverty and wealth. . . . Adversity made our ancestors great, but the greatness developed in process of licking it. . . . When a man's too neatly dressed he looks "queer." . . . Time may be the "great healer," but it's certainly no great shakes as a beauty specialist.

* * *

"I've got to close out all my stock at auction," complained a Knoxville merchant the other day, "otherwise I may be compelled to stay in business."

* * *

Here are some answers from examination papers of school children:

A man who marries twice commits bigotry.

In Christianity a man may have only one wife; that is called monotony.

A spinster is a bachelor's wife.

A skeleton is a man with his inside out, and outside off.

* * *

He was an ardent lover but a poor speller. He thought it safe to write the girl's father for her hand. His note read: "I want your daughter, the flour of the family."

Replied the father: "Are you sure it isn't my dough you're after?"

* * *

Teacher—Who can name one important thing we have now that we did not have 100 years ago?

Student—Me.

* * *

Mr. Newlywed—Is the steak ready now, dear?

Mrs. Newlywed—I'm sorry I'm so long, George dear, but it looked hopeless grilled, and it doesn't look much better fried, but if you'll be patient a little longer, I'll see what boiling does to it.

* * *

One of the favorite pastimes of people who don't have money, is to tell how they would hand out ten-dollar bills if they were rich.

* * *

Tailor—Why don't you like the pants? They fit like a glove.

Customer—I know . . . but I want them to fit like pants.

* * *

Love, muses Harris Hix, is like colds in the head—some are more susceptible to them, and if let go, either one is very apt to turn into something, like double-pneumonia or marriage.

* * *

Warden—You're a big expense to the state. It will cost two hundred and fifty dollars to electrocute you.

Ikey—Don't do it. Gif to me feefty dollars and I'll do it meself.

* * *

The old-fashioned mother who used to hide her purse in her stocking now has a daughter who can't even hide a mosquito bite in the same place.

* * *

George—And were you seasick?

Harvey—Say, I was so seasick that after three days in bed, I staggered across the room and threw up the window.

* * *

You will never make much of a hit by simply holding your bat out, hoping the pitcher will hit it. You have to draw back and swing at it

* * *

Kind Lady—What's the matter with your little boy?

Father (holding onto strap in street car)—Nothing, he always yells when he sees me with a strap.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

EMPLOYER WANTS REMEDY VIA U. S. CONSTITUTION

Cotton Mill Owner Believes Amendment Adjusting Work to Needs Would Turn Tide—Would Jail Employers Who Disobeyed, He Tells A. F. of L.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—Sigmund Odenheimer, capitalist and operator of the Lane Cotton Mills, in an address before the Lions club said no improvement could be expected in the unemployment situation in the next six months, perhaps for a year, and warned his listeners of revolution if the people of America are once aroused.

He briefly sketched the causes of the depression—not enough work for all in the United States—and suggested a plan whereby all of the people of the country would be employed at least three days of every week in the year—the division of work by a constitutional amendment, which he had submitted to the American Federation of Labor.

Continuing, he stated that all the people in the United States working 25 to 30 hours a week could produce all the commodities needed. His plan is: Overproduction, less hours a week; underproduction, more hours. When people, he said, are assured of work the year around they will feel safe and spend their money. A law to imprison employers who fail to live up to the plan should be enacted, he said.

The Lane Cotton mills are running day and night.

ARIZONA NOW DRIPPING WET.

Tucson, Ariz.—The state of Arizona and the city of Tucson is now dripping wet, since the Old Pueblo city repealed its city liquor ordinance, the state having repealed its wet laws by initiative measure at the November election. The action of the city council in repealing the liquor ordinance was brought about by the vote of the electorate of the state, and of Pima county, which went wet very definitely in the election.

A "MADE IN AMERICA" GUARANTEE

By JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of

One of the large chains of newspapers has recently inaugurated a "Buy in America" campaign and prominent persons are quoted as being in favor of this movement to create and maintain employment.

In news columns and editorials an effort is made to convey the impression that this is a new and original idea when, in fact, this plan has been advocated for many years by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

There is only one way in which merchandise made in America, under real American standards of labor, can be identified, and that is when a union label is attached, because America is the only place in the world where the union label is used to identify the products of union labor.

The union label is a guarantee that merchandise upon which it appears is not the product of sweatshop, prison or child labor. Many commodities, sold in the United States, are produced under conditions which tear down decent standards of living and keep union workers out of employment, because of unfair and un[illegible] competition.

Trade unionists and sympa[illegible] with the labor movement show[illegible] these facts in mind whenever [illegible] purchases of either merchan[illegible] service, if they really desire [illegible] something really worth while [illegible] bilizing industrial condition[illegible] maintaining the American [illegible] of living. Help this movement [illegible] manding the union label, sho[illegible] and working button when [illegible] money.

COFER ELECTRIC CO.

C. E. Cofer C. P. W[illegible]

WIRING --- REPAIRS SUPPLIES

9 W. 13th St. 6-[illegible]

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

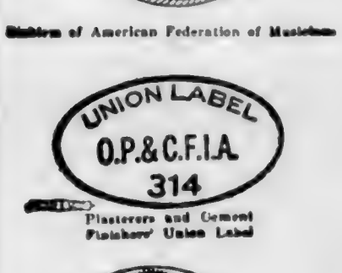
Coopers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

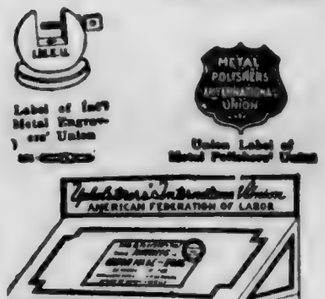
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label



Union Label of Tobacco Workers



Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

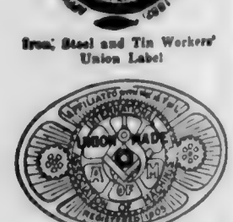
Sheet Metal Workers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label


Machinists' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

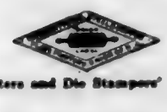
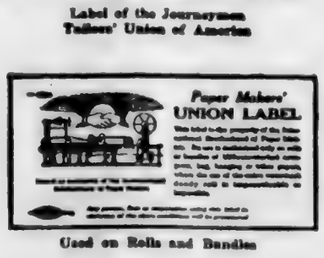


Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

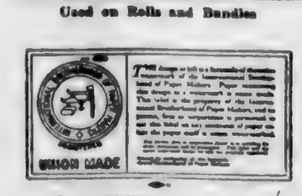


Used on Rolls and Bundles

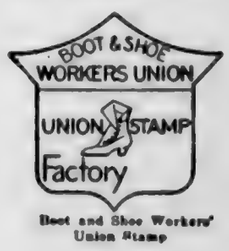
Glove Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

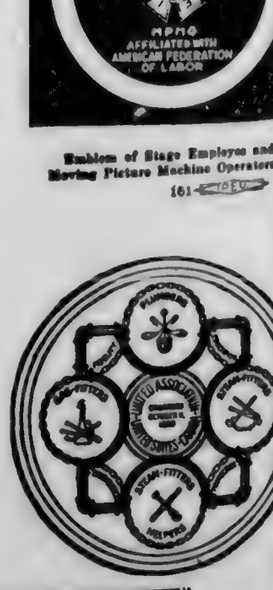
Local Pressmen's Union Label



Paper Makers' Union Labels

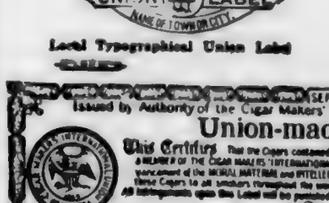


Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp



Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

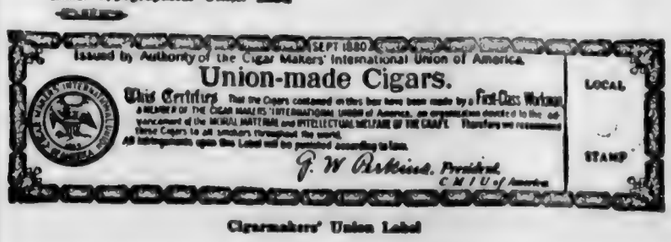
Allied Printing Trades Label



Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

FINAL NOTICE

On 1931 Levy State and County Taxes!

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS:

You are advised that after February 1 additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

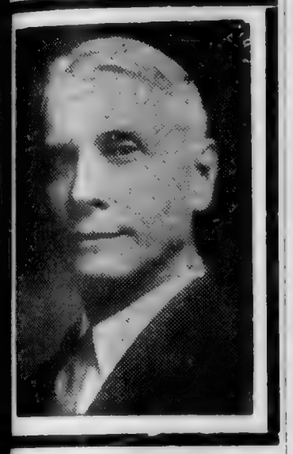
Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 27, 1932 — Number 40

ABOR LOSES LOYAL FRIEND AND ADVOCATE

lbert E. Hill, Veteran Editor, Passes.

AS TWICE HEAD OF STATE FEDERATION

rote Call for First Convention—Had Long and Honorable Record.



ALBERT E. HILL

arly Monday morning local friends Albert E. Hill, Nashville, received news of his passing at 3 a.m. ile Mr. Hill had been in poor th for several months, it was unstood he was slowly recovering, the announcement that he had denly expired came as a great ock to scores of local friends.

Albert E. Hill was one of the best-own trades unionists in the south, recognition of his unusual ability tended throughout the nation. He mbered his friends among the thouds, his personal acquaintance exding from Maine to California.

Born at Nashville October 14, 1870, Hill learned the printer's trade, upon completion of his apprenship, in 1890, joined Nashville pographical Union, No. 20, of ich organization he was president nineteen years. Twelve times he named chief of the Nashville des and Labor council, and twice sident of the Tennessee Federaon of Labor. He wrote the call for first convention of the Tennessee deration of Labor thirty-eight years and was one of its first executives.

Mr. Hill served eight terms in the te legislature, and was twice named aker of the senate.

In 1891 he established the Journal Labor, and five years later it beme the Labor Advocate, a leading or journal, through which he conntly endeavored to better the conion of labor.

A civic leader for four decades, he rved for the last three years as sident of the board of education, had been a member of that body r more than fifteen years.

Organized Federation.

At the time of his death he was e last surviving charter member of Nashville Trades and Labor coun-

He represented the International pographical union in the south for enty years, and served as a delede and visitor to international conntions during his entire membership. In 1921 he organized the Tenessee-Kentucky Typographical conference.

He was the author of many labor ws, among which were the vestible for street cars, the two platoon stem for firemen, and free textooks for public schools of Davidson unty.

Two weeks ago the gymnasium of the new East Nashville High school was dedicated the Albert E. Hill mnasium, in honor of Mr. Hill.

He was a member of the Elks, ptor Order of American Mechanics, Redmen, the National union, and the hurch of the Advent.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel Jones Hill; two sons, Murray E. Hill and Albert E. Hill, Jr.; one daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hill Moss, all of Nashville; two brothers, W. T. Hill, of Denison, Tex., and E. M. Hill, of Fremont, Neb.

(Continued on Last Page)

Albert E. Hill

An Appreciation

By R. M. Cooke.

Since assuming the editorship of The Labor World some fifteen years ago it has fallen to my lot to chronicle the passing of a number of close personal friends. In no case, however, has the task been more burdened with sadness than now, as I offer a word of appreciation for Albert E. Hill. A task it is to write that he has passed; but the painful duty is more than tempered by the reflection that he was my friend.

From the beginning of my activities in the Labor Movement, nearly a quarter of a century ago, Albert Hill has been an inspiration to me. I have weighed his value to the cause which he so dearly loved, and have endeavored constantly to attain, in such measure as possible, the pinnacle upon which I early placed him as an advocate of Organized Labor.

His more than forty years record of service is possibly not equaled in major accomplishment by any other Tennessee trades unionist. Thirty-eight years ago he wrote the call for the organization of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and throughout the years the advancement of the cause had been uppermost in his heart. With a foundation of rare judgment and intelligence, his activities, both on the industrial and political field, have borne abundant fruit, and his works will stand as a monument to him throughout the years to come.

I have been associated with Albert Hill in all manner of circumstances. His poise, tolerance and general bearing in conciliation conferences were always to me a matter for emulation, and the unusual results attained by him along that line more than justified my estimate. He held strong convictions respecting economic matters, and the courage to stand four-square in defense of what he thought was right. He was a valuable friend, a dangerous enemy.

Loyalty permeated every fiber of his being, and the word friend to him was not a mere designation of acquaintanceship. His friend was his brother; his friend's troubles were shared keenly by a heart overflowing with sympathy for the trials and tribulations of his fellowman.

Dignified, yet courteous, considerate and kind, Albert Hill was equally at ease in the company of prince or pauper. Whether his line of duty led to palace or hovel his bearing never changed, and the humble ditch-digger received equal consideration at his hands with that of the highest dignitary.

A Chesterfield in manner, he was unusually clean in mind and expression. Although, as I have stated, I have been in his company under almost every conceivable circumstance, I never heard one vile or profane expression pass his lips, and throughout a quarter of a century of association which might have been termed a companionship no single situation involved him which might in any way embarrass one's mother or sister.

Albert Hill has gone on, and in his passing the state of Tennessee and the city of Nashville have lost an exemplary citizen. The Organized Labor movement of Tennessee has sustained a loss which will be keenly felt for many years to come, and hundreds of friends are stunned at the realization that he is no more.

I loved him as a brother, and myself and family share in large measure the grief which has come to his bereaved wife and other relatives in the taking away of an honorable, lovable husband and father.

BUILDING TRADES QUIT WHEN PAY IS SLASHED

Rochester, N. Y.—All building was at a standstill here, with the exception of the new postoffice, when building trades workers refused to work under a reduced pay scale announced by the contractors. Leading contractors sought to put into effect a 20 per cent pay cut and the unions balked

Conference On Education Issues Strong Declaration Defining Needful Policies

President Hoover Declares Nation Faces Acute Responsibility of Providing a Right of Way for the American Child—Green Outlines Organized Labor's Attitude Toward Lowering of Teachers' Standards.

Washington, Jan. 26.—That the citizens conference on the crisis in education, called and opened by President Hoover here recently, was of the greatest possible importance to the cause of education and the American child is generally conceded. The president himself touched on the great need there was for a better understanding of our immediate educational problems when he said:

"Our nation faces the acute responsibility of providing a right of way for the American child. In spite of our economic, social and governmental difficulties, our future citizens must be built up now. We may delay other problems, but we cannot delay the day-to-day care and instruction of our children."

The need for immediate consideration of this important problem was also urged upon the attention of the president by the American Federation of Labor, President Green issuing a statement setting forth the attitude of labor on this important question and expressing labor's determination to resist salary cuts for teachers, employment of teachers with lower standards, and the curtailment of the school year.

Secretary Wilbur Sums Up.

At the conclusion of the conference, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, who presided, had this to say:

"We have all met here to discuss a very practical question, a question that is going to be decided in a thousand or more places, by school boards, by legislatures, perhaps by congress, by superintendents of schools, and the decisions made by all of those individuals are going to determine in a large measure just what will happen to this generation of American children.

"The likelihood of suddenly coming out to clear skies is not very great. We have to think, it seems to me, in terms of an emergency that will last over the decisions of this year. So that I ask you as you go back to your various communities and to your responsibilities to bear in mind that you came here for just one purpose, and that was to see what could be done under our American system to be sure that our boys and girls of this particular period are not robbed of their birthright in education. That is what this is all about.

"I brought up a proposition here that I thought highways less important than schools. I still think so; you didn't think that was worth while doing anything about, but you have your responsibility of proposing something just as practical as that, and to see that whatever is practical in the resolutions that are passed gets into the hands of the people that make the decisions.

Urges Aggressive Attitude.

"If you are going to pay school teachers you have got to get the money to pay them, and that money now is going to be sought for from a dozen sources. So that we must take an aggressive attitude for the schools if we are going to see our children through. This is not a matter of passing resolutions. It is a matter of fighting, and there is no better thing to fight for than the American school child; and I want to leave with you as you go that challenge, fight through for those American school children, fight for the highways, fight for politicians, fight for all groups. It is worth while."

Among the seventy who attended the conference there were eleven labor leaders, headed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

The recommendations of the subcommittee were discussed, amended and adopted. The agenda committee was instructed to consolidate these reports, edit them and publish them as the finding of the conference. They are given as a "declaration of policy." Here are twenty-three of them:

Declaration of Policy.

1. Education is a fundamental obligation of public policy, related inseparably to long term economic conditions and to the forms of governmental administration set up by organized society to provide for the general welfare.

2. Educational procedure must be evaluated eventually in terms of far-reaching and broadly inclusive social purpose.

3. In this conference we are concerned with one aspect of the educational problem—the adjustment of school costs to long-term economic conditions with no damage to the child.

4. Education is a necessity, not a luxury, since the growth of the child cannot be halted or postponed during an economic emergency. Therefore, educational service should be accorded a high degree of priority in determining the purposes and services which shall be supported by the states during a depression.

Elimination of Major Wastes.

5. The major wastes in education should be eliminated through the abolition of control over, and interference with, education by politicians, of political appointments and of political corruption.

6. Local governments and local school districts should be reorganized and consolidated.

7. Administrative control of the schools must be centralized in the superintendent.

8. State administrative organization of education must be reorganized through the creation of a non-political and professional agency for the administration of the educational policies of the state, where such agency does not already exist.

9. The state must assume the responsibility within its means of assuring adequate public education to all local communities, irrespective of their financial condition.

Federal Aid Advocated.

10. We especially urge law making bodies to give priority to legislation which will alleviate conditions in communities now being required to make injurious curtailments in their school programs because of unusual burdens, inequitable tax systems or faulty fiscal machinery.

11. We urge congress to provide for federal assistance through emergency loans for a limited period to such states as may make an adequate showing of their inability to maintain reasonable standards of support for public school education.

12. All governments, local, state and national, should direct attention to the immediate reformation of the system of taxation.

13. Immediate efforts should be made through the raising of the general level of commodity prices, the correction of serious economic maladjustments, and otherwise, to increase the volume of income and purchasing power, and thus to provide the moneys necessary for a proper educational program. If this is not done, widespread injury will result, not only to the cause of education, but to the value of all obligations, public and private.

Danger Pointed Out.

14. The conference is deeply impressed with the seriousness of the present situation, but feels that the suggestion of adequate remedies is beyond the scope of its instructions and mission; therefore this conference respectfully directs the attention of the president and of the congress to the danger of gross injury to the cause of education through injudicious and unwise reduction of educational programs, the closing of schools, and otherwise, consequent upon economic conditions.

15. This conference recommends the careful consideration by another conference or otherwise, of steps deemed appropriate and necessary for increasing the level of income and of purchasing power.

16. The conference is opposed to the shortening of the school year below the term existing previous to the depression, because such action will be a limitation upon the educational opportunities of the children, which in the long run will be neither economical nor educationally profitable.

Increasing of Teaching Load.

17. The teaching load should not be increased either in courses or hours, beyond the ability of the individual teacher to offer a reasonable standard of instruction to each pupil, and should be adjusted in relation to the quality of supervision, the experience and qualifications of the teacher, the provisions for exceptional pupils, and the methods of grouping pupils.

18. The size of classes in all special subjects such as art, music, manual and domestic arts should be made as large as that of the average academic class; in secondary schools laboratory periods in the sciences should be of the same length as periods for other subjects, and standards of accrediting agencies which now prevent such arrangement should be modified.

19. All possible economies in school costs such as the postponing of building construction when and where practicable; the reorganization of business departments; the adjustment of the size of class; and the curtailing of the activities of auxiliary agencies, etc., should be made before a readjustment of teachers' salaries is effected.

Readjustment of Salaries.

20. Readjustment of salaries, if necessary, should be made in relation to the reduction in the cost of living of the teaching group in any given community.

21. School systems should weigh carefully any proposed curtailment policy with the view to securing real saving rather than to effect apparent economy that may be harmful to essential educational standards.

22. Every effort should be made by school systems to utilize to their full capacity the present school plants. A study of conditions in various parts of the country has shown that in some communities much better utilization of school buildings for class purposes can be effected.

23. The curtailment of school building construction will be reflected in the industrial and business life of a community by increasing the amount of unemployment and perhaps causing greater expenditures for relief work.

GOSPEL!

CHESTER M. WRIGHT

In an article by Chester M. Wright, editor of the International Labor News Service, printed in the current number of the Personal Finance News and on the subject "Labor and the News," Mr. Wright has this to say about us:

The trade union press goes deeply into economics, naturally. Not only does it publish the comment and criticism of its editors, but its editors seek and publish the views of authorities. Through its news service and in co-operation with the Workers Education Bureau of America, the labor press secures and publishes regularly the work of some of America's leading authorities.

I hope to present no picture of an academic press, nor yet of a press hysterical in continuous combat. The labor press is a very human institution and among its 220 weekly newspapers it is possible to find an extremely wide variety of presentation, a greatly changing tempo.

A. F. of L. Unions And Rail Workers Push Aid Measure

Inconceivable That Congress Should Fail Unemployed, Says William Green, Appealing to Public to Demand Action.

Washington, Jan. 26.—As protests against the present "do nothing" policy of congress grew throughout the country, representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad labor organizations met at A. F. of L. headquarters here and decided to mobilize the support of all labor in behalf of the La Follette-Costigan relief bill.

Announcing that labor at the conference had expressed firm determination to do all in its power to secure without delay the passage of the La Follette-Costigan bill, President William Green, of the A. F. of L., directed attention to the urgent need for unemployment relief and protested in vigorous terms against the failure of congress to appropriate money to relieve human distress

"In the face of the fact that unemployment has reached its highest point and as a result more people are in need of help, it seems inconceivable that congress would fail to make an adequate appropriation of funds sufficient at least to meet minimum relief requirements, at this session," Mr. Green said.

Relief Primary Need.

"Because of the great emergency which exists, an emergency characterized by Justice Brandeis as greater than war, it would seem necessary that congress would give first, foremost and primary consideration to human needs, to the cry for help and for relief which arises in every city, town and community throughout the nation," Mr. Green continued. "But the facts are that congress has been in session for about two months, which means that almost two-thirds of the time of this short session has expired, without passing a single relief measure.

"Unless public opinion is crystallized in support of relief legislation and is brought to bear upon congress, it is more than likely, incredible as it may seem, that congress will adjourn without appropriating a single additional dollar for the purpose of relieving human distress.

"Owing to the gravity of the situation, the widespread distress which prevails, and the increasing need for relief which is evident in every section of the nation, a conference of representatives of the railroad organizations and of the American Federation of Labor was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of devising plans and methods through which congress could be influenced to give immediate and favorable consideration to the La Follette-Costigan measure, which provides for emergency financing facilities for unemployed workers for the purpose of relieving their distress, and to increase their purchasing power, their opportunities for employment, and for other purposes. It was decided at this conference to mobilize the strength and support of both the railroad workers and the membership of the American Federation of Labor in an effort to secure the enactment of the La Follette-Costigan measure at this short session of congress.

United Action Urged.

"These representatives of railroad workers and of the American Federation of Labor are appealing to labor's friends and to all those who appreciate fully the seriousness of the existing emergency and the increasing need for relief, to unite and assist labor in its efforts to secure a measure of relief, at least, for the unemployed of the nation and those who are dependent upon them before congress adjourns. No other bill providing for relief is pending before congress. The La Follette-Costigan bill is the only measure that offers any hope for relief by the federal government for the unemployed of the nation at this session of congress.

"Labor is determined to do all that lies within its power to prevail upon congress to rise to the needs of the occasion, to face the existing emergency in mid-winter in a broad and patriotic way, to respond to the cry for help from those who have suffered from three years of unemployment, and to pass the La Follette-Costigan measure as quickly as possible."

CORRESPONDENT TAKES POT SHOT AT LEGISLATURE

"Uncle Jim" Chides Shelby Representative.

MR. CANALE WOULD OUST PRESS BOYS

Injection of Patriotism and Ability Awaits Action by McAlister.

By UNCLE JIM FILBERT

Well, the Tennessee legislature spent two weeks in the capitol and "resoluted" about economy and cut down (so far) the assistance employed, but when one begins to look around to find something it has really done, he ends by moaning: "What is it?"

Representative D. J. Canale went on a spree Thursday and charged that certain members were "acting for home consumption" and he got so "het" up about it that he proposed to throw the press representatives out of the house on their ears.

Now, the Shelby representative took an oath to support and defend the constitution of Tennessee. I do not doubt but that he means to do that, but perhaps he is not well informed as to what that instrument provides. In this connection we would like to call to Mr. Canale's attention Section 19 of Art. I, which says:

"The printing presses shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch or officer of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof."

The term "printing presses" has been construed to mean the public press, and we would like for Mr. Canale to harmonize that section with his oratorical flight Thursday. And we wonder if he did not have the homefolks in mind when he went on this rampage.

The two bodies started their deliberations with talk of economy and relief for the tax-burdened people. Yet when the bill to relieve the automobile owner of part of his license tax came up it was referred. Another was passed in the house to defer delinquent date to April 1 that the auto owner might have an opportunity to purchase license at a lower price if the other bill is passed. When this house bill came to the senate and the senate bill on the same subject came up on second reading not a senator stirred to have the house bill substituted and passed.

Right at that time some of them, at least, were interested most in relieving the taxpayers of $8 per day while they made an investigation into various state departments.

True the legislature has made some splendid gestures, but for concrete accomplishments we have only the repeal of the "vanity case" tax which applies now only to purchasers of new automobiles and there's precious few of them these days.

We talk about the return of employment and prosperity and at the same time tax the product of the country's greatest industry to the stagnation point. The automobile industry must necessarily have its sales in Tennessee materially curtailed by the high license tax and the unreasonable gasoline sales tax. How about relieving the automobile industry of some of its tax?

It is to be hoped that when the legislature returns from its recess it will be guided by the capable and patriotic hand of Gov. Hill McAlister, who sincerely desires to redeem the state from its intolerable position.

WAGE-REDUCING LAUNDRY PLACED ON UNFAIR LIST

Richmond, Cal.—The Richmond Central Labor council placed the Richmond steam laundry on organized labor's unfair list because of the concern's low wage policy.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does railroad labor favor a national "full crew" bill?

A.—Yes. The unions are asking congress to enact a law which will be uniform throughout the nation. Sixteen states now have "full crew" laws.

Q.—What are some of the provisions of the agreement between employers and upholstery weavers in Philadelphia?

A.—Sharing of work during dull periods, an unemployment-insurance fund and a five-day week for three months of the year are provided for in the agreement. Owing to the depression, these provisions have only partially been put into effect.

What Next!

In British Malaya, base of the world's rubber supply, the stuff that tires are made of is being distilled as fuel to replenish empty gas tanks.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

QUICKER, BETTER RELIEF *from use of*
Black-Draught

"I have taken Black-Draught, off and on when needed, for twenty-five years, for it is easy to take," writes Mr. George T. Wharton, of Petersburg, Va. "I take it for constipation and when I have that dull, tired feeling. I take it for colds and other complaints where a good laxative is needed, and I believe it gives me quicker and better relief than any other medicine I know. It certainly has been a help to me."

P. S.—If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

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Commissioner H. D. Huffaker

Passing of City Commissioner H. D. Huffaker, who succumbed at a local hospital Thursday, removes from the civic and political life of the city one of its most colorful characters, and one who enjoyed the distinction of giving to his community half a century of service, practically all of which activity was devoted to the educational system in one form or another.

Mr. Huffaker possessed a keen insight into school matters, and the people of Chattanooga repeatedly expressed confidence in his ability and integrity by electing him to official position having to do with the administration of school affairs. He had had unusual success in advancing the cause of education under difficulties. Particularly during the past two or three years, when a group of citizens were demanding greater and greater retrenchment in the financial management of the schools, with little or no thought of its ultimate effect upon the coming generations, he stood like a stone wall for progress, and though storms of criticism burst about his head, he never flinched and continued to carry out his program as he thought was for the best interest of the trust which had been imposed in him by the people.

What with one section of the citizenship demanding curtailment of school activities, and another just as fully determined that the educational system should not be harmed, his was an unenviable position. But he apparently enjoyed a battle, and particularly during the past year, when he was handicapped by failing health which threatened almost constantly complete physical collapse, he never lost his enthusiasm or his determination to carry out his program.

In the death of Commissioner Huffaker the city of Chattanooga has lost a valuable citizen, and the cause of education an earnest and capable advocate.

The Labor World extends to his surviving relatives sincere condolences in their bereavement.

The Old Order Changes

Wheels too long rusty start with great difficulty and sometimes will not start at all. Maybe new bearings, maybe new shafts—maybe a whole new outfit. Machinery is funny stuff. The machinery of a system may be little different from the machinery of iron and steel.

So, the minds of men, grown long out of touch with the actual operations of the economic order by reason of unemployment, get to speculating more and more upon something new in the way of social organization. They look upon old, rusty wheels and say, "What's the use?" It's a fair question and most alluring.

Probably the collective mind of America is at this moment less biased against sweeping change than ever before. It is a situation that has to be taken into account.

* * *

There are those who say that if the right leader were to arise today he could sweep millions into his army, given a program and a few slogans of attractive nature. Probably that is so. The danger, then, is of ill-considered action, toward an illogical but luminous goal. One thing is sure: In any considered move they may make, the American people will safeguard democracy and they will beware of bureaucracy and every other form of robbery of the people's rights and powers.

There are things worse than economic privation—some things worse than unemployment—some things worse than being hungry. There was hunger and cold at Valley Forge—but there was no capitulation.

Today the people of America are looking with longing eyes for some promise of a method of making the old economic order work and there is much readiness to envision a changed economic order on the basis of a growing conviction that the old economic order can never work properly again.

* * *

An interesting thing is that the old economic order actually is dead. Already a new order is in being. Things as they are have gone by. Tremendous change has come out of the pressure of circumstances, out of the passing of time and the break-down of old operations.

Recognition of this amazing fact will do much to stop foolish speculation. We have gone through a heroic change; we have grown out of something, into something which as yet may not be quite recognizable as a new thing, but which is, in very truth and in fundamentals, as new as next spring's fledgling birds.

There remains much clipping of the wings of profiteers; and many other things remain. But the American people have wrought a change that history years hence will mark down as among the major changes of all time. And a better day will come of it if we do not now go crazy.

"Accept No Substitute"

When the trade union movement comes offering higher wages and a shorter work-week as necessary measures to promote national prosperity it is talking sound sense and is producing the only proposals that will promote prosperity. There is no substitute for these measures. All of the nice phrases of economists, professors and economic tinkerers will avail nothing without a readjustment of the relation between workers and production. That readjustment must come right where the worker has his one vital relation to industry—on the job—in the wages he gets and the hours he works. The hours worked have a relation to total production. The wages have a relation to consuming power.

We have not had over-production, but we have had stacks of goods in warehouses far beyond the cash power of the people to buy. Does it not stand to reason that if there can be a proper relationship of the power to produce and the power to buy we can return to industrial activity? And, if that relation can be honestly and continuously readjusted can there not be a continuance of prosperity?

It serves the purposes of some people to throw a great haze of mystery around economic problems, to make them seem complicated, far beyond the understanding of the average man. Well, any system, or any formula, that is beyond the understanding of the average man is in for a lot of trouble.

There is no need for the phrase-making of the technocrats. Every "ocracy" has woven its phrases and created its own language, so that the "crats" talked one language, while the people talked another.

History is filled with the sad results of division through language. Today our doctors write their prescriptions in Latin so that the layman, as he is called to distinguish him from the elite, may not know what it is all about. They sometimes say they continue the practice for the sake of accuracy, which is hog-wash. Statisticians use no Latin. But the old worship of the Latin-craft wears off and many a patient today demands that the medico come through and tell it so he can be understood.

Democracy must live on common understanding among all. We can all understand higher wages and fewer working hours. They are not right because they can be understood, but they can be understood because they are right. Being right and being understood, they will prevail.

A nation that has had, in its best times, an average wage of only $1,340 per year needs to be shaken up and readjusted. Readjustment of wages and hours means definite redistribution of wealth produced and when that is brought about the skies will clear. The job of the labor movement is to speed that readjustment.

Look for "Made in America"

Labor demanded stoppage of immigration to protect American standards. For the same reason it demands barring of cheap-labor products made abroad. Foreign currency that has lost its value makes the issue more important today than ever. Look for "Made in America" when you buy! It will help American wage-earners. Help employ Americans.

SCHOOL BOOK TRUST EXPOSED

Ontario Furnishes Figures Which Show How Americans Are Gouged; Good Place to Enforce Economy in Educational Costs

In most, if not all, states in the Union, a combination of publishers dictates the textbooks used in public schools. This so-called "school book trust" charges high prices, and that it may continue to charge them, is constantly spending large sums to control school board elections and to put its friends in key positions in our educational system, says an editorial in the current issue of "Labor."

One of the trust's favorite "rackets" is to change textbooks at frequent intervals, thus boosting sales.

West Virginia is probably no worse gouged by the school book trust than many other states; but the Wheeling "Intelligencer" has been making an effort to end the graft and in the course of its campaign wrote to the minister of education of Ontario, Canada, to find out how that thrifty province managed things. The response was truly startling.

Textbooks for Ontario schools are prepared by experts under direction of the government. They are printed by private publishers who tender bids for the jobs, and there is keen competition. The maximum price at which they may be sold is fixed by the provincial government, and the contract to furnish these books usually runs for seven years. The "Intelligencer" prints the following table of comparative prices:

	Ontario.	West Virginia.
Primer	4 cents	37 cents
First reader	6 cents	37 cents
Second reader	9 cents	44 cents
Third reader	14 cents	56 cents
Speller	19 cents	35 cents
Grammar	25 cents	52 cents
Arithmetic	10 cents	52 cents
Geography	75 cents	1.72 cents

West Virginia pays from two to nine times as much per book as Ontario, and takes the added chance of propaganda creeping into the books laid before children in their most impressionable years. And the Ontario prices given are the maximum; by buying direct from the publisher, the parents get a 20 per cent discount.

If in these times of depression, the American people want to save money on their schools without taking it out of the children, a good place to start would be on the school book trust.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

It is predicted by a well-known writer that the nation is going to want more gossip about Washington—the intimate, so-called inside stuff that gives folks the idea they are "in on the know" and that gives them the urge to say to the home district congressman, "Oh, what I know about you!"

For a good many years official Washington has been building a fence around itself. It has been rigging up one device and another to keep the people from knowing too much. Many a long year will be required to pull down all of that. News from departments and bureaus is mostly furnished through the mimeographed "statement" or "release" as pomposity would have it. The newspaper man who goes really digging for facts is frowned upon and sometimes given to understand that his welcome is wearing thin. Sometimes it goes beyond that. The truth is that officialdom has got a case on itself and a bad one. Officials have come to be bosses, not servants, except for some outstanding examples.

If "Gossip columns" are wanted, let it be hoped they are furnished, for they will stick many a pin in many a stuffed shirt, than which nothing is more needed. The departments have plenty—Capitol Hill abounds with them! And these things are known to anyone who has had reason to observe Washington.

One of the first things to be discovered would be that a great many congressmen act only when they are told how to act, that a great many look to someone to show the way and that, by and large, generally a great many in Washington whose status is either official or factotum can be got to do a great many things if they are requested through the proper channels. "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" is still a favorite pastime and probably will be for a long time to come.

School Fund Raid Halted By Detroit Trade Unions

Judge Webster Grants Injunction Asked by President Martel, of Labor Federation, Restraining Education Board from Diverting $2,000,000 School Cash to Pay City Debt.

Detroit, Mich.—Judge Clyde I. Webster, of the circuit court here, issued a temporary injunction restraining the board of education from lending the city of Detroit $2,000,000 for general payrolls and debt service charges.

The action which resulted in the injunction was brought by Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

It was stated that the board of education sought to transfer the funds at the request of the city controller to enable him to pay the city's debt to certain bankers who have been howling for their pound of flesh despite the fact that every dollar of the debt will buy twice as much in the world's markets now as it would when the debt was incurred.

The bankers were so hungry for the money due them that they were ready to wreck the public school system in order to get it.

In granting the injunction Judge Webster said he believed the action of the board of education was illegal.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS FOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO NATATORIUM AT WARNER PARK

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings, until 11 o'clock a.m. February 3, 1933, for repairs and alterations to the natatorium at Warner park.

Specifications and blank form for proposal, contract and bond will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of TWENTY-FIVE ($25) DOLLARS with the Secretary of the Department, guaranteeing the return of the plans within five days. The successful bidder will be required to execute a Surety Company Bond for seventy-five (75%) per cent of contract amount, conditioned on the performance of the terms and requirements of the contract.

With each bid must be filed a certified check or Bidder's Bond by approved security for ONE THOUSAND ($1,000) DOLLARS, payable to Alvin Shipp, City Treasurer, and to become the property of the City if the contract is not signed and work started within 15 days of acceptance.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JAMES A. CASH,
Commissioner, Dept. of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings.

Special OF THE MONTH

Chrome Plated Beautiful Modernistic Design

Toasts 2 Slices of Bread at One Time

This WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC TOASTER *is now offered at the astonishingly* LOW PRICE *of*

$2.95

and on these liberal terms:
(Small Carrying Charge Added)

95¢ *down,* $1.00 *monthly*

Note these outstanding features and economies of this Westinghouse toaster:

1. The solid sides of this toaster prevent crumbs from spilling on your table.
2. Solid sides also retain heat . . making toast more quickly . . hence more economically.
3. Aside from the convenience of making toast right at the table . . . an electric toaster makes it far more economically than any oven. 12 slices of bread can be toasted for a cost of about 1 cent for current consumed.

Any employee can give you further details about this wonderful value.

Order yours today . . . from any store of

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

RADIO REPAIRING
System Testing Equipment
All-Wave Wiring a Specialty
R. B. ESPY
McCallie Phone 2-3316

Phone 6-3163
Clean
Slinkerless
COAL
Full Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

WOMEN WORKERS OPEN DRIVE FOR BETTER WAGES AND HOURS

New York, Jan. 26.—In the interest of women workers, who as clearly described at a conference of more than fifty civic, social and religious organizations, have become the victims of what was termed the "breakdown of industrial standards," an organization was formed recently, to be known as the New York labor standards committee, and which pledged its support to a legislative program to meet the present crisis. The conference was held under the auspices of the National Consumers' league, here. Resolutions passed expressed the sense of the meeting as follows:

"That we organize ourselves into a New York state labor standards committee, and that the representatives here this afternoon ask their organizations to become members of the committee, such membership committing them to support and work for the mandatory minimum wage and hours legislation proposed. Organizations here represented shall report back to this committee as soon as possible action taken in this connection."

The proposed legislation spoken of in the resolution was decided to be the 44-hour week and minimum wage for women and children.

Evidence in abundance was presented to prove that the cause of the women workers was pre-eminently a just one and that some measure of relief was absolutely necessary. Although the speeches were all delivered with the utmost restraint and conservatism, the evidence was strong against the policy of a certain kind of employers who, taking advantage of the prevailing general depression, are grinding their employes down to a scale of wages which lacks the means of a bare subsistence, with the hours of work beyond the legal limit, the workers being told that they could take the job or leave it, that labor was abundant and easy to get.

Of particular interest was the speech of George W. Alger, the chairman of the meeting, who explained that the cutting of wages and the raising of hours had now reached a point threatening the stability of the nation's economic life through the continued consequent destruction of purchasing power and the increase of sweatshop competition.

The extent to which wages have been cut was revealed by various speakers. Rose Schneiderman, president of the Woman's Trade Union league, told of girls who worked for two weeks to make $5, and of department store clerks who are now barely able to get along because of severe wage cuts. Another speaker reported wages of 8 and 10 cents an hour to women, and 10 to 15 cents an hour to men.

The bill to provide remedial laws is now being drafted and will be presented to the legislature within the next week or two. The Consumers' league is confident of passage.

GREEN URGES U. S. SENATORS TO VOTE DOWN SALARY CUTS

Calling on Senate to Oppose Further Federal Pay Slashes, Labor Head Declares Reductions Will Add to Present Widespread Misery and Will Not Help Government.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Declaring that it is false economy which is calling for the lowering of the living standards of government employes, President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urged opposition to further federal salary cuts, in a letter to every member of the senate. In his letter, Mr. Green said:

"The wage reduction imposed upon government employes through the enactment of the economy bill at the last session of congress, caused labor to smart under a keen sense of injustice. This feeling is intensified as a result of the recommendation of the economy committee of the senate that a further reduction of one and two-thirds per cent be imposed upon government employes. Because I wish very much that you may know the opinion of labor, its feelings and its objection to the recommendation of the senate economy committee, I am taking this liberty of writing you.

"I earnestly ask you, as a friend of labor or as one who is sympathetic toward labor's aims and purposes, to vote against the recommendation of the economy committee of the United States senate. The government will not be helped, but thousands of workers will be injured through the imposition of further wage reductions. It is a false economy which calls for a lowering of the living standards of government workers at a period when widespread human distress and intense misery prevails throughout the nation.

"The need of the hour is to enlarge buying power; to increase commodity prices, to create a demand as well as to enlarge the market for manufactured goods and agricultural products. Obviously, normal conditions cannot be restored unless this purpose is realized and this result is accomplished.

"Three years of wage-cutting have brought the country to the present point of human degradation and economic distress. It is inconceivable that we would add to this miserable situation through a reduction in buying power imposed upon government employes followed, as it inevitably will be, by a further reduction in the wages paid those engaged in private employment.

"I appeal to you to stand firmly against the additional wage-cut proposed. Instead of forcing lower levels let us fight to restore buying power, to build up the consuming market, to bring about a return to normal conditions through an increase in mass buying power.

"I shall watch with very great interest the vote in the senate upon the proposal to further reduce the salaries and wages of government employes. I most earnestly hope that your vote will be cast in opposition to such a proposal."

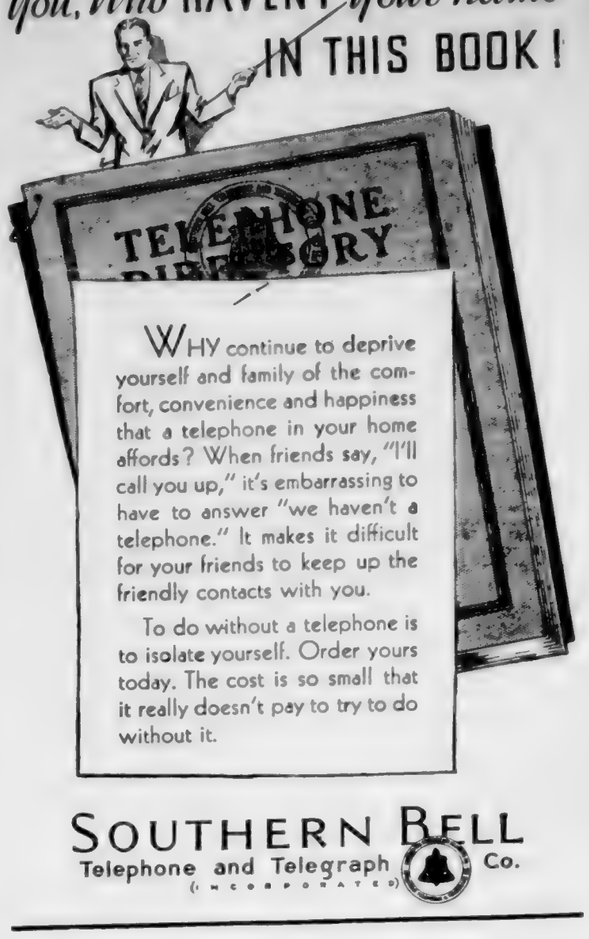
Begin Taking Cardui Today If You Suffer Like This Lady Did

"WHEN I was a girl, I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. Maggie Stanfield, of Crandall, Ga. "I was very irregular for twelve months. Nothing did me very much good until my mother began to give me this medicine. Then I got all right, stout and well.

"After I was married, I was in bad health. I began taking Cardui again. I was troubled with my back a lot. Was awfully restless. I could not sleep well. I just weighed 90 pounds when I began taking Cardui. I improved rapidly. Before long I weighed 126 pounds. I felt fine. I was able to do a good day's work."

Cardui is sold by druggists here.

You, Who HAVEN'T Your name IN THIS BOOK!



WHY continue to deprive yourself and family of the comfort, convenience and happiness that a telephone in your home affords? When friends say, "I'll call you up," it's embarrassing to have to answer "we haven't a telephone." It makes it difficult for your friends to keep up the friendly contacts with you.

To do without a telephone is to isolate yourself. Order yours today. The cost is so small that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

The People's Building & Loan Association
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement December 31, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$ 1,947.54	Due instalment stockholders	$ 56,588.76
Mortgage Loans	61,350.00	Due instalment stockholders for divid'ds	12,268.95
Interest, Premium, etc., in arrears	3,187.88	Due loan stockholders	19,861.56
Stock Loans	4,980.69	Due loan stockholders for dividends	2,664.57
Stock Loan Interest	60.27	Paid-up stock	6,900.00
Mortgage Notes and Interest	5,275.19	Release money	8.75
Real Estate	22,879.83	Reserve for taxes	471.12
Fines and Insurance Advanced	424.88	Reserve	3,000.00
Accounts Receivable: Rent (paid in January)	64.32	Surplus	2,036.81
Property Income	98.35		$103,800.52
Furniture and Fixtures	80.00		
Penalties	451.57		
	$103,800.52		

Officers and Board of Directors

J. C. ORR, President Star Laundry—President
JOHN J. MAHONEY, Chairman of Board of Directors of the American Trust & Banking Company—Vice-President
CARL J. CROWLEY, President Intertype Composing Co.—Secretary
H. H. BROCKHAUS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Purity Extract & Tonic Company—Treasurer
W. D. MOON, Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys—Attorney
J. T. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Clerk to General Auditor, American Railway Express Company.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Locomotive Engineers Support 30-Hour Week

Washington.—Arthur J. Lovell, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told the senate committee considering the Black 30-hour week bill that his organization, representing 125,000 employes, 40,000 of whom are out of work, strongly favored the measure.

He expressed belief that the United States supreme court would declare the bill constitutional.

He said that with present conditions continuing and with the unemployed growing desperate, he was not so sure but what they would resort to strikes if some provision were not made to provide employment.

"Legislation should be enacted to make such provisions without resorting to strikes," he said.

He pointed out that improved engines and cars, bridges and tracks have thrown thousands of men out of work during the last decade as well as existing economic conditions.

SANTA BARBARA BUILDING TRADES RESIST WAGE CUT

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The Building Trades council of Santa Barbara turned down with a thud the dictatorial attempt of the master builders here to cut wages $2 a day. The action of the building trades resulted in the suspension of work on many projects where contractors refused to pay the scale adopted by the unions concerned. Johnson & Hansen, contractors on the new Elwood school, continued to pay the union scale, and there was no interruption on that job.

Steel Output Off 47 Per Cent in 1932

Washington.—Production of crude steel declined 43.7 per cent in the United States in 1932 by comparison with 1931. World production dropped 27.8 per cent as between the two years.

These proportions are derived from output in 1932 as estimated by the magazine Steel. This authority places United States output at approximately 13,500,000 tons in 1932 as compared with 25,630,000 tons in the preceding year. World output is recorded as 49,160,000 tons in 1932 against 68,108,000 in 1931.

Hotel Employes Start Campaign

Cincinnati.—Aiming at a goal of ten thousand members in six months, Hotel and Restaurant Employes have launched a national organizing campaign with fire, vigor and enthusiasm.

President Edward Flore is going on tour, stumping from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while Secretary-Treasurer Bob Hesketh fires away from his desk in national headquarters.

While formal launching of the campaign takes place March 1, work already is under way and the fight is on for a membership that will blanket the industry.

Forty-Fifth Annual Statement of

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Accident Insurance Company

A Chattanooga Institution

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
U. S. Government, State & Municipal Bonds	$ 538,352.38	Life Dept. Reserves	$2,967,201.84
Public Utility and Miscellaneous Bonds	763,459.40	Accident and Health Premium Reserve	553,419.46
1st Mortgage on Real Est.	1,533,469.35	Claim Reserve	600,158.00
Preferred Stocks	81,030.00	Reserve for Commissions	87,414.52
Real Estate, Includ'g Home Office Building	1,000,457.20	Reserve for Taxes	104,508.85
Policy Loans and Renewal Premium Notes	954,882.59	Reserve Interest Paid in Advance	25,990.04
Collateral Loans	11,071.93	Accounts Incurred But Not Due	3,983.76
Accident and Health Premiums in Course of Collection	387,161.29	Investment Fluctuations Reserve	30,000.00
Life Premiums Deferred and Uncollected	351,950.31	Contingent Reserve	139,539.41
Interest Accrued	50,543.92	Capital and Surplus	1,400,000.00
Re-Insurance Due From Other Companies	922.46		$5,912,215.88
Other Assets	12,106.18		
Cash in Banks	226,808.87		
	$5,912,215.88		

GAINS IN SPITE OF DEPRESSION

After three strenuous depression years—1930-31-32 — the PROVIDENT is able to show substantial gains.

THE THREE-YEAR COMPARISON

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE—
Jan. 1, 1933 ..... $54,850,979.00
Jan. 1, 1930 ..... $44,612,528.00 — Gain $10,238,451.00

ASSETS—
Jan. 1, 1933 ..... $ 5,912,215.88
Jan. 1, 1930 ..... $ 5,047,144.40 — Gain $865,071.48

SURPLUS & RESERVE FOR PROTECTION OF POLICYHOLDERS—
Jan. 1, 1933 ..... $ 5,716,308.75
Jan. 1, 1930 ..... $ 4,836,907.49 — Gain $879,401.26

$1.36 OF ASSETS TO EVERY $1.00 OF LIABILTIES—
No sounder financial condition than this can be exhibited by any Life Insurance Company in the United States, regardless of age or size.

Paid to Policyholders and Their Beneficiaries Since Organization
$24,763,197.90

DIRECTORS:

PAUL J. KRUESI
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Chairman of Executive Committee, Chattanooga National Bank
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Vice-President, American Trust and Banking Company
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Vice-President and General Manager of Tennessee Electric Power Co.
J. W. KIRKSEY
Vice-President of the Company
W. C. CARTINHOUR
Vice-President and Secretary
ROBERT J. MACLELLAN
President

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47712
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ossie Mae Fields vs. Reno Fields

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Reno Fields is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of December, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

T. A. Erwin, Atty. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47789
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ernest Marvin Givens vs. Florrie Mae Givens

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Florrie Mae Givens is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 5th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

T. A. Erwin, Atty. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47827
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. E. Daniel vs. Stella Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Stella Daniel is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 16th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Gamble Construction Co.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appearing to the affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an attachment having been levied on one H. P. Motor, one 1 H. P. Motor [illegible] belonging to said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 801 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January [illegible], 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Klean Kitchen and Dr. W. H. Koch.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one A. P. 4 Frigidaire belonging to said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 141 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 25, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47845
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Boyd Hogue vs. Walter Hogue

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Hogue is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 16th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Taylor, Anderson and Taylor, Attys. 1-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Mae Patrone vs. Eugene Patrone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Eugene Patrone is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This [illegible] day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thomas & Barger, Attys. 1-22

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing

OVER 15,000,000 JOBLESS, BUSINESS WEEK ESTIMATES

New York City, Jan. 26.—Fifteen million wage-earners started 1933 without any work, the Business Week, authoritative journal of business news, reports.

"Efforts to get a clear perspective of the economic situation as business opens its books for the new year have led to a closer scrutiny of employment statistics," the Business Week says. "A re-check on the basis of November, 1932, data—the latest available—now indicates that most previous estimates have been too low and that there are actually more than 15 millions of the nation's normally employed workers out of jobs at the beginning of 1933. Taking the accepted average of 1½ dependents for each worker, that means 37½ million men, women and children directly and immediately affected by unemployment this winter."

The Business Week adds that an estimate for November cannot help being conservative for January since the November-January trend of employment is normally downward and was obviously downward this time.

The estimate is based on statistics of the American Federation of Labor, United States bureau of labor statistics, the federal reserve board, national industrial conference board and the United States bureau of the census.

The highest estimate of percentage of unemployment is given for the building industry, reported as 80 per cent.

"WE ARE BEING BLUFFED," ELECTRICAL WORKERS SAY

Washington, Jan. 26.—Labor and the American people as a whole are being bluffed in the interest of big business, the Journal of Electrical Workers, official publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, charges in the leading editorial in the current issue. The journal says:

"The American unemployed are being bluffed. To date, in exactly thirty-nine months of the depression nothing has been done for the unemployed except provide a niggardly private dole, irregular in plan and character.

"A public works program has never actually been tried. It still lies upon the books. It has been improperly administered, and it is not too much to say, it has been sabotaged.

"The Reconstruction Finance corporation has wrapped itself in remote dignity, and a cold aloofness from relief problems. It has been more conservative in granting loans to municipalities for relief purposes than private bankers. It has retarded loans. It has done nothing constructive, or reconstructive.

"The need for balancing the budget has been misrepresented, used as a fetish to protect shivering millionaires from higher tax rates.

"More than a billion dollars of the so-called federal deficit has been charged up by a perverse sort of bookkeeping, which puts loans to the R. F. C. in current expense account. Finally, there are ways to raise new revenue other than through the sales tax, but one would not know it from the caterwauling chorus coming from the bipartisan press.

"In brief, the serious economic crisis makes more clear than ever the character of the conspiracy against the 'community' which goes on constantly under the guise of government for, and by, big business.

"The American people are being bluffed. They are becoming aware of the cards against them, but as yet they are taking the stand-off, and liking it."

Olgiatti Head Of Bricklayers

P. R. Olgiatti was named president of Local No. 6, Bricklayers, at the regular weekly meeting of that body Monday night, and a complete list of officials were chosen to guide the destiny of the organization during the coming year. Mr. Olgiatti has many years' experience in the labor movement, and has a splendid foundation for the trying executive duties which present conditions have made for trade union officials.

Serving with President Olgiatti will be the following:

Vice-President—Raymond Rose.
Financial Secretary—Sam Martin.
Corresponding Secretary — George Mackenzie
I. U.—Frank Sneyd.
Alternate Deputy—Clarence Burns.
Trustee—Harry Davis.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be named later, President Olgiatti said.

Worthy Returns To Union Fold

Delegates from Local 89, American Federation of Musicians, made formal announcement Monday night at Central Body meeting that J. Frank Worthy and his orchestra had returned to the union fold, and asked that the musical organization be again commended to the consideration of any friends of organized labor having need of the services of a first-class orchestra.

Worthy and his orchestra had been operating under non-union conditions for several months, and members of the organization expressed gratification that the dispute had been adjusted to the complete satisfaction of all parties concerned.

NOTICE
School Teachers

Regular meeting of Local 246, Chattanooga and Hamilton County Federation of Teachers, scheduled for Saturday morning, has been postponed on account of the death of Commissioner Huffaker, until further notice.

STANTON E. SMITH,
President.

MORE ABOUT ALBERT E. HILL

(Continued from First Page)

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Church of the Advent, by Dr. Prentice A. Pugh and Dr. W. F. Powell. Hundreds of friends from other cities attended. Paul J. Aymon, of this city, represented William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, a personal friend of Mr. Hill.

Honorary pallbearers were Supt. H. F. Srygley, members of the Nashville board of education, officers of the Tennessee Federation, officers of the Nashville Trades and Labor council, and members of the Labor Advocate staff.

Active pallbearers were Mayor Hilary E. Howse, K. T. McConnico, A. O. Kleeman, George H. Cate, John P. Murphy, Ed. H. Holt, Joe W. Holman and W. H. Jordan.

PAY FINAL TRIBUTE TO CHARLES ZIEGLER

The following resolutions were passed at regular session of Central Body Monday night:

Whereas, a Divine Providence has seen fit to call from this earth to his final reward Brother Charles H. Ziegler; and,

Whereas, Brother Ziegler was a charter member of the local Cigarmakers' union, and an almost continuous delegate to this body for the past quarter of a century or more, rendering to the cause of labor unselfish and intelligent service, having twice occupied the position of president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and filling other important offices and committee assignments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the sudden passing of Brother Ziegler Organized Labor has lost a valued friend and an able counsellor; the city of Chattanooga has lost a good citizen, and the family is bereft of a loving husband and father; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and sent the family of our deceased brother, and The Labor World for publication.

WORTH OF O. C. MABEE IS FORMALLY RECOGNIZED

Worth of O. C. Mabee, veteran trades unionist, who died Friday, Jan. 13, was recognized by Central Body Monday night in the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, on Friday, Jan. 13, Brother O. C. Mabee was suddenly stricken and passed away; and,

Whereas, Brother Mabee was a faithful member of this organization for many years, giving freely of his time and talents to the advancement of our cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the passing of our brother, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt condolences in their sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be made a matter of record, and copies be furnished relatives of Brother Mabee, and to The Labor World for publication.

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

... FOR ... FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUM...
B L & K ...
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by ... done before breakfast, DOES THE ...

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.
EASY WAY IS GIVING THE V-8 FORD SEDAN AND $50 IN CASH PRIZES AWAY
At Their McCallie Avenue Store On Wednesday, Feb. 15th, at 8 O'Clock P. M.
JUST 18 DAYS MORE TO SECURE NUMBERS ON THESE VALUABLE PRIZES!
You Get Extra Numbers on Items Listed Down to Double Lines
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARK...

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes of America
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Label of Leaf Tobacco Workers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Label of Tobacco Workers
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Union Label of Hotel Employees
Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Machinists' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Glove Workers' Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Local Typographical Union Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
A. F. of L. Label

FINAL NOTICE

On 1931 Levy State and County Taxes!

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS:

You are advised that after February 1 additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee.

Complying With Paragraph 1586, 1932 Code of Tennessee

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We 'Fall'"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 3, 1932 — Number 41

McGrady Demands Consideration For America's Schools

Asks Equal Rights With Hogs and Bankers.

SUPPORTS LOAN BILL OF SENATOR GEORGE

Points Out Organized Labor Fathered Schools and Declares Workers Will Give All Protection Possible to Education System.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The government of the United States should give America's children equal rights with hogs and bankers in the dispensation of the billions of dollars of federal funds under the control of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

This was the cutting declaration made by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing held by a subcommittee of the senate committee on banking and currency on the bill sponsored by Senator George, of Georgia, empowering the corporation to make loans to the states for educational purposes.

The witnesses all agreed that exhaustion of revenues in states and municipalities for support of public education requires federal financial aid if the education of the youth of the nation is to continue unimpaired.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, declared that "school funds in Illinois have failed," and that thousands of young people between the ages of 12 and 18 are in danger of falling prey to criminal influences. The future welfare of the nation is at stake, he said, when the public education system breaks down.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, opposed the bill with the old reactionary slogan that "The fathers" who drafted our federal constitution over one hundred and fifty years ago never intended to have government funds used to assist in providing education for children, even in a national emergency like the present, and as for him he would stand by those hoary old gentlemen of 1787 regardless of the consequences to the nation's children.

Having in mind the generous appropriations which congress makes for the benefit of the hog industry and the banking fraternity, Mr. McGrady came back at Senator Gore with the merited taunt that congress should at least give the same consideration to children as it accords to swine and money lenders.

He pointed out that organized labor was largely responsible for the establishment of the public school system and is now called upon to defend it. Charging that the banks have not done their share in this emergency to assist either the schools or the children, despite the hundreds of millions of dollars of federal funds which the government has tossed into their coffers, Mr. McGrady declared that organized labor gave its full support to the George bill, which empowers the Reconstruction Finance corporation to make loans to states, counties, municipalities, and school districts to aid in the maintenance of public schools. The loans would be made through the purchase of bonds or otherwise, and secured by a pledge of revenues derived from taxes.

PHOENIX HAS NEW PAPER

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Phoenix Central Labor council and the Allied Crafts of Phoenix and the Salt River valley made the Phoenix Labor Press their official publication. The paper was recently established by H. E. Spencer and R. J. Nichols, incorporated as the Union Publishing company.

"Kids vs. Hogs"

EDWARD F. McGRADY

Machinists Rap System of Pay For Road Work

Practice of county and city in paying road workers part cash and part groceries for relief work was sharply rapped at the regular session of Lodge 56, Machinists, Tuesday night, and delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council were instructed to ask Central Body to look into the matter with a view to possibly ending the system and guaranteeing payment for all labor in cash.

"We consider the plan as rotten to the core," an officer of the lodge told The Labor World. "It is our understanding that these unfortunates are given a petty sum in cash and a small amount of groceries—not of their own choosing, but food items selected by someone else, possibly the Associated Charities."

Complaints against local administration of relief have been more numerous of late, it was declared, and the Central Body will be called upon to go thoroughly into the administration of relief funds as well as the methods of dispensing charity monies provided by the people.

Lodge 56, at Tuesday night's meeting, installed officers for the coming year, as follows:

President—E. W. Beddow.
Vice-President—C. R. Shelby.
Recording Secretary—W. F. Lange.
Financial Secretary—W. D. Sivley.
Treasurer—W. L. Wergin.
Conductor—Anton Buol.
Sentinel—W. E. White.
Trustees—S. H. Duggan, G. W. Axley, William Millsaps.
Business Agent—H. C. Cauble.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES SLUMPED BADLY IN 1932

Washington. — Department store sales receipts declined 23 per cent in 1932 by comparison with 1931, according to records compiled by the federal reserve board. The records are based on dollar sales. The board's index makes no attempt to estimate the relative decline in volume of merchandise sold. According to one unofficial estimate, the drop in volume was approximately 12 per cent. This estimate is based on the known reduction in prices of department store goods. In compiling these proportions, the federal reserve board used reports from more than 500 stores in 215 cities.

WORK SEEKERS MORE THAN DOUBLE AT STATE BUREAUS

Harrisburg, Pa.—Unemployed applicants for jobs at the thirteen district state employment offices of the department of labor and industry more than doubled in number during 1932 over 1931. During 1932 there were 302,835 applicants registered at the district offices. During the same period in 1931 there were 137,038. Despite the general downward trend of industrial and commercial employment in 1932, the state employment bureau placed more workers in various jobs during 1932 than during 1931. Placements in 1932 were 41,054 as compared to 30,993.

City Commission Awaits Outcome Board Proposal

Selection of Successor to Commissioner Huffaker Held Up.

Selection of a successor to Commissioner of Education H. D. Huffaker, who passed away last week, is, it is understood, being held up pending agreement with reference to the system under which city schools will be operated in future.

Proposal to establish a school board to replace the commission administration has been given wide publicity by a committee from the chamber of commerce, and it is understood Senator J. Mitt Payne is interested in still another plan which includes operation by a board.

It was said the commission agreed unanimously to make no appointment until some agreement is reached between the various contending groups.

Representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council this week reiterated to the city commissioners the strong protest lodged by that body against appointment of any commissioner who is known to be antagonistic to organized labor or any other considerable group of citizens.

Central Body Has Another 'Off Night'

Although it will have been two weeks since Central Body met, no session will be held Monday night. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays, which causes an occasional lapse of three weeks between sessions, and sometimes creates confusion in the minds particularly of new delegates.

Unless a special session should be called, therefore, delegates will not assemble again until Monday week—Feb. 13. If an extraordinary call is issued, notification will be given through the daily papers at least twenty-four hours in advance.

Government Operation Of Muscle Shoals Plant

President-Elect Pledges Support to Norris to Use $165,000,000 Investment for the Benefit of the People.

Birmingham, Ala.—Government operation of the huge power and nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river seemed assured after their inspection by President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, chief advocate of the use of the plants for public benefit.

Senator Norris, who for twelve years has been fighting unsuccessfully for operation by the government of its $165,000,000 war-time investment, declared that he intended again to introduce his bill for government operation at the coming special session of congress, that he expected the new congress to pass it and the new president to sign it.

In his speeches after the inspection of the dam Mr. Roosevelt indicated that he not only intended to support Senator Norris in his effort to utilize to the full the 610,000 horsepower, which is the ultimate capacity of the power plant, but also would carry through the campaign pledge for the development of other important power projects in other parts of the country in a national program.

A. F. OF L. FAVORS TARIFF TO PROTECT OIL INDUSTRY

In the summary of the proceedings of the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor, published in the Dec. 10, 1932, issue of the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, it was stated that the convention "disapproved" a resolution favoring a protective tariff for the petroleum industry.

The statement was a compiler's error. The paragraph should read:

"Tariff—The convention approved legislation to protect the petroleum industry of the United States against cheaply-produced foreign oil."

Chicago.—Unemployment insurance will have to be made mandatory by the states and supported by the federal government if it is to accomplish what is expected of it, declares Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago, in his new book on this subject.

HERE'S SAGE ADVICE ON UNION LABEL

"Let's Be Consistent," Says Correspondent.

HELP ONE ANOTHER BURDEN OF PLAINT

Local Merchants Can Be Forced to Stock Label Goods.

By JOHN H. CRUMP

Did you ever go into one of the downtown stores with the intention of buying an article of wearing apparel bearing the union label and have a clerk tell you "We don't have that with the union label, but here is something just as good?"

Do you know why a clerk insists that the article he sells without the union label is just as good as the union-made article? It is because his boss instructs him to do so. His boss makes more money on the non-union-made goods.

A certain non-union-made article might be "just as good" in quality as the one made in a unionized factory, but how about the poor devil who made it? Did he get a fair wage for his work? Of course not.

Mr. Union Man, when a member of a union builds a home you expect him to employ union carpenters, union bricklayers, union plumbers, union electricians, union paperhangers and painters, etc. You expect him to use union workmen throughout, and if he doesn't, you criticize him.

Now, just suppose this union man who builds a home comes of a staunch union family. We'll say he is a union tailor, his father is a union hat maker, his brother is a union shoemaker, one of his sons is a union tailor, a daughter works in a union shirt and underwear factory, another daughter is a union knitter and another son is a union barber. Do you think when you demand that this union man employ union labor in building his home you are treating him fairly when you don't demand the union label when you purchase a suit, hat, shoes, socks, shirts and underwear? Do you think you are cooperating enough with him when you have your barber work done in a union shop?

If you are not going to buy union-made clothing then you should not criticize this union man if he doesn't employ union labor in building his home.

You may say, "But you can't find a good variety of union-made clothing here in Chattanooga." If there is not a large variety, the reason for it is that you have always been too easy to sell the non-union-made articles. The merchants make more money on such articles and are not going to stock union-made goods unless you insist upon it. If all you union men would tell the merchants "If you haven't it with the union label I will have to buy it out of town," you would force the merchants to stock union-made merchandise. The merchants don't want to lose sales, another reason why they try to sell you non-union-made goods when you request union-made articles.

Why does the politician always demand the union label on his political literature? Because he is afraid he will antagonize organized labor if he doesn't have his printing done in a union shop. He respects union labor too much to run any risk of antagonizing it. Haven't you, as a union man who enjoys good wages and good working conditions because of the fact that you are a union man, more right to respect organization than the politician? Then why don't you show your respect for organized labor by demanding the union label when making your purchases?

Mr. Union Man, do you know why the four leading manufacturers of non-union-made cigarettes are advertising so heavily now and "politely" fighting each other in their advertising? Because more and more union men are turning to union-made cigarettes and tobaccos for their smoking pleasure. The plant of the Axton-Fisher company is running twenty-four hours a day, three shifts, in order to supply the demand for its line of union-made cigarettes and tobaccos. And the demand for Axton-Fisher products has been created, to a large extent, by union men, not a widespread advertising campaign such as other tobacco manufacturers are conducting.

Don't you think that if the demand for union-made cigarettes and tobaccos can worry the non-union tobacco manufacturers, a similar demand for other union-made products can also worry non-union manufacturers?

Let's all pull together on this proposition and we'll soon have the merchants of Chattanooga stocking a full variety of union-made merchandise. They'll do it when they realize they can't sell you merchandise without the label.

Expect Agreement On Wage Scale at Fort Oglethorpe

Conferences With Officials Continue—Cleveland P. O. Scale Set by Conciliator.

NOTICE

Executive officers of all building trades unions are asked to meet Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30, at Central Labor hall. Important matters to be decided.

A. C. KAMIN, Pres.,
Chatta. Trades and Labor Council.

Conferences between representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, contractors and interested officials regarding the scales of wages to be paid workers on the construction program at Fort Oglethorpe continued this week, and labor spokesmen expressed confidence that an agreement satisfactory to all parties will be effected within a few days.

Central Body protested proposed scales several weeks ago, and the matter has been threshed out at numerous meetings since.

Announcement was received in Chattanooga Friday morning that the scale of wages to apply on the construction of a new postoffice at Cleveland, Tenn., has been set by a federal conciliator. The contention of organized labor that scales of wages prevailing in the nearest territory from which skilled craftsmen are available should apply on any such project was upheld by the labor department's representative, who set the union schedule on such classes of skilled work as he deemed would be necessary to secure in Chattanooga.

New York Makes Profits On Convict Labor

Commission Urges Extension of Convict Printing to Include a "Reasonable Amount" of State Work.

Albany.—Convict industries at Sing Sing prison produced a net profit of $258,593 in the fiscal year 1931-32, according to the report filed with the state commission of correction by Commissioner John S. Kennedy and Sam A. Lewisohn, and Clifford D. Young, inspector. The figure was an increase of $41,825 over that of the preceding year.

The major prison industries are printing and production of brushes, mattresses and sheet metal and knit goods.

About 685 men are employed. Wages paid to the prisoners on the industries during 1931 were $28,235, and $29,739 for 1932. For prison maintenance wages were $26,638 for 1931, compared to $26,732 in 1932 for maintenance.

The commission made a recommendation that wages be adjusted so that inmates on prison maintenance performing skill and hard labor might receive wages equal to those paid convicts employed in the industries.

The print shop, which is limited by law to doing work for the state department of correction and for penal and state charitable institutions, made a profit of $1,387. The commission urged that the law be amended so that a "reasonable amount of state printing may be done here." Organized labor of New York opposes the extension of convict printing proposed by the commission and will fight the matter vigorously in case it comes before the state legislature.

ANOTHER NEW LABOR PAPER.

San Pedro, Cal.—A new labor paper, the San Pedro Labor Journal, has been established here. It is under the management of a board of directors selected by the Central Labor council. W. E. Sullivan is editor, and S. Brooks qualifies as advertising and business manager.

Green Reiterates 'Justice or Fight' Stand for Labor

"Fighting Mad"

WILLIAM GREEN

Times Magazine To Carry Story Typo Relief Work

In the magazine section of the Times next Sunday there will be an article telling of the activities of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 80 during the past two and one-half years in relieving unemployment.

The article, written by a member of No. 89 who is also a correspondent of The Labor World, tells of how members of No. 89 have made sacrifices to take care of their unemployed fellow members, thereby keeping them from calling on charitable organizations of the city for relief. It states that unemployed union printers benefited more than $6,500 by belonging to the union.

According to the article unemployment among the union printers was nearly 30 per cent last year. Total earnings of the members of No. 89 for 1932 was **$198,907, while, if all** members had been working full time, total earnings would have been approximately $277,000, it is stated.

Not This Hester

The Labor World is authorized to announce that the C. A. Hester mentioned in the Times as having "broken up" a meeting at Hotel Patten Thursday night to protest against high price of auto license tags is not A. C. Hester, well-known barber and operator of the Broadway shop at 830 Broad street, telephone 6-9195.

L. G. PHILLIPS MADE EDITOR OF ARIZONA LABOR JOURNAL

Phoenix, Ariz.—L. W. Phillips, of Mesa, Ariz., secretary-treasurer of the new executive board of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, is the editor of the Arizona Labor Journal, owned by the federation. The board of control of the paper consists of L. E. Moye, of Tucson, president of the State Federation of Labor; H. E. Chester, of Phoenix, vice-president, and Curtis Hayes.

ARGENTINE FARMERS VOTE PRICE STRIKE FOR CORN

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Farmers of Santa Fe province, assembled in La Rosa, unanimously voted to strike, abandoning all agricultural activities pending action by the government on a program of relief measures, which include a demand for a minimum price of 4.45 pesos (29 cents) a quintal for corn, the market price being 3 pesos, the equivalent of 19.5 cents.

FARMERS GET $90,000,000 FEDERAL LOAN FOR CROPS

Washington.—Congress enacted and sent to the president a bill carrying $90,000,000 in federal credit for needy farmers. The measure authorizes the secretary of agriculture to lend the $90,000,000 for use in producing 1933 crops. As security the government would take a first lien on the crops.

Declares "End of Road" Has Been Reached.

INSISTS WORKERS HAVE NOT GONE WILD

Those Who Have Never Been Hungry Have No Right to Counsel Patience, He Tells Representative of Chamber of Commerce Organ.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in a "fighting mood." Readers of The Labor World will remember Mr. Green's speech in opening the Cincinnati convention, in which he stated, in effect, that America's workers must be given relief, or they would secure it "through force of some kind."

Current issue of Labor, Washington publication, prints the following story detailing the "follow-up" on the labor chief's remarks:

Declaring that the workers have come to "the end of the road of suffering," and shall "soon be on the march" to engage in "perhaps such a battle as no labor movement has ever fought before," President William Green, of the A. F. of L., reiterated this week his famous "justice or fight" declaration made to the federation's convention in Cinnati last November.

In his keynote speech to the convention the labor chieftain said:

"The world must know that we must be given the six-hour day and five-day week in response to reason or we will secure it through force of some kind."

Considerable editorial comment was caused by that declaration and the "Nation's Business," official organ of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, assigned a writer to interview Mr. Green and find out "what he meant."

In the interview, published in the magazine's current issue, Green makes it clear that only one interpretation can be given to his statement—**that organized labor has reached the end of its patience and is prepared to fight for relief.**

"We have simply come to what we are determined shall be the end of the road of suffering," he said. "Here we take our stand and here we fight.

Labor Has Not Gone Wild.

"We shall fight a battle for restoration, for happy homes, for great safeguards which shall take from the pillaging bands of exploiters the weapons with which they have stricken down our millions. We are out to end legalized robbery in the United States.

"That declaration may sound harsh. Why not? Can anything be harsher to the privileged than the words 'there is no work' are to the unemployed?"

American labor "has not suddenly gone wild," Green said, pointing out that "every opportunity to produce a remedy" has been given to the government, to industrial management and to financiers.

Labor, he emphasized, is, and will remain, American "to the core."

"But," he declared, "that is no reason for tolerating abuses which have all but wrecked everything that made America a nation apart from other nations—a nation where a man could have a chance in his own right.

"America cannot be a nation of outcasts and workless men and remain America. **We shall bring back work and safety or give everything we are and have in the effort.** Let me make that plain."

Conceals Battle Plans.

Green said he wanted to "double-rivet" the assurance that organized labor is in earnest.

(Continued on Third Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1933

Not a Bad Idea!

Editor The Labor World:

Since our kids are fortunate enough to have union teachers, don't you believe that it would be very interesting if the new teachers' union would give the Labor World each week some news about their new organization?

A page or two from teacher correspondent would not be a bad idea.

SCHOOL PATRON.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Have wages in Cuba shown declines?

A.—The American consul at Havana reports that daily wage rates have fallen 15 to 25 per cent since July, 1931, and the total pay roll has decreased approximately 40 per cent.

* * *

Q.—How many unions use the American Federation of Labor labels?

A.—Four, as follows: Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers; Horse Nail Workers; Neckwear Cutters and Makers; Suspender Makers.

* * *

Q.—When does the Hawes-Cooper convict labor act become effective? Have any states taken advantage of the act?

A.—Jan. 19, 1934. Illinois, Maine, New York and New Jersey have passed legislation under the act.

What Next!

A new automatic instantaneous water heater uses piped or bottled gas, heats by hot air, eliminates condensation, is said to be 85 per cent efficient. Another automatic heater uses coal, has a magazine which holds a day's supply.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX LIST INCREASES BY 1,700,000

Washington.—The United States bureau of internal revenue announced that income tax return blanks on which reports on 1932 income must be made by individuals by midnight March 15 were available through collectors and deputy collectors of internal revenue throughout the country.

"Returns are required of every single person who for the year 1932 had a gross income of $5,000 or more and a net income of $1,000 or more, and of every husband and wife living together who had an aggregate gross income of $5,000 or more or an aggregate net income of $2,500 or more," the bureau said, in explaining the new income tax law.

Approximately 1,500,000 persons reported taxable incomes for 1931 under the laws governing income for that year. The new income tax provisions included in the revenue act passed by congress last summer added about 1,700,000 persons to the list of those required to file returns for 1932, the bureau's experiment estimates.

Overcome Pains this better way

WOMEN who get into a weak, run-down condition can hardly expect to be free from troublesome "small symptoms."

Where the trouble is due to weakness Cardui helps women to get stronger and thus makes it easier for nature to take its orderly course. Painful, nagging symptoms disappear as nourishment of the body is improved with the assistance of Cardui.

Instead of depending on temporary pain pills during the time of suffering, take Cardui to build up your resistance to womanly ailments.

Thousands of women have found relief by taking CARDUI.

Sold at the drug store.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
917 Market Street

Labor Fights for Schools

The recent conference on the present situation in education held in Washington declared that educatiton is a primary obligation of government and warned of the grave danger of curtailing school facilities. Labor, represented at the conference, added its voice to the warning.

From the very beginning of the labor movement, it has stood for ample educational facilities for all. The first convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1881, declared for compulsory education laws. The 1894 convention said, "Education should be the watchword of the labor movement."

Labor is on guard to protect education and will make a determined fight against any move to curtail it in the name of "economy."

Contemptible Federal Relief Parsimony

Evidence before the senate manufactures committee on the La Follette-Costigan $500,000,000 federal relief bill brought to light the astounding policy of extreme parsimony applied by the Reconstruction Finance corporation in loaning the federal funds under its control to states and local authorities for relief of the destitution caused by unemployment.

Competent witnesses from West Virginia testified that officials of the corporation forced authorities to reduce the amount allowed destitute families from $23 a month, which the state held was below the minimum required for health, to $15 a month in most localities and $18 a month in a few favored industrial districts.

Because of the restricted loans granted by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, coupled with the steady increase in unemployment, relief needs multiplied so rapidly that the authorities were compelled to reduce the family allowance in November to only $9.21.

Calbert L. Estill, director of public relief in West Virginia, testified that even this drastic reduction in family relief failed to meet the desperate situation. In Kanawha county, where 9,600 families have asked for assistance, relief workers have been able to investigate and approve only 6,000.

Director Estill stated that those who were helped got only food on a starvation basis. No money is provided for medical care or hospital treatment because the Reconstruction Finance corporation placed a limitation on its loan forbidding such expenditure.

This penurious policy of placing the unemployed and their dependents on starvation rations without medical care, which the Reconstruction Finance corporation has adopted in making relief loans to West Virginia, is undoubtedly applied in other states. It is a disgrace to American civilization and to the government of the United States that deserving workingmen and women, refused employment by those who own and control industry, should be treated in this inhuman manner.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation does not apply this penny-pinching policy when it pours hundreds of millions of federal funds into the coffers of railroad companies and other concerns, some of which go into bankruptcy shortly after they have tapped the federal treasury.

The determination of the Reconstruction Finance corporation to victimize the millions of suffering jobless by refusing adequate loans and ham-stringing with limitations the loans it does make is of itself sufficient reason for the prompt enactment by congress of the La Follette-Costigan relief bill, which makes $500,000,000 available for direct grants to the states.

Tax Reduction by Municipal Ownership

Professional propagandists for tax cutters and many so-called tax experts shriek loudly against heavy city taxes.

In their tax reducing schemes these people strike first at the pay of school teachers and other city employes, and then cripple the various forms of social welfare work which are absolutely necessary for the protection of the masses in the modern city.

Now comes Representative Cannon, chairman of a subcommittee of the house of representatives appropriation committee, with a report recommending the establishment of a municipal light and power plant in the District of Columbia to supply both the government and private consumers.

Representative Cannon's committee, which spent two years making the investigation, declares that the municipal plant would lower the rate of taxation and mean a saving of $4,000,000 a year compared with the prices now charged by the Potomac Electric Light and Power company, a privately owned concern.

Coincidentally with the Cannon report a statement was made by Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, that "eighty-four cities, towns and villages in the United States have been able to free themselves from the burden of local taxation by reason of the surplus earnings of their municipally-owned projects."

If antilabor tax reducers keep up their drives aimed at reducing the pay of school teachers and other city employes and crippling established institutions consecrated to welfare work, organized labor might determine to consider municipal ownership as a method for reducing taxes without attacking the living standards of men and women who perform essential public service.

In Mr. Mellon's Home Town

They tell us of the doleful songs sung by the big bankers, of the hard times they have.

Take Pittsburgh banks, for example, in Andrew Mellon's home town.

Twelve Pittsburgh banks, for 1932, paid 22 per cent on their capital stock; one paid 200 per cent! There's something for the boys at the round house and the farmers of Iowa to talk about! Two hundred per cent. The First National of New York with its 100 per cent is outclassed. And 22 per cent for twelve of them. Man, this banking is a tough old game! Verily and doggoned surely there's something wrong!

The "Lame-Duck" Amendment

The "lame-duck" amendment to the federal constitution prevents defeated members of congress from making laws after the people have retired them from that body.

The fact that Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, put up a ten years' fight to secure the adoption of the amendment gives interest to his interpretation of its meaning. In a statement made when the requisite thirty-six state legislatures had adopted it, Senator Norris said:

"Why has this ten years' struggle been necessary to bring about the adoption of this amendment?

"The answer to this question while exceedingly interesting, would take much more space than is allowed for this simple statement.

"It would be found, if we went into the details of this fight, which has been going on so long, that entrenched behind the breastworks of the old constitution provision were the organized political machines of special privilege.

"The political machine having control of the party in power has always possessed a great and unfair advantage over the representatives of the people in the many struggles that come about during the expiring short sessions of congress.

"Where calendars are crowded; where, for the want of time, such calendars cannot be cleaned up, those in possession of the machinery are nearly always able through their control to say what shall be considered and what shall be discarded.

"These political machines often wait until the short session of congress to redeem the pledges they have secretly made by taking advantage of the conditions that then exist and, if the executive is in sympathy with such a program, the real representatives of the people are at a terrible disadvantage.

"The enactment of this amendment is a great step toward placing the control of our government in the hands of the chosen representatives of the American people."

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

The Ides of March approach and, because long ago we were all warned to beware said Ides, there is more or less of a general tendency to go jittery in contemplation. Usually there is nothing to get jittery about.

It isn't the Ides that bother Americans today. It's the well-known fourth of March that gets them all hot and bothered. The fourth of March this year brings along a change of government, or a change in government as the case may be.

There is a lot of hope that this change will work wonders and make for a new condition of prosperity and happiness. This is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for. Plenty has been promised. If any sizable portion of the promising turns into reality, there will be songs sung, praises poured forth and the sunshine of many smiles will illuminate the landscape.

Much can be done. But let us get all set in advance not to expect any miracles. They will not happen.

* * *

Just why a nation that is so largely industrial, that has within its industry so high a degree of organization for self-regulation and self-promotion and that has throughout its history so strenuously objected to the intrusion of government, should look with such complete and child-like faith upon government all at once is something that rather befuddles the imagination.

But, even though we have, as a nation, certain ingrained notions and characteristics, we do, nevertheless, rush to embrace new notions and new programs. Having tried them, finding they do not work, we then return to the old, not chastened, but wiser at times.

There is always some community that will give a rain-maker a chance. It adds to the gayety of life. It provides the thrill of adventure

* * *

However, always we come staring back at the question: If the "great minds" are so wise in days of prosperity, where is their wisdom in time of adversity? And the further question: Why can we not so organize this industry of ours as to bring about within it and out of its own strength, the remedial action necessary to a return of well-being?

Labor has long urged the extension of organization within industry so that complete self-control might be achieved. The "great minds" have been willing to measurably organize themselves, while denying to the wage-earners the same right. As long as they stand in that position there will be trouble and industry will periodically have to go yelling for help. But it should remember this: If it accepts the help, supervision or guidance of government in time of adversity, it must not expect to shake it off after the wreckage has been cleared away. Perhaps it forgets that fact. The rest of us will not.

The Ides of March, the Fourth of March, or what have you, may bring great changes this year. Something had better bring them!

FAKE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY CLOSED BY CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—State Labor Commissioner T. A. Reardon closed the Hotel Reporter Agency, a job selling concern, for the remainder of the license year.

Mr. Reardon said an investigation of the agency disclosed outrageous violations of the private employment agency act. Information in the possession of the authorities revealed that the agency made it a continuous practice to take fees from applicants for jobs and to give them a receipt on which the address or name of the job sold was not given. It was found that these jobs did not exist at all.

In other cases the applicant was sent to a job, obtained the work, and then the agency sold the job to four or five other applicants.

Commissioner Reardon compelled the concern to return all moneys where jobs were not actually supplied.

"WHITE COLLAR" MEN HARD HIT BY SLUMP

New York City.—Figures made public by the emergency work and relief bureau show that the middle class has been severely hit by the depression. Of the 109,219 heads of families who registered for relief last winter, 13,764, or 12.6 per cent, were workers of the "white collar" class, Raymond W. Houston, assistant director, reported. This winter the proportion of "white collar" workers is even larger. Since the bureau resumed its registration of the unemployed on Nov. 10, 49,940 men have registered and of these, 14,124, or 28 per cent, were clerical or professional workers.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

ABOUT 'CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMEN'

Senator Norris Scores Two Signal Triumphs in a Week and Makes the Editorial Writers of the Daily Press Look Silly

(An Editorial in "Labor")

A job was finished this week which shows the concentrated stupidity with which 80 per cent of American newspapers view events in Washington.

It is a regular cult with most of these papers to print editorials lauding reactionary members of house and senate as "constructive statesmen." Nearly always, the editor is in too much of a hurry to say what the alleged "statesman" constructed; but the label is tied on, just the same.

Also, the same papers are fond of denouncing progressives of both parties as "agitators," and "breast beaters"—men with no grasp of practical affairs, who accomplish nothing.

This week, the Norris "lame duck" amendment was adopted as part of the constitution of the United States. Norris has been fighting to get that amendment before the states for years. Reactionaries like the late Speaker "Nick" Longworth blocked him as long as they could, and newspapers described these Bourbons as "constructive statesmen," who were resisting a dangerous attack on American institutions.

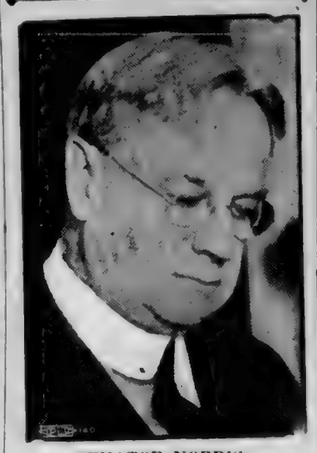
But what happened when the amendment finally went to the states? The legislatures fell over themselves to ratify it! There was a race to see which should be first; and then there was jockeying to see which state should have the honor of casting the deciding vote, and being the thirty-sixth to ratify. Missouri won, with Georgia and Utah a neck behind. Not a single state has shown any sign of rejecting the amendment, and in most cases, the ratification has been unanimous.

Who was the constructive statesman in this case: Norris who worked for the amendment, or "Nick" Longworth who blocked it?

This week, also, President-elect Roosevelt put the power of the incoming administration behind the plan for government operation of Muscle Shoals, including the whole Tennessee watershed development.

That is another project on which Senator Norris has worked for a dozen years. He converted and won over the house and senate, only to have two measures vetoed in turn by the White House. The great plant has lain idle for twelve years, while

At Last



SENATOR NORRIS

Norris found his utmost efforts to put it to work blocked by "constructive statesmen," who were more interested in the profits of the power trust than they were in the general welfare.

As a plain matter of record, nearly all the constructive work done in any branch of government for thirty years has come from the progressives of both parties and has been fought by the reactionaries of both parties.

George W. Norris, in these two measures alone, has shown more constructive ability than any dozen "Old Guard" members of house and senate combined; and yet, they are but two incidents of his great career.

America is fortunate in having such a leader in these trying times. On behalf of more than a million railroad workers, who love and trust him, Labor congratulates Senator Norris, and prays God to grant him many years to continue his good work.

Harold—J just read where a flapper presented her 85-year-old hubby with a baby boy. What do you think of that?

James—The same as you do.

A NEW MEN'S STO
Broad at Arcade
Featuring the Famous
Michaels Stern Clothing
In a wide range of Patter
Prices ranging
$18.00 to $30.00
Every Garment Carries t
Union Label.
Men's Felt Hat
With the Label.
In all the new spring sty
and shades.
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Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Take It or Leave It!

... of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Spurios Versenkt!

... you think," airily suggested ... partner, "that you ought to ... a bit on your correspond- ... Use big words; they lend dig- ... your letters."

"... you're right," admitted ..., calmly studying the end ... cigar, "but, while eschewing ... of expression through ...nous phraseology, it be- ...me to beware of ponderosity, ... be mindful that pedantry, ...dicatory of an inherent meg- ..., frustrates its own aim and ... merely in obnubilation."—

...h reminds us of the Boston ... who sold a stray ruralite a ...l paper for two-bits. Calling ...ley, he said:

... Emerson. I have just be- ...pon this unsophisticated rus- ...py of a daily periodical of a ... recent date, for which I re- ... a recompense a sum vastly ... of the current quotation for ...literature."

* * *

My Friend.

... my friend—through good or ...ll report ... He who injures him by ...ord or deed,
... but the thin film of an idle ...breath
... the clear glass of a stain- ...ess soul,
...es me.
—Richard Hovey.

* * *

...trouble is that men who drink ... fish don't drink what a fish ... Light wines begin to grow ...about midnight. . . Life should be a route, not a routine. . . A boy does as his father does, not as his father says. . . Nobody is very pleasant when he is hungry. . . No man can add to his greatness by belittling others. . . The man with an axe to grind is never particular whose grindstone he uses. . . It's a perfect fit if a woman's shoe is uncomfortable. . . When a man asks for criticism, he is usually seeking praise. . . An apple caused the first downfall of man, but peaches have handled the business since that time.

* * *

And then there is the modern infant who said that if he had his way he'd be a bottle baby, because he was tired of getting cigarette ashes in his eyes.

* * *

Evolution.

Dear Miss Smith;
My dear Miss Smith;
Dear Mary;
Mary Dear;
Dearest Mary;
Mary Darling;
Mary Beloved;
My Soulmate;
Darling Wife;
Dear Mary;
Hello, Mame;
Pay to the order of Mrs. Mary S. Doe.

* * *

Suitor (sighing)—Well, since you don't want to marry me, perhaps you will return the ring.

Girl (snapping)—If you must know, your jeweler has already called for it.

* * *

College Student—Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels?

Professor—Unquestionably.

College Student—What is it?

Professor—I've just told you.

* * *

No doubt a good many of the office-seekers who went to Georgia discovered that the warm springs were not so hot.

* * *

Never spread an ill report about your neighbor unless you first take great pains to ascertain if it is true—and then don't do it.

* * *

If you must quarrel with a woman, be sure to pick a pretty one. If you quarrel with any other kind you may get angry.

* * *

We always sob while looking at a cute, pink-nosed little pig, because we know it will eventually become a big, fat, dirty old hog.

* * *

Doctor—What is the most you ever weighed?

New Patient—One hundred fifty-four pounds.

Doctor—And what is the least you ever weighed?

New Patient—Eight and a quarter pounds.

* * *

The score was tied and two minutes to play! Any second now the ball would be snapped back for that last, all-important attempt. The crowd was spellbound, breathlessly counting the seconds. Would he make that final goal kick which meant victory and honor for dear old Hooey?

"Let's go now and avoid that terrible jam," she said.

She never knew what hit her.

* * *

If it's true that the good die young, this present generation ought to be here for quite a long time yet.

* * *

Maybe the reason we are called the common herd is because we are so easily led by the bull.

* * *

What's the use? You can't start farming without a thousand dollars, and if you have a thousand dollars it isn't necessary to farm.

* * *

The high stepper is more apt to stub his toe than the fellow who scuffles along. . . Most of the troubles of the young folks are not mental, but temperamental. . . Once a boy is engaged, his big worry is that she'll change her mind before he can change her name. . . Some naturally are wondering whether 3 per cent beer will be the same kind of flop 3-cent postage is. . . A real angel is not always trying to make you believe he is a real angel. . . It's funny about a fellow getting more health out of the game he plays for fun, instead of for his health.

* * *

Agatha—But doesn't your husband have any hobby?

Agnes—Oh, yes; he's always trying to comb his hair over the bald spot.

INDORSES SHARE-WORK MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, indorsed the share-the-work movement provided it did not apply to those paid less than $1,200 a year in New York state, which she described as a "living wage," and the equivalent of that in other sections of the country.

...e This Laxative ...ade from plants

...rom's BLACK-DRAUGHT is ... from plants that come up ... seeds and grow in the ...rd, like the garden vegetables ...t at every meal. NATURE ...ut into these plants an active ...ine that stimulates the ...s to act—just as Nature put ... materials that sustain your ... into the vegetable foods you

...Black-Draught you have a natu- ...xative, free from synthetic ... Its proper use does not make ... have to depend on cathartic ...al drugs to get the bowels to ...ally.

...ut out by trying Black-Draught ... good medicine it is for con- ...on troubles. In 25¢ pkgs. (dry). ...—For Children, get the new, ...t tasting SYRUP of Thedford's ...-Draught. 25¢ & 50¢ bottles.

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
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JOBS, PAYROLLS, SHOW DECLINE IN DECEMBER

Washington, Jan. 26.—The dismal story of increased unemployment and falling pay rolls was again told by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, in its employment report for December.

The bureau reported declines of 0.4 in employment and 0.9 in pay rolls over November.

The survey covered 68,229 identical establishments in seventeen major industrial groups which in December had 4,476,531 employes.

Reduction of 1.9 per cent in employment and 2.3 per cent in pay rolls were shown for the manufacturing group of industries, these changes being based on reports from 18,044 establishments in eighty-nine of the principal manufacturing industries which had 2,636,280 workers.

Increased employment was shown in four of the seventeen groups included in the study, and increased pay rolls were reported in three groups. The retail trade group reported a 16.5 per cent seasonal gain in employment due to holiday trade and increased pay rolls of 10.1 per cent.

When strong men tramp the streets looking for work and little children cry for bread, then it is that your account of friendliness and helpfulness should be drawn upon the most willingly and frequently.

MORE ABOUT WILLIAM GREEN

(Continued from First Page)

"The measure of our earnestness," he asserted, "is the measure of the hunger of those who have no work and no food, of those who are being cast into the streets and driven to the gutters in exhaustion at the end of a long futile search for work and economic safety."

The federation's chief was tight-lipped as to labor's "battle plans."

"We shall not reveal them," he said, "until we determine that the time is ripe. We are not planning to engage in a conflict for the sake of being beaten by the forces of greed.

"Will Soon Be On March."

"We shall want every friend and every right-thinking American to help, but we do not intend to warn the money-fat enemies of America.

"If there are those employers, and there always have been, who will not listen to labor's case, who will not recede from the pinnacles of autocracy and domination, let them hug to themselves whatever fear they wish to picture.

"We will not disillusion them and in the end we will tear down their pinnacles if we can. For we shall soon be on the march."

Green stressed the fact that the labor movement stood for industrial peace, and that the "great employing interests" and "financial barons" could forestall conflict by agreeing with labor on a program "which is, in the common judgment, best for America."

Doesn't Expect Co-operation.

He indicated, however, that he had little hope that such co-operation would be extended.

"Where are the leaders of industry to stand forth and say 'Let us come together and adjust these wrongs?'" Green asked.

"They are absent today, as they have been through the years. From the hills of their encampment the great dominating figures send back only silence. And we have had enough of that."

And, to those who advise labor to wait for wrongs to right themselves, Green has this to say:

"Those whose stomachs have never writhed in the pain of hunger have no right to counsel patience. We prefer the council table, but we do not shun the battlefield when only battle can decide an issue against unreason.

"Therefore I am ready to lead the hosts of labor into a battle which we are determined to carry to the last possible ounce of our strength, not for the sake of conquest, but for the sake of justice."

Interstate Life and Accident Company

Organized 1909

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Joseph W. Johnson, M.D., President

Twenty-third Annual Statement of Condition

December 31, 1932

ASSETS

Real Estate (Including Home Office Building)	$ 335,662.54
Real Estate Loans, First Mortgages	1,227,840.00
Bonds (Valued as required by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners)	727,495.00
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	159,075.24
Cash in Banks and Office	116,903.31
Interest and Rents Due or Accrued	64,800.59
Due and Deferred Premiums	59,057.46
	$2,690,834.14

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Life Policies	$1,895,752.48
Epidemic Reserve	107,106.01
Reserve for Fluctuation in Investments	100,000.00
Policy Claims in Course of Adjustment	27,072.25
Gross Premiums Paid in Advance	36,091.11
Unearned Accident & Health Premiums	11,231.94
Deposited by Agents as Bond	11,066.93
Reserve for Taxes	15,788.37
All Other Liabilities	11,725.05
Capital and Surplus	475,000.00
	$2,690,834.14

Paid to Policyholders in 1932 - - - $793,675.28

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J. R. LEAL	Vice-President and Secretary
G. K. HENSHALL	Vice-President and Agency Manager
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FRANK SUTTON	Assistant Agency Manager
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Paid to Chattanooga Policyholders in 1932 - - - $79,691.88

Chattanooga Branch Offices

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Manager Life, Accident and Health Depts.
518 Volunteer Bldg.

J. W. LANCASTER
Manager Industrial Department
107 East Eighth Street

Life, Health and Accident Insurance

"A policy to meet your needs with premium deposit plan to suit your convenience"

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47827
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. E. Daniel vs. Stella Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Stella Daniel is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 16th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 3-10

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Gamble Construction Co.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an original attachment having been levied on one 75 H. P. Motor and one 5 H. P. Motor belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 25, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
2-17 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Klean Kitchen and Dr. W. H. Koch.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one A. F. of Frigidaire belonging to said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 25, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
2-17 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47845
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Boyd Hogue vs. Walter Hogue

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Hogue is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tatum, Anderson and Tatum, Attys. 2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Mae Patrone vs. Eugene Patrone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Eugene Patrone is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, is it ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of January, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barger, Attys. 2-17

REAL ESTATE COMBINE ACCUSED OF ROBBING WASHINGTON RENTERS

"Exorbitant and Extortionate Charges" Bring Huge Profits to Landlords and Rental Agents, Senate Investigating Committee Charges in Report on D. C. Rent Situation.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Huge profits of rent thieves and real estate sharks operating in the District of Columbia, resulting from "exorbitant and extortionate charges" upon people, with "severe hardship upon thousands of them," are brought out in the findings of the Capper rent investigating committee of the United States senate, in the inquiry into housing conditions and rent profiteering in Washington.

The condition is declared to exceed that which exists in any other city of the country and to represent the effects of a gigantic combine, concerning which the department of justice so far has refused to take action.

Ramifications of the condition reach into the biggest banks in Washington, it is developed, and include mortgage combines and is intimately linked to the great insurance companies with mortgage holdings as investments.

Big Profits Charged.

Among the things developed by the evidence before the committee are:

Owners are making from 10 to 12 per cent profit after deducting taxes and all operating expenses, paying liberal commissions to rental agents, and allowing handsome salaries to themselves as "managers."

Eviction suits last year represented 34 per cent of the families living in Washington.

People are being charged excessive and extortionate rentals for dwellings and living quarters with "no heat, no light, no gas, falling down, with holes in the floor."

Rents and dwelling house prices are much higher in Washington than in other cities of similar size, and these rents have not gone down perceptibly in the last two or three years.

It was brought out that thousands of people have been unable to regularly pay the excessive rentals demanded, with resultant evictions, suffering and hardship "that justify congress declaring an emergency and regulating rent."

High Rent for Old Buildings.

The alley dwelling situation in Washington, it was declared, is a national disgrace. It was developed that ancient buildings which have long since liquidated their original construction costs are being rented today at sums of twice that amount of twenty and thirty years ago. Furthermore, practically all apartment buildings in Washington "are operating with a high rate of vacancies, and the operating costs are out of all proportion to the gross income."

It was developed further that "for the past six years landlords as a general rule have absolutely refused to make any repairs," and "for the sake of squeezing the last dollar out of the property they have failed to furnish proper heat, and in many cases no heat at all."

It was developed further that Roger J. Whiteford, attorney for the Washington real estate board, is a law partner of Nathan William MacChesney, attorney for a national association of real estate interests, and present United States minister to Canada. MacChesney has posed as a close friend of President Hoover, and in 1928 was the sponsor and promoter of "Hoover clubs" throughout the country.

Unlawful Combine.

Oscar H. Brinkman, attorney for the committee, charged before the committee that the real estate agents are in an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, and subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47893
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Hance Nixon vs. Kate Nixon

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kate Nixon is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of February, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barger, Attys. 2-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47558
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Elliott vs. Johnny Elliott

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Johnny Elliott is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. O. Jewell, Atty. 2-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17188
Price Auto Co. vs. Leonard Vineyard
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Ford Touring Car belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 3rd, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
2-24 Justice of the Peace.

EINSTEIN HOLDS MACHINE BIGGEST CAUSE OF SLUMP

Depression Can Be Traced Back to Displacement of Men by Machines, Resulting in Unemployment and Reducing Buying Power, Famous Scientist Declares.

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 2.—Displacement of men by machines and improved technical processes is the chief cause of the depression in America, Prof. Albert Einstein, world-famous physicist, said in a public symposium program here. He spoke on "America and the World Situation."

"According to my conviction," Prof. Einstein said, "it cannot be doubted that the severe economic depression is to be traced back for the most part to internal economic causes; the improvement in the apparatus of production through technical invention and organization has decreased the need for human labor, and thereby caused the elimination of a part of labor from the economic circuit, and thereby caused a progressive decrease in the purchasing power of the consumer."

Opposing the view that the world depression for the most part had its origin in war debts, Einstein said the spreading of the view that internal causes are responsible for the economic situation would set aside "a dangerous source of mutual embitterment of the nations."

"From this understanding," he added, "would also grow the spiritual forces which could lead to the overcoming of the depression."

Discussing the war debts, he said:

"A nation can pay only with goods, that is—in the last resort—only with the products of its labor. Should these goods not be taken in sufficient amount by the creditor nation, then inability to pay must unqualifiedly set in."

Prof. Einstein said Germany's payments had been made with funds received in the form of loans "whose rapid repayment would certainly shatter the money system."

"Why, however," he asked, "has America not taken the payments in the form of goods or through an encouragement of the importation of goods? Because her own industrial establishments would have been seriously damaged by such importation."

Faith without works is about as useless as a watch without wheels.

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FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUM
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EASY WAY IS GIVING THE V-8 FORD SEDAN AND $50 IN CASH PRIZES AWAY
At Their McCallie Avenue Store On Wednesday, Feb. 15th, at 8 O'Clock P. M.
JUST 11 DAYS MORE TO SECURE NUMBERS ON THESE VALUABLE PRIZES!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKE

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Ban Is Proposed On "Yellow Dog" Contract Goods

Prohibit Interstate Shipment of Products of Workers Bound Not to Organize, Miners Union Official Urges.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Despite the outlawing of "yellow dog" contracts by the Norris anti-injunction act, "yellow dog" contracts are still enforced in state courts, Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the senate subcommittee considering the Black 30-hour week bill. Murray indorsed the Black bill, but urged that it be amended to prevent shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced under "yellow dog" contracts.

Murray testified that with 310,000 coal miners jobless, the shorter work week was a necessity, but he urged amendment of it to outlaw the "yellow dog contract" under which workers are employed with the understanding they will not organize.

"The yellow-dog contracts go on," Murray said. "They are still enforced in the state courts and they still impress their trade mark on goods shipped in interstate commerce."

Cut in Hours Necessity.

He said a reduction in working hours is "a necessity in view of the increased use of machinery in the mines."

He presented statistics showing the average tons mined per man a day was 5.30 in 1931, as compared with 2.56 in 1890.

"The existing misery and distress and unemployment make the present the logical time for granting this needful relief," he said.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Union Label of Steel Workers
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America
C.I.U. No. 1. Coopers' Union Label
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
United Leather Workers' Union Label
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Upholsterers' Union Label used on Awnings
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Bookbinders' Union Label
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Machinists' Union Label
Union Label of Electrical Workers 161
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Glove Workers' Union Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels 161
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Label of Cigar Makers
A. F. of L. Label

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 10, 1933 — Number 42

MEMORIAL TO HONOR MEMORY ALBERT E. HILL

Nashville Central Body Plans Service Sunday.

BIRTHRIGHT WILL DELIVER ADDRESS

McAdoo Hall to Be Scene of Solemn Ceremony of Tribute to Leader.

Memorial Orator

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT
Principal Speaker at Service Honoring Memory of Albert E. Hill.

Nashville, Feb. 9.—Arrangements have been completed for a service to honor the memory of the late Albert E. Hill, who died Jan. 28, to be held in McAdoo hall, at the Labor Temple, Nashville, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

According to today's issue of the Labor advocate, the meeting will be called to order by the chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements and then turned over to Hon. John P. Murphy, president of the Nashville Trades and Labor council, and a life-long friend and co-worker with Mr. Hill.

Invocation will be offered by Dr. L. E. Barnett, of Scarritt college, and the music and singing will be under the direction of Prof. Milton Cook, director of music in the city schools.

W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Barbers' International Union, Indianapolis, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the life and work of Mr. Hill. Mr. Birthright was for many years associated with Mr. Hill, being a native of Nashville, and possibly few men are as well qualified to discuss the activities in which Mr. Hill spent his life. Mr. Birthright, because of his outstanding ability and devotion to the cause or organized labor, was many times honored by election to the post of secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and resigned to accept the position he now holds.

Hon. George Cate, who was elected president of the board of education to succeed Mr. Hill, will be another of the speakers. During his service on the board Mr. Cate was chairman of the executive committee and was thus in close touch constantly with Mr. Hill and became thoroughly familiar with his policies and ambitions for the welfare of the schools.

Hon. Hiliary E. Howse, mayor of Nashville, has many times manifested his abiding interest in the causes to which Mr. Hill devoted his life, and is certain to bring a message that will comfort the friends and admirers of him who has passed on. Mayor Howse only this week has reaffirmed that interest by appointing Mrs. Hill to the position left vacant by her husband, and for this he will receive the thanks and commendation of the members of organized labor and the friends of the schools.

Hon. W. E. Jacobs, commissioner of labor of Tennessee, will be present and add his tribute. Mr. Jacobs, who has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Hill for a number of years, and will have a sympathetic message.

Other speakers and friends of Mr. Hill will be given an opportunity to pay their tributes to their departed brother.

There will be a large attendance from the ranks of the teachers in the schools of the city, headed by Supt. Srygley, who, because of Albert Hill's great work in behalf of the public schools and education in general, feel keenly the loss sustained in his passing.

Albert Hill was held in universal esteem by those of all walks of life. Unassuming, quiet, dignified, he went about doing for others. Many times he had opportunity to financially better himself, but preferred rather to pursue the goal he had set for himself so many years ago. Tennessee's outstanding champion of the forgotten man has gone, and who shall say that his life was spent in vain?

PLUMBERS PUT O. K. ON WORK OF "FLEMING'S INN"

Local Union Commends City Judge for Maintenance of Shelter.

Fine work of Judge Martin Fleming in maintaining the "Good Samaritan Inn" was recognized by Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, in regular session last Friday night.

A resolution adopted by the local highly commends the judge's project, but appeals for some provision to take care of members of the fair sex who apply for food and lodging.

Judge Fleming's "hotel," roughly referred to as the "flophouse," has been the subject of universally favorable comment since its opening last year, when thousands of down-and-outs, mostly transients, were furnished with one or two clean, wholesome meals and a warm, clean place to sleep.

Since the institution was opened this winter it has been almost continuously filled to capacity, yet provision has been made for all comers. It is said that the institution has never turned away an applicant for food and lodging, and it is the ambition of Judge Fleming to maintain that record as long as the need for the place shall remain.

The Plumbers' resolution follows:

Inasmuch as Judge Martin Fleming is managing what is known as the "Good Samaritan Inn" at the corner of East Tenth and Lindsay streets, where the homeless and hungry may secure a night's lodging and two hot meals of wonderfully cooked food; and,

Whereas, several card-bearing plumbers from out of town have been directed there and were fed and cheered on their way by Judge Fleming and his capable aides; and,

Whereas, this wonderful work is being supplied with food, gas for cooking, ice and all supplies needed in ample quantity for all needs; and,

Whereas, there is no provision upon the premises of this "Good Samaritan Inn" for lodging for girls and women, who are homeless wanderers, though they are supplied with food; be it

Resolved, That this local go on record as expressing its highest appreciation of this work Judge Fleming is doing, and thank him heartily and gratefully for such wonderful service to the destitute as well as our fellow plumbers in need; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is our earnest hope with all our hearts that in the future some provision may be made for the women, God bless 'em!

Passed unanimously by Local Union No. 43 on Feb. 3, 1933.

ED L. BORK, President.
A. C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Mrs. Hill Now On School Board

Mrs. Albert E. Hill, whose nomination to succeed her late husband on the Nashville board of education was submitted to the city council Tuesday night by Mayor Hilary E. Howse, was unanimously elected to the post.

Mrs. Hill has for many years been in active touch and sympathy with the Nashville city schools. She is a daughter of Prof. R. W. Jones, principal of Buena Vista school; was herself formerly a teacher in Humes-Fogg high school, and her sister, Miss Eunice Jones, is the principal of Ransom school.

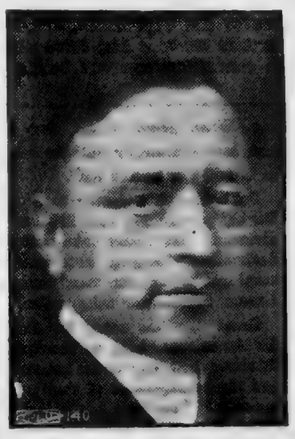
LEADERS SEEK SAFE BUILDINGS FOR CHILDREN

Long-Term Program for Schools Urged.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE AMPLIFIED

Citizens Conference Calls Deferred Construction Poor Economy.

Sees New Era



MATTHEW WOLL
Makes Plea for Intelligent Understanding of Changing Civilization.

Adult Education

By MATTHEW WOLL

Changes in the work and life of American wage-earners are taking place so rapidly that old crafts and old skills are eliminated with the advent of new machines and new processes. In ten years 25 per cent of the workers of America were employed at jobs which did not exist a decade before; in another twenty years it is estimated that 75 per cent of our workers will be employed at jobs that did not exist in colonial times. Marked changes in the kind of work and in the working hours are everywhere to be observed. Labor cannot hope to adjust itself to these continuous changes both in work and leisure without continuous education. Labor cannot expect to help shape the course of economic events unless it understands them. To labor adult education is an industrial, social and civic necessity. It should be universal and lifelong.

In addition to the declarations of policy which have been made public by the agenda committee of the citizens conference on education, held recently at Washington and covered for The Labor World by International Labor News Service, there were some which apply to the building programs and the routine management of schools. Plans were indicated through which economies might be worked out without injury to the coming generation. Here are a few not mentioned before:

Consideration should be given in a long term building program to the fact that unit costs are probably at a minimum at the present time and long deferred building construction may eventually cost twice as much as at present.

A distinction should probably be made between building needs that have accumulated over a period of years, and the additional buildings needed each year by the normal increase in school enrollment. The first mentioned building needs may very properly be taken care of by a bond issue and the annual requirements may be met by the pay-as-you-go plan.

Maintenance costs should not be reduced below a point where resulting deterioration of the school plant would necessitate ultimately greater outlay than the original repairs have cost. If the condition of the school plant has heretofore been maintained at a high level, curtailment in repair work may be adopted as a temporary policy.

Careful study should be made of the purchase, distribution, utilization of fuel and other supplies used by building employes. The proper operation of heating plants should be carefully provided for. Janitorial work should be standardized. Proper training should be given to building employes both before entering the school service and after entering the system.

Careful attention should be paid to the preparation of proper specifications, the purchase, distribution, care and use of all supplies and equipment. Permanent inventories in all cases should be maintained. Where school districts are small, co-operative plans of purchasing supplies and equipment might be made under the initiative of state departments of education.

Just a Worm.

"Is your husband a bookworm?"
"No, just an ordinary one."—Ex.

Inaugural Gowns Will Carry Label

Next First Lady Insists That Garments Shall Be Made by Organized Workers.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president-elect, is having her inaguration gowns made by a local modiste, says a New York correspondent of Labor. Before she gave her order, however, she made certain that the concern's employes were members of a labor union, according to Walter Winchell, well-known columnist.

Only One Vote Is Cast Against 30-Hour Week Bill

Early Action Sought on Proposal to Ban Goods Made by Labor Working Over Six-Hour Day, Five-Day Week.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The house labor committee on Jan. 31 approved and ordered favorably reported the Connery five-day week, six-hour day bill. A similar measure, the Black bill, is pending before the senate judiciary committee. Both bills are supported by organized labor.

Representative Edward L. Stokes, of Pennsylpania, was the only member of the labor committee to vote against the bill. William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, said that he would seek an early vote on the measure.

The bill forbids transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of certain goods produced by persons working more than five days a week or six hours a day. The full text of the measure follows:

Be it enacted, that no article or commodity shall be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate or foreign commerce, which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States or in any foreign country in which any person was employed or permitted to work in the production of such article or commodity more than five days in any week or more than six hours in any day; provided, that this section shall not apply to commodities or articles produced or manufactured before the enactment of this act.

Section 2. Any person who knowingly ships, transports, or delivers, or causes to be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate commerce, any commodities or articles contrary to the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than three months or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

During extensive hearings on the Connery bill, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and other spokesmen for organized labor appeared in behalf of the proposal.

BARBERS' CHIEF TAKES RAP AT RACKETEERS

No Place in Labor Movement for Grafters.

SUPPORTS ACTION OF PARENT BODY

Calls on Members to Oust Schemers Who Would "Scuttle Ship."

Raps Racketeer

JAMES C. SHANESSY
President Journeyman Barbers' International Union.

"We cannot afford to sit idly by and see a pack of racketeering pirates cut the throats of honest toilers and scuttle the trade union ship," is the conclusion of James C. Shanessy, general president of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, in a report to his organization concerning the activities of "the grafter who would live without working, on the honest toil of others."

"Without doubt some of these grafters have wormed their way into the labor movement and are fattening like leeches on the graft they are able to suck out of the bona fide labor unions," the Barbers' chief declares. The labor movement, he avers, is a business institution, and there is no place in its ranks for those who would live without working.

President Shanessy's report, furnished The Labor World from the Indianapolis headquarters, follows, in part:

The labor racketeer must go!

The American Federation of Labor has taken action warning its affiliated bodies against these sinister enemies. All national and international unions have been requested to urge their local unions to beware of such parasites.

The organized labor movement is a business institution and must diligently seek to protect itself against the corroding influence of the racketeer. Its policy is along business lines and there is no place in its ranks for the racketeer or grafter who would live without working, on the honest toil of others.

Without doubt some of these racketeers and grafters have wormed their way into the labor movement and are fattening like leeches on the graft they are able to suck out of the bona fide labor unions. Where they have met opposition and been refuted by the bona fide trade union movement, they are working on the outside crossing and recrossing our path with their slimy trail, to the disgust of all honest trade unionists. They have no regard for ethics—no regard for the workers as such, but like the leeches they are, they suck to the last drop of blood from those who trust them, and by threats, chicanery and force from those who try to oppose them.

We can not afford to sit idly by and see a pack of racketeering pirates cut the throats of honest toilers and scuttle the trade union ship. They must be driven where they belong—to the penitentiaries as common thieves and grafters.

The Journeymen Barbers' International union does not propose to harbor such vultures. Every member of our organization has a duty to perform and a most important one—to keep the ranks of our membership clean, honorable and courageous in protecting the principles of our movement. Under no circumstances should credentials be given to anyone outside of our local union. If racketeers are within any of our local unions, the general president wants to be advised immediately.

We join the American Federation of Labor in its stand that there is no room for racketeers and grafters in the trade union movement and they must not be tolerated.

MRS. HANSON HONOR GUEST OF TEACHERS

Secretary - Treasurer National Federation to Be Entertained Saturday.

Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, will be the guest of Local 246 Saturday and will probably remain in Chattanooga for Monday night's meeting of Central Body. Mrs. Hanson will address the regular meeting of the local teachers' union Saturday morning at 11, and at 1 a luncheon will be given in her honor. Mrs. Stanton E. Smith, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said Thursday the committee expects approximately 100 teachers, school officials and trades unionists to attend the latter function.

Mrs. Hanson is no stranger in Chattanooga, having visited this city some three years ago, when she addressed Central Body, and made many friends during her brief stay. She is unusually well informed on educational affairs, and it may be said that those who fail to hear her address will miss a discourse which is at once entertaining and instructive.

Pay Tribute to a Departed Brother

Local 53, Iron Molders, at the last regular meeting adopted resolutions expressing the love and esteem of the entire membership for Alvin Conner, a member of that lodge for twenty years, who passed away on Jan. 28 at his home in Red Bank, following a long illness.

"Mr. Conner," an officer of the local said Thursday, "was one of our most loyal and faithful members. Although he had always preferred to decline various official places, his interest in the progress of the organization was keen, and he was one of the best-liked men in our ranks."

Mr. Conner was employed at the Eureka foundry. He is survived by his widow and two sons, all of whom reside in Chattanooga.

The resolutions, prepared by a committee consisting of James O'Connor, Taylor Buchanon and R. L. Mowrey, follow:

"Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us a loyal and faithful member, and one who was esteemed by all with whom he came into contact, Brother Alvin Conner; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt condolences in their great loss; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the family of our deceased brother, and The Labor World for publication."

The Labor World joins with the molders and other friends in offering sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Conner.

IRISH RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

Belfast, Northern Ireland.—The employes of the railways of northern Ireland and on the whole Great Northern Railways of Ireland, which is partially in the Irish Free State and partly in northern Ireland, struck against a wage reduction decreed by the Irish railway wages board. In addition to paralyzing railway service, the strike caused the railway officials to suspend operation of their buses. More than 5,000 workers were involved in the controversy.

DEFENDS RIGHT OF PROTEST BY ANY TAXPAYER

Correspondent Formally Joins in "Revolt."

CHIDES BIG EDITORS FOR PUSSYFOOTING

Says Wealthy Tax-Dodgers Immune from Criticism by Daily Papers.

By UNCLE JIM FILBERT

Some of our metropolitan newspaper editors are getting very much wrought up over what they are pleased to call a "revolt" against the payment of automobile license tags, while motorists are holding back demanding a reduction.

I was just wondering when this tax law became so sacred that one must not protest against its operation or insist upon its modification. Some of the very papers which find a protest against this license law to be a "revolt," wink both eyes at the flagrant violation of the liquor laws of the country and soft pedal the violation of a plain provision of the federal constitution.

But the constitution of Tennessee recognized the right of its citizens to protest, yea even to revolt, if necessary, against unjust and oppressive laws. Listen to what it says:

Art. I, Section 2: "Government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

Now in view of this plain provision which is contained in that portion of the state constitution which has been called the "Bill of Rights," why, and how, do these editors think a protest against the license tax, or even a demand for its repeal, is disloyalty to the state government? Doesn't the constitution recognize this right in the section quoted above?

When did any one ever hear any of these newspaper editors charge the wealthy man, who hides his personal property and then swears a lie in his tax returns to avoid the payment of taxes, with revolting against his state government?

Property taxpayers in Tennessee have formed leagues and associations to protest against high taxes and to work for their reduction and the newspapers have patted them on the back and said: "Go to it, boys. That's fine work." But when the automobile owners who are now paying 65 per cent of the taxes of the state hold a meeting in an effort to get relief, they are branded as insurrectionists or revolutionists and charged with bordering on anarchy. Why the difference?

It is but reasonable to assume, from the attitude taken by these editors, that had they lived in the colonial days they would have been Tories because they simply cannot bear to see any one protest against unjust and oppressive laws.

But they say the automobile clubs induced the state to go into debt for roads and they ought to pay. The motoring public did ask for roads and agreed to pay a reasonable tax but they never indorsed the 7-cent gasoline tax nor the 1-cent federal gas tax. They indorsed three cents gas tax and the license tax but when the gas tax was more than doubled they feel that they have reached the limit and they demand some relief.

It is about time that some class of Tennessee citizens were making their voice heard in the legislative halls at Nashville. Had the farmers and others "revolted" ten years ago the state would not now be in debt more than $100,000,000 and running behind with its budget.

It is to be hoped that the auto owners will keep up the fight with sufficient determination to convince the legislature and even these newspapers that they mean business and that they are going to have relief.

MASS PRODUCTION IN GERMANY

A study just printed by the international labor office indicates that from 1920 to 1929 the output per worker increased 33 per cent in coal mines, 67 per cent in coke works, 50 per cent in iron and steel, and in similarly striking proportions in other employment in Germany.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—I belong to none of the nationally organized trades and yet I believe I should belong to a union. What can I do?

A.—Workers without national classification in already organized trades may join local unions, known as federal unions, directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. If enough such unions are formed in any given line, they may then secure a national charter. Many national unions have begun that way. To proceed further, write to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Q.—Who sets wages for mechanics employed by the navy?

A.—Naval wage boards gather information as to the wage prevailing in sections where navy work is done. Navy wages for mechanics are fixed on the basis of these findings. Rates once fixed are not disturbed until the wage boards produce new findings.

* * *

Q.—I hear about a Samuel Gompers memorial. What will be the nature of it?

A.—It will be a monument, of massive proportions, carrying out in sculpture the program of labor. It will be erected in Washington, and will be dedicated during the next A. F. of L. convention.

What Next!

In a new circular brush for removing paint and scale from metal surfaces, wires are so set that all act at once on the work to be cleaned. It is used with a rotary hand tool.

RAILWAY WORKERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Mobile, Ala.—Members of thirteen labor organizations whose members are employed by the Mobile & Ohio railroad are taking a strike vote on the question of accepting a wage reduction. The ballot is a secret ballot.

Grover [illegible] general chairman of the Railway Employes' department, declared [illegible] that the employes of the Mobile & Ohio railroad would not be coerced into the acceptance of the wage reduction proposal by strike vote.

When [illegible] had been given authority to take the vote and [illegible] "on the nature of a strike vote."

"We [illegible] Green, of the American Federation of Labor, is declaration that wage cutting must stop," he said.

New Mainspring, Please.

"What [illegible] to people who are foolish [illegible] become rich [illegible] They were [illegible] Ex.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition — this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

January Dividends $178,839,349

The millions of jobless men and women, whom those who own and control industry refuse to employ on the claim that they cannot make a profit out of the workers, should not be downcast over their sad condition. The owners are not doing so badly. Reliable statistics from that source of uselessness known as Wall Street declare that during January 739 corporations declared dividends amounting to the cozy little sum of $178,839,349.

The senate committee on manufactures declares that the garbage-can standards of relief for the unemployed result in "malnutrition both for adults and children," with the consequent undermining of their health and morale.

But why should the jobless worry about such trifles? Surely some of our people must bask in the sunshine of prosperity. And who have a better right to that sunshine than those whose contribution to the manufacture of wealth consists in writing their names on the back of dividend checks?

Farm Mortgage Moratorium

Militant action by farmers to prevent the forced sale of mortgaged farms under the present depressed condition of agriculture and the inability of farmers to pay the mortgages is having a salutary effect far beyond the local solidarity of farm groups.

A sample of the farmers' militancy is found in the following Associated Press dispatch:

Cherokee, Okla.—The representative of a mortgage-holding concern was escorted out of town today by a group of men after approximately 1,300 Alfalfa county farmers had gathered at the court house to prevent the auctioning of a widow's farm. The mortgage was owned by the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The sale was not held.

About the same time the Prudential Insurance Company of America, whose head offices are in Newark, N. J., announced it would drop all foreclosure activities against owner-occupied farms throughout the United States and Canada.

The Prudential company is the largest single owner of farm mortgages in the country. At the end of 1931, the company had $209,248,000 worth of this kind of paper against approximately 37,000 farms.

Evidently the militant determination of thousands of farmers to prevent the victimization of their unfortunate brothers by mortgage sharks is more effective than the slow-moving forces of state legislatures.

Thomas A. Buckner, president of the New York Life Insurance company, followed with the announcement that his company has suspended foreclosures in Iowa, where the company has $200,000,000 invested in farm mortgages. According to the New York Times, some 800 vigorous and firm-minded farmers of Plymouth county, Iowa, compelled Buckner's concern to raise its bid from $30,000 to $33,000 on a farm being sold under foreclosure.

Making Machines of Workers

Investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that so-called motion-time studies in several tire plants are responsible for the elimination of men and the virtual robotization of those that are retained.

The motion-time study, it seems, consists in analyzing to the minutest degree the individual movements and operations each worker is required to make in the process of performing his task. The workers are then ordered to follow precisely the requirements set in the time analysis, thus eliminating a large proportion of what is known as waste motion. Automatic machinery and especially automatic conveyors are geared to the standard of output set for the workers around the machine or conveyor. It is frankly admitted by the engineers and managers in charge of operations that during the last year these motion-time studies have been, more than any other factor or factors, responsible for increased output per man-hour.

Pure efficiency, carried to its logical limit, seems to aim at making mere machines of workers, without initiative or individuality while on the job, as in the case of the rubber plants' employes. Is that what industry is really aiming at? It would be well for the nation to know.

"It's a Long Lane"

If 1933 marks the end, or even the beginning of the end, of the "deflation" craze, it will be a bright year in American history.

During 1932, there was a veritable passion for unreasoning "deflation" which took no heed of the disastrous consequences of a "deflation" policy. There are signs that the country is at last beginning to recover its reason and to have at least a dim glimmering of the extent of its folly. More and more it is realized that industry is simply cutting its throat by wage cutting and that every wage slash diminishes purchasing power, thereby prolonging the depression and retarding recovery. When the nation definitely realizes that "wage reductions are not the appropriate means to restore prosperity," as the railroad unions warned, recovery will be in sight.

Rockefeller Power Grows

Whatever trouble John D. Rockefeller may find in Radio City, his economic power grows.

A. H. Wiggin, who, as head of the Chase National bank, was one of the first to demand wage-reductions, had retired, to be succeeded by W. W. Aldrich, who came to Chase through Equitable Trust when it was merged with Chase. Equitable Trust was the Rockefeller bank; now it's Chase. Rockefeller backs Aldrich, related by marriage.

Chase National's wage-cutting policy was fixed after Aldrich's rise to power. That's where the Rockefellers stand.

Here Come More Machines

In response to a national campaign for renewal of industrial equipment, American industries have pledged themselves to install new machinery worth about $100,000,000.

That will be good news for machinists and others engaged in the manufacture of manufacturers' goods. They will make that new and ultra-modern machinery and then that same machinery will begin to serve mankind by turning out consumer goods faster than ever and perhaps better than ever.

All of this is to the good. UNLESS we go on at low wages and at hours that are too long, piling up once more enormous piles of goods that the masses, lacking money, cannot buy. Starting on this road to modernization, why not modernize all the way, by adjusting the wages and hours to fit the output, so that there may be joy and a sense of real security throughout America?

Can anybody say why this should not be done?

A Virginian Forgets Jefferson

"No government," said Thomas Jefferson, "ought to be without censors; and where the press is free, no one ever will." Again, he said, "The only security of all is in a free press." Many times he alluded to the issue and he fought to keep out of the Constitution the reverse philosophy.

In Richmond the mayor has just been seeking to censor the press. He thinks his city's newspapers haven't been properly conducted. He probably will see the error of his way, but meanwhile he has given us an example of an attempt to reverse the American idea of things and to show what might have been had not tyranny once been crushed too darned good and plenty ever again to get a real foothold.

Richmond's mayor ought to read freely the words of Jefferson.

Fortunately the courts of Virginia seem to have offered support to constitutional freedom.

A Progressive City

San Francisco municipal authorities see the trend of the times. By vote of the city board of supervisors, the six-hour day and the five-day week, along with increases in hourly wage rates, have been granted to building trades workers on all municipal construction projects.

The supervisors' action is said to make San Francisco the first city in the United States to adopt the 30-hour week on building operations.

San Francisco realizes that the shorter week is inevitable and is taking the lead in the procession. Sooner or later other cities will take similar progressive action.

Do You Know a Non-Union Man?

There are non-union men in every community, including this one.

No non-union man can play any proper part in the creation of better working and living conditions.

The non-union man is shut out from participation in the work of rebuilding prosperity.

The non-union man is not merely a free lance. He is a loose element in a society that requires organization if it is to live.

The non-union man is not merely shirking his duty. He is doing the very thing that is contrary to duty.

The non-union man is an alien in industry; he is in the same position as the political alien who refuses to become a citizen.

Get the non-union man into the union and make him play his part!

The Depression and Health

It is well to view with some suspicion reports showing a high state of the public health. It may be true that health conditions have been good in the last three years, but the depression must be having an adverse effect on health, which will be more apparent in years to come. Hunger, distress, worry, lack of medical aid, dental treatment and care, due to the depression, are bound to have their effects. Some authorities see this and have warned that reports showing good health conditions are not telling the whole story.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Perhaps an example of what is in the American mind, or a growing part of it, came out of Iowa when those eight hundred farmers banded together and stopped a sheriff's sale of a mortgaged farm for less than the face of the mortgage.

With the ballot in their hands, the American people gave Norman Thomas fewer votes than they gave Eugene V. Debs in a year not nearly so made to order for the socialists as was 1932. There was very little voting done for Thomas and probably there was less of it done among those 800 Iowa farmers than in some other groups.

Now the point to this, if there is a point, is that the American people are not looking for a new system; They want to make this one work. There has been plenty of talk of new systems in these past months. The charms of every known kind of system have been on parade.

* * *

It seems a fair inference, looking at the recent past and the long past in America, that the people will not vote to adopt a new system, but they will go get their pitchforks and raise hell to stop abuses under the present system.

Beyond doubt big things are going to happen. It is visibly apparent that there is a stirring among men; a new kind of feeling; a new determination; a demand that cannot go unheeded.

But it isn't for a new system; not by a long shot.

Mr. Mussolini may read another chapter of Nietzsche, or another page of Machiavelli, but the New Englander will whittle another stick, think meanwhile straight through to the point and keep his hat on at the proper angle for the defense of freedom.

Mr. Stalin may ask his secret police for their latest reports, but our mid-west will take a look for the crooks, finally get them out of the road and then go about their business.

America seems all set to deal terrible blows to crooks and exploiters, but it isn't going to go goofy in the process.

* * *

The well known Roxy puts a thousand actors on the stage of Mr. Rockefeller's enormous Radio City stage and nobody goes wild about it. Folks are thinking of other things—thinking, at last.

Folks are thinking, not just dreaming. When people think, then abuse had better scamper out the window, or it will get kicked out.

Politicians had better take notice. Banks, paying 100 and 200 per cent dividends, had better take notice. Industrialists, hanging onto enormous surpluses while idle men tramp the streets, had better take notice.

Great days are ahead for America, for Americans, born to freedom, are thinking their way to the preservation and the enlargement of that precious heritage. They are not going nutty—they are going straight.

Why Worry?

"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robbins twins."

"Rather!" replied Dick, heartily.

"But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man, "I don't try!"—Ex.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

HAS ANYBODY SEEN MY PUP? PLAINTIVE CRY OF FRED KEL

Fred C. Kelly, proprietor of the Big Four Barber shops, has lost a dog—a valuable dog, as a matter of fact, and the fox-huntenest canine most ever seen in these parts. At least, that's what the boys in the shop say.

The pup, they declare, was last seen chasing a fox over Raccoon mountain, just before Christmas, and so far as known he is still after the animal. But Mr. Kelly wants him back, and offers his barber shops, all the barbers and equipment, his coat and vest and last year's straw hat for information leading to his return.

Several international detective agencies, Scotland Yard and the Chattanooga police force are pledged to find the pup, and stop him if they can.

The following postcards have been received by Mr. Kelly, showing an international interest in the case:

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 23.

Your dog passed through Los Angeles Christmas eve, was to spend Christmas day in Seattle and then go into Yellowstone park for a few days, arriving home for New Year's.

I will say that you have some An aviator trailed him to San cisco, where the dog got away him, and another aviator picke up near Portland.

You better have some one mence to flag him at Nashvil that he will be able to stop at tanooga.

If you ever want to sell him l know as I know a man who pay any price for him.

Har

Toronto, Canada, Jan

Your dog Forest passed th here early this morning ahead Richey's old Leed by about a m understand they ran into Mo neck and neck late today. Tha dog of Rex's came along late I doubt if he reaches the end race. Why don't he feed him own restaurant and reduce Have you any idea of selling your dogs? They are worth a you can get them stopped enough to make the deal. Such as these are few and far apart.

Jo

FREY REPEATS CHARGE BANKS RULE INDUST

Washington, Feb. 9.—Again testifying in support of his charges, made a few days previously, that big New York banks virtually rule industry and dictate labor policies, John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, told the senate judiciary committee how the banks have attained a dominating position through dictatorships in nearly every kind of corporation.

Frey said the Morgan banking house, through six banks in New York, "popularly known as the Morgan banks," held 208 directorships in 104 other banks, 618 in 569 miscellaneous corporations, 178 in 142 insurance companies, 423 in 360 manufacturing concerns, 283 in 234 transportation companies, and 315 in 266 public utilities companies.

The witness declared twenty-four New York banks held 4,090 directorships in other banks and every line of American indust and through this interlock representation virtually do nated the manufacturing wage policies of the nation.

In an Awful Fix.

The dog has a case of phle the roof has shingles, the bees hives, the parrot has peritonitis windows have panes, the cistern never been well, the new-laun clothes are mangled now, and maid has turned into a belle. setting hen's chickens are brea out, and the chimney 'tis said ha flue, the grass has been cut, the ver is tired, and the milk in pitcher is blue. The lamps are up, and the pictures are hung, rugs have been beaten, the clock have ticks. Oh! things surely as the black person said, like world's "in a darn bad fix."—Ex.

They call Sam's twin brother core" because he wasn't on the gram.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

COAL Now
Summer Prices
ME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
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and paid back by the week
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
ATSON CAB CO.
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Each Additional Half Mile
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Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity
are sealed in.
by the case

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Life is real, life is earnest,
But to save our pesky soul,
Matters not to what we turnest,
Still we can't acquire a roll.

* * *

Friend—Don't cry, little boy. You will get your reward in the end.

Tommy—S'pose so. That's where I allus do get it.

* * *

Most people will worry themselves sick about the chances of eating toadstools for mushrooms, yet they'll drink anything that comes in a bottle.

* * *

You court a maid, you wed, and then, I must record with pain, she finds you will not do, and so, you're off to court again.

* * *

Sam—Bill Coggins got home late last night and had quite a row with his wife.

Joe—Liquor?

Sam—Nope. She licked him.

* * *

The girl with personality has it on the pretty one because she doesn't have to look her best. . . When a girl accepts a boy's offer to share his life with him, she often has to share his heart with a lot of other girls. . . What worries mother is when daddy is working half time where he spends the other half. . . When a baby appears in a printer's family naturally he wonders what type of child its going to be. . . One big cause of failure is the fact that so many men are working at things they are not fitted to do. . . If you haven't been denounced by something or somebody, why you're really not popular yet. . . The only thing a man acquires these times without considerable effort is a birthday. . . We often allow ourselves to get very mad about things that really don't concern us at all.

* * *

Polly—Every time I catch my husband flirting I make him buy me something to wear.

Dolly—What a wardrobe you must have, my dear.

* * *

Doctor—Don't get so despondent, my dear young lady, you'll soon pull through.

Girl—Oh, it isn't that, doctor. But just think of the money I've spent on apples to keep you away.

* * *

Ginsberg—Mista Ottist, I vant you should make me a doughnut sign.

Painter—Certainly, Mr. Ginsberg, but I thought you were a butcher, not a baker.

Ginsberg—Sure, I am a butcher; I vant it a sign "Doughnut Hendel de Feesh."

* * *

The Scotchman couldn't find his railway ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing.

Conductor—What's that in your mouth?

Sure enough there was the missing ticket. The conductor punched it and went his way.

Sandy (after several passengers had laughed)—Aw, weel, I'm nae so absent-minded. It was a very auld ticket and I was just suckin' off the date.

* * *

Sometimes a boy runs a girl ragged to get married, then expects her to go practically in rags after they're married.

* * *

Mike—When ye married I suppose yer wife placed her fate in your hands.

Pat—Not on yer loife! She placed 'em agin me back.

* * *

The fisherman does not figure that he has bought the string of fish he caught even though they cost him ten times the market price.

* * *

Struggle on. You may not be doing as well as you would like, but you are accomplishing more than the one who gives up or refuses to try.

* * *

And it came to pass that a green business man read in black and white that business is in the red. And lo, when he beheld these tidings, he became blue, for he was already yellow.

* * *

Diner—Bring me a cup of tea without milk.

Waiter—Sorry, but we have no milk. Will it be all right without cream?

* * *

Now that a woman has attempted suicide because her man was tardy in taking her to the movies, there's going to be a lot of husbands late for appointments.

* * *

Dad—Isn't it wonderful, son, how the little chicks get out of the shell?

Son—Huh! What gets me is how they get in there.

* * *

Hal—What was the cause of Browning's death?

Zeb—Too much water at one time.

Hal—Don't be foolish.

Zeb—I'm not. He drowned.

* * *

Handsome Hal says, "I've not got much against the girls of today except that they go in for too much pet and not enough petticoat."

Care of Jobless Transients Called National Problem

Federal Provision for Relief of Wandering Idle Urged by Witnesses at Hearing Before Senate Subcommittee.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Care of the transient unemployed is a national problem, to be best solved by action of the federal government, witnesses before the senate manufactures subcommittee testified. The subcommittee is considering relief legislation.

"The states will not appropriate their own funds to take care of somebody not of their state," Nels Anderson, instructor in sociology at Columbia university, said. He declared that transients are being driven out from some states. Other witnesses made similar statements.

Anderson described to the committee a census of relief agencies concerning transients, estimating the total homeless in the country now at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. He emphasized the increase in the number of young women wanderers and in transient boys, and pointed out that fewer facilities are available for the women than for boys or men.

Total of Trespassers Soars.

Figures as to ejection of trespassers on the Southern Pacific railway presented for the committee record by Grace Abbott, chief of the United States children's bureau, showed an increase of from 78,099 in 1927 to 683,457 in 1932.

Dorothy E. Wysor, secretary of the Travelers' Aid society, Los Angeles, testified in regard to her experience that care and protection given to women and girl transients despite their increasing number is better than other groups. Girls and women can not just be thrown out of a city, she said.

"You regard this as a federal problem?" Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, asked her.

Problem for National Solution.

"Yes, I do," replied Miss Wysor. "I feel that if federal relief came in some form transients would not be so attracted from one section to another."

"As the problem grows is there a corresponding increase in community hostility?" asked Senator La Follette. Miss Mysor said that such was the case.

Margaret Reeves, director of the state bureau of child welfare in New Mexico, told of the transient problem in that state. She said that one town of 2,500 cared for 1,000 transients last December and that in the same month another town of 1,000 gave help to 600. She cited New Mexico as an example of the necessity of federal action, stating that the transients were largely from outside the state.

Patronize our Advertisers.

PUBLIC PRINTER CARTER PRAISES FIVE-DAY WEEK

Results in Government Printing Office Justify the Continuance of Shorter Hours—Employes Benefited, Government Gets Increased Output.

Washington.—The five-day work week is an unquestioned success in the government printing office.

This is the positive statement made by George H. Carter, public printer, in his annual report.

"The government printing office was the first and largest government establishment to adopt the five-day week authorized by the economy act," Mr. Carter said. "It was put into effect by the public printer on Saturday, July 2, 1932. Until the reconvening of congress on Dec. 5, the work week was shortened by closing the entire office on Saturdays, but with congress in session it is necessary to rotate the time off for night employes so that a sufficient force will be on duty every night except Sunday. The sixth day is rotated alphabetically for the employes in each work group. A similar arrangement has been made for the small day force of Saturday workers required when congress is in session.

Better Than Straight Pay Cut.

"The economy act grants the option of adopting the five-day work week with a reduction of one-eleventh of the existing rates of pay or of furloughing every employe for thirty days without compensation, or of reducing 8 1-3 per cent the pay of those whose duties make it impracticable to apply the five-day week or furlough provisions. Believing that the shorter work week would be of more benefit both to employes and the government, the public printer decided to put into effect the five-day week which had been earnestly recommended in his annual report for 1931."

Five-Day Week Helps Production.

With regard to the benefit to the government of the five-day work week as compared with the five and one-half or six-day week, Mr. Carter submitted the following statement regarding output by James A. Wallace, superintendent of accounts:

"The production records since the five-day week was put into effect, July 2, 1932, show that in four months the production of ems per day per employe on actual composition increased approximately 5 per cent; that proofroom output of galleys increased about 4 per cent per employe; that output of plate-making divisions increased about 10 per cent per employe; that the ordinary run of presswork increased about 10 per cent per employe; and that in the binding division the machine gathering of signatures increased about 7 per cent per employe.

"Prior to this year the four-hour work period on Saturday was low in production, while now the five-full-day week is giving more per eight hours of work than the former five-and-one-half-day week gave per eight hours of work."

Continuance of 5-Day Week Urged.

Basing his conclusion on the results of the five-day week since last July, Mr. Carter gave it his full approval as a permanent policy. He said:

"In view of the satisfactory and successful operation of the five-day work week, the public printer again recommends and urges that congress authorize its continuance in the government printing office, and that, if the five-day work week does not provide a sufficient spread of employment, the daily hours of labor be reduced to accomplish that purpose."

Metal Workers Paid as Low As 15 Cents Hourly

Wages Forced Down to Near-Starvation Level by Remington-Rand Company's Plant, Machinists' Officials Charge.

By HERMAN TIETZ

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—Officials of the International Association of Machinists, who are seeking to organize the workers of the Norwood plant of the Remington-Rand company, charge that employes in the pressroom of the plant are being paid as low as 15 cents an hour. Formerly these same employes received a minimum of 60 cents an hour.

Night workers labor fifty-five hours a week and are many times forced to work sixty-six hours weekly, union officials say. No extra compensation is paid for overtime work. Skilled die-makers, formerly earning 85 cents to $1.15 an hour, now get as low as 45 cents an hour, it is charged.

On Jan. 1 the Remington-Rand company installed a piece-work system. This "speed-up" so aroused workers that on Jan. 10, a threat to strike was made. Although, for the most part, these tool and die workers were non-union, their protest temporarily stopped this piece-work plan, termed by the workers as "especially odious."

Publicity Stunt Charged.

Early last October this company announced that it was "increasing its factory pay rolls 50 per cent, and placing its plant on a four-day week basis." This was given wide publication all over the United States. Officials of the International Association of Machinists, in commenting on this statement, said: "In view of the pitifully low wages, and back-breaking hours forced on Remington-Rand employes, we feel that the October statement of this company was merely a publicity stunt."

Union officials go on to say: "Possibly Remington-Rand dividends are increased by paying wages as low as 15 cents an hour. But in doing so this company is showing itself unpatriotic and an ally of those communistic interests who are doing their bit to goad the American worker to a state of rebellion. This depression was caused by men who insisted on piling up huge profits at the expense of wages. As a result the buying power of the American worker was cut to such a degree that he could not buy the products of factories, so as a result the factories shut down, so throwing more men out of work, and further decreasing the consuming power of the American public."

In order to check the accuracy of the charges made by union officials, the writer spoke to the head of the Norwood plant, who neither denied nor affirmed the charges. An airmail letter of inquiry was then sent to R. E. Brenner, vice-president of the company, Buffalo, N. Y. Benner sent no denial of the charges.

Conditions similar to those in Norwood are said to prevail at the Remington-Rand company's plant in Ilion and Syracuse, N. Y. At the latter plant, it is said the 50-hour week prevails. Although a large percentage of the Ilion factory's force was unemployed, those retained were forced to work on a legal holiday, the Machinists' union declares.

A. W. O. L.

Hazel—"It's a great surprise to see you in town again, Major. What are you doing here?"

Fatty—"Why, I'm A. W. O. L."

Hazel—"What do you mean?"

Fatty—"After women or liquor."—Ex.

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT For *Distress After Meals*

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Thedford's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Thedford's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

"My electric range *cooks everything successfully"*

"GEORGE'S MOTHER SAYS MY CAKES TURN OUT PERFECTLY. THAT'S BECAUSE MY ELECTRIC RANGE HAS AN OVEN WITH SCIENTIFICALLY CONTROLLED HEAT."

IN electric cookery you can regulate the heat with absolute accuracy.

It's all so simple and easy. You set the automatic control. Without any further attention, the oven will stay at any temperature you want.

No guesswork. No testing. No opening and closing of the oven door. No turning heat up or down. You don't have to *watch* things cook.

Good results are *certain*. Cakes, breads, muffins, biscuits bake thoroughly to a rich, even brown . . . never fall in the middle. Meats are tender and tasty. Vegetables, deliciously flavorful.

WOMAN'S NEW VICTORY ELECTRIC COOKERY

Electric cookery is not only accurate. It is economical, clean. Never makes your kitchen hot and stuffy. The automatic operation gives you extra hours of leisure. Call for demonstration!

If you purchase right now you can have a Westinghouse Range installed in your home ready to use for only

$4.95 *Down—Balance* **$4.75** *Per Month*

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

We'll have our TELEPHONE Put RIGHT HERE

"I FEEL better already, just knowing we are going to have a telephone of our own. Now we won't have to bother the Browns, and our friends won't be embarrassed either in asking the Browns to call one of us to the telephone.

"TOO, the telephone will pay its way in running errands for us. And then, in case of emergency, one call to the doctor or fire department may mean far more than the small cost of the service.

"IN fact, our trying to get along without a telephone was false economy."

What about a telephone in YOUR home? The convenience, protection and pleasure it affords are well worth the small cost.

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co. (INCORPORATED)

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47811
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. E. Daniel vs. Stella Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Stella Daniel is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 16th day of January, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-10

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Gamble Construction Co.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an original attachment having been levied on one 75 H. P. Motor and one 5 H. P. Motor belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 25, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Kleon Kitchen and Dr. W. H. Koch.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one A. P. 4 Ironsdare belonging to said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 25, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47845
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Boyd Hogue vs. Walter Hogue

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Hogue is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, is is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of January, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Tatum, Anderson and Tatum, Attys. 2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Mae Patrone vs. Eugene Patrone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Eugene Patrone is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, is is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of January, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Trotter & Barger, Attys. 2-17

FARMERS' REVOLT ENDS FORCED SALE OF FARMS

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—Alarmed by the farmers' revolt against forced sales of land, the big insurance companies of the nation have declared a moratorium on farm foreclosures.

Insurance companies, with the New York Life in the lead, first announced they would suspend all foreclosures on owner-occupied farms in Iowa, pending action by the state legislature to aid the mortgage-ridden farmers. This was soon followed by a moratorium to cover the United States and Canada.

Leadership in the movement to make the moratorium nation-wide was taken by the great Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. This company is the largest single holder of farm mortgages in this country, having had approximately $209,248,000 invested in farm mortgages at the end of 1931. The Association of Life Insurance Presidents estimates that the total of farm mortgages outstanding in the hands of life insurance companies at the end of 1932 was nearly $1,700,000,000.

It is expected that the action of the insurance companies will mean that for the time being virtually all foreclosures on farm property occupied by the owner will cease.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47893
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Hance Nixon vs. Kate Nixon

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kate Nixon is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Trotter & Barger, Attys. 2-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47558
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Elliott vs. Johnny Elliott

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Johnny Elliott is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. O. Jewell, Atty. 2-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17183
Price Auto Co. vs. Leonard Vineyard
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Ford Touring Car belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 3rd, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-24

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

Well, I will try again. Didja ever have trouble with your toothies? Perry Howard, Ira Patton and I have had trouble a-plenty with ourn. I will tell you about mine and it will be up to the others to tell about their trouble.

The clock was striking 3 on the morning of Jan. 26, when I awoke and thought the top story was comcoming off. O boy, there was something wrong with the wiring, for the fuse had blown out and there was one flash right after the other. I tuffed it out until time to get up, 5:45, and the old tooth just kept a-hurtin', couldn't even drink my coffee in peace, so I went through the day and another somehow and Saturday morning I called up my dentist and he said come up and let's have a look-see. Me being innocent like I am, I went to the slaughter like many another and climbed up in the little high chair and they twisted a towel right tight around my one and only neck and asked me how I was a-feelin'. Well, you can guess how I did feel and what I told them about it. They took a look and said it would have to move out (the tooth), so they took a bicycle pump and pumped me up right good and left me for a while, then they came back and asked how I felt. I mumbled something about when they were going to bring in the flowers. They sent out and got Frank Krug's gas pliers. They twisted, pulled and tugged. I asked them to send after Dutch and his comalongs, but they thought they would get it bye and bye. They tried again and it broke off, then they sent after Elmer Crosby's screwdriver and Jack Frost's star drill and worked about thirty minutes with both and said to come back the middle of next week, which was Feb. 1. I left that dentist's office feelin' like the world was over and got back to the office, and just when I was wondering how much longer I could last in the shape I was in, in walked Perry Howard and his pipe. The very first words he said was that he and Patten had both been nearly dead with the toothache for a week. You know that was very cheerful news for a fellow who did not know how much longer he would last, so to make him feel cheerful I said, by all means you fellows go and get the teeth pulled out and you will feel a lot better. I don't know whether they did or not but hope so.

I could go on and tell a lot more but the editor of this paper might cut it short and the tooth ain't well yet, so I will let you have the next chapter at a later date if I live that long.

Hoping you are the same,

W. B. DYCHE.

Flies.

Willie—"Daddy, are flies flies because they fly?"

Father—"I suppose so."

Willie—"Are fleas fleas because they flee?"

Father—"Sure. What of it?"

Willie—"I told teacher bees are bees because they be."—Ex.

The Moral of the Tale.

Teacher (warning her pupils against catching cold): "I had a little brother 7 years old, and one day he took his new sled out in the snow. He caught pneumonia, and three days later he died."

Silence for ten seconds.

Voice from the Rear—"Where's his sled?"—Ex.

War and Peace.

Teacher—"What is the name of the place where so much is done towards promoting peace in the world?"

Pupil—"Reno."—Ex.

Rough Work at the Crossroads.

"Where did the car hit him?" asked the coroner.

"At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae," replied the medical witness.

The burly foreman rose from his seat.

"Man and boy, I've lived in these parts for fifty years," he protested ponderously, "and I have never heard of the place."—Ex.

She Who Is Never Wrong.

Wife—"I'm afraid the mountain air would disagree with me."

Hubby—"My dear, it wouldn't dare!"—Ex.

CARNEGIE DONATES $120,000 FOR ADULT EDUCATION IN DES MOINES

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—A four-page folder which has just been issued here by the board of education gives as the probable reason for the grant of $120,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for an experiment in adult education, the one that the known "capacity and desire of Des Moines citizens to keep pace with this changing world" is probably at the bottom of the appropriation. To which those who know Des Moines feel inclined to add, as another probable reason, the slogan of the little folder and which is:

"Ideas Have a Chance in Des Moines."

Under the terms of the grant, formally accepted by the board of education, the appropriation is to cover the expense of a five-year program of adult education without further restrictions than that the program shall be worked out by the board of education of Des Moines and superintendent J. W. Studebaker.

In general terms the folder already gives a comprehensive idea of the proposed program. The plan is to provide adult forums in all sections of the city for the discussion of current social, political and economic problems under the leadership of men especially qualified. These forums will not be formal classes. There will be no textbooks, no fees, no enrollment, no assignments, no tests. Any problem of current and general interest to the citizens of Des Moines will be considered appropriate for discussion at any forum. All forums will be open meetings which any citizen may attend at any time.

As is further explained the board of education feels that the value of these forums will depend in a large measure upon the character of the leadership provided. For that reason it is proposed to employ for this purpose men of recognized scholarship with a record of active participation in public affairs, men who have the combination of theoretical and practical acquaintance with current problems which will enable them to speak with authority and will also insure appreciation of the difficulties involved in solving social problems.

Subject to revision from time to time, the plan will provide for twenty-eight forum centers in schools, so located in various parts of the city as to make them conveniently available to all residents. The meetings this year will be held, in the evening, from Jan. 23 to June 10.

Mother Knows.

"I didn't raise my daughter to be fiddled with," said the pussy-cat as she rescued her offspring from the violin factory.—Ex.

...FOR...
FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEU
B L & K
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed dose before breakfast, DOES TH

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

This is the last week-end to secure numbers on FREE FORD CAR and CASH PRIZES.

The drawing will take place at McCallie Avenue Store at 8 P. M. next Wednesday, the 15th

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your
Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
Custom Tailors' Union Label
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Glove Workers' Union Label
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Allied Printing Trades Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
United Leather Workers Union Label
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 17, 1933 — Number 43

ENTRAL BODY HEARS ORATORY ON SCHOOL BILL

mbers Disagree on Question of Board.

ROPOSED CHANGE BRINGS DIVISION

legates Will Ask Respective Locals for Instructions on Final Vote.

arp division of opinion characterized discussion of the Central Body's "school board committee" report Monday night, and for more than an hour the delegates were entertained by "oratory" supplied by proponents and opponents of the proposed plan to substitute a board of control for the present commission government for the city schools.

In a matter of fact, the differences of viewpoint were so marked that a motion finally prevailed to have various delegates report back to their respective local unions for instructions and be prepared to vote yes or no at the next regular meeting of the council. The proposed bill, which has been given a great amount of publicity in the last few weeks, was originally proposed by the educational committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and, as augmented, the committee which drew up the bill consists of the following citizens: Harry Wise, chairman; Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Dr. Alexander Guerry, James H. McCall, Spencer J. McCallie, George Forbes, Dr. E. D. Newell and Emerson P. Poste. It provides for a board of seven members, which "shall have full management and control of the public schools and school property of the city of Chattanooga," and who, serving without pay, "shall succeed to all rights, powers and duties with respect to school affairs of the commissioner of education and the board of commissioners."

Qualifications for membership are set out as identical with that required for city commissioners, and the nominations and elections are to be held in the same way, with the exception that the first board is named in the bill as follows: Sam J. McAllester, J. C. Thompson, Mrs. C. W. Key, Chamberlain, George Forbes, Dr. E. D. Newell, Emerson P. Poste and Ernest R. Holmes. Two of these members would serve until Sept. 1, 1934; two until Sept. 1, 1936, and three until Sept. 1, 1938.

The proposed bill would abolish the office of commissioner of education, but would create in his stead the office of legislative commissioner, who would have equal powers with other members of the city board in determining general administrative policies. This first commissioner would be named by the city board, and thereafter at regular city elections. His salary would be $10 for each meeting, and would not exceed $500 in any one year.

Under the provisions of the bill the superintendent of schools would be appointed by the board, and is given wide powers in the administration of purely school affairs. He would be appointed for an indefinite term, and removable only for cause and after, at his option, a public hearing. The same provision is made with respect to the discharge or removal of teachers—i. e., he or she would have the right of demanding reasons for removal, in writing, to appeal to the board as a whole, and, as a last resort, to demand a public hearing.

Discussion of the above, and other features of the proposal, was general at the Central Body session Monday night, and a large attendance demonstrated a general interest in the question. Although able speakers stressed the various points pro and con, motion to postpone action until the various local unions can act was unanimously passed, and it is expected that the next regular session of the council will express a definite stand.

ALBERTA FEDERATION MEETS.

The annual convention of the Alberta, Canada, Federation of Labor elected Fred J. White president of the federation. He was also chosen as delegate of the federation to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which meets in Windsor next September.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OFFERS ONLY HOPE FOR MAINTAINING SCHOOL STANDARDS---MRS. HANSON

The American Federation of Labor offers and has offered the only haven for the public school teacher in the present nation-wide attack on educational standards, said Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, addressing members of Local 246 last Saturday.

The American labor movement, Mrs. Hanson declared, is the only outstanding organization which has stood four-square in defense of education, yielding not one iota against the combined attacks of reactionaries taking advantage of economic conditions in an attempt to destroy the nation's schools and thus escape paying their proportionate share of taxes necessary to educate the children of America.

Mrs. Hanson came from her home in Chicago to address the regular meeting of Local 246, speaking in the morning to a session attended by some 500 members of the newly-formed organization, and again at 1 o'clock to an assembly of approximately 200 teachers, city and county school officials and officers and members of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Comparing the programs of the American Federation of Labor and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the teachers' official pointed out that the latter organization is recommending reduction in education costs, lowering the salaries of teachers, shorter school year, dispensing with kindergartens, increasing the number of pupils per teacher and other reactionary changes, while the labor forces are unyielding in their demands that standards be maintained, and that even more money be maintained and develop public education.

"In every community," Mrs. Hanson said, "there is a self-constituted group of citizens who are attempting to say how much shall be spent on education, regardless of the need for its maintenance. These citizens are almost invariably people who have no children in the public schools and have no direct interest in the welfare of the children of the public school patron."

Activities of these short-sighted people, Mrs. Hanson declared, have brought about a crisis in education, which can only be met by organized effort of the school teachers themselves, in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor, which, she said, had been in the forefront in defense of these institutions since their foundation.

"Teachers should decide who their friends are and act accordingly," she said. "It is only by the union of those interested in safeguarding education, which means organized teachers and organized labor, that we can hope to save our schools."

Prof. J. B. Brown presided as toastmaster at the luncheon, and introduced, in succession, for short talks Stanton E. Smith, president of Local 246; A. L. Rankin, county superintendent; Mrs. Anna B. Lacey, chairman of the county school board; Judge W. E. Wilkerson, new commissioner of education; W. C. Robinson, city superintendent; Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor; George Forbes, R. M. Cooke and Mrs. Hanson.

FIGURES SHOW TENNESSEE SCHOOLS RANK LOWEST FROM ALL STANDPOINTS

In view of the fact that the nation-wide attack on the public school system, as a part of the "economy" hysteria, has reached into Chattanooga, and the local forces of reaction apparently are combining in an effort to break down educational standards, the following data, taken from an exchange, is particularly timely and altogether an interesting study for those who are honestly and earnestly endeavoring to plan intelligent retrenchment in all public expenditures:

"Tennessee's record compares favorably with other states in patriotism from the early pioneer days to the World war. She ranks above the average in roads, bridges, and general material development with the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. But how does Tennessee compare in terms of educational achievement or ranking with the other states? Recent statistics show the following ranking with the other states in educational status:

"1. Tennessee ranks 36th in the percentage of school population in daily attendance at school.

"2. Tennessee ranks 37th in the average number of days attended by each child.

"3. Tennessee ranks 40th in the percentage of literacy of the total population.

"4. Tennessee ranks 40th in the percentage of boys and girls in high school each year.

"5. Tennessee ranks 40th in the average length of the school term each year.

"6. Tennessee ranks 42nd in the percentage of men and women in college.

"7. Tennessee ranks 44th in elementary and high-school attainment.

"8. Tennessee ranks 44th in the amount of teachers' salaries.

"9. Tennessee ranks 44th in the amount spent for general school equipment for the child.

"10. Tennessee ranks 45th in the amount spent for teachers employed in all the schools.

"11. Tennessee ranks 45th in literacy of the white population, disregarding the negro population.

"Tennessee's general average of the above eleven points is about 42nd, or seven from the bottom of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. After examining Tennessee's relative ranking from an unbiased point of view, we ask the question, can Tennessee afford to neglect any part of her state educational system?

Death of Lon Guill Is Shock to Friends

Passing of Lon Guill, for many years a member of Local 226, Painters, who died last week at Rockford, Ill., was a shock to scores of local friends. Mr. Guill was one of the most highly respected of local trades unionists, and although much of his life was spent as a contractor, he was always loyal to his union. He was 60 years old, and is survived by his wife and one son, Harry.

Mrs. Guill is a sister of W. P. Owings, well-known member of Local 226, and of Arthur and Hays Owings, both former members of the local union, who reside in Chicago.

The remains reached Chattanooga Sunday, and funeral services were held Monday morning, conducted by the Rev. Raymond G. Sherrer, of the Highland Park Christian church. Pallbearers, all members of Local 226, were: A. L. Surrett, Joe Farmer, Joe Bork, Steve Goforth, J. J. Smith and R. J. McFarland.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in expressing sincere condolences to the bereaved relatives of Brother Guill.

N. Y. ADDS $15,000,000 TO UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

Albany, N. Y.—The state legislature appropriated $15,000,000 for unemployment relief, to be immediately available.

In a letter to Colonel Green, Commissioner of public works, Gov. Lehman requested that all contracts for highway work during 1933 stipulate no person shall be employed more than thirty hours per week, that the minimum hourly rate of wages for labor in the locality shall be stated in the contract and that contractors shall be required to pay not less than such rate, and that as far as possible all unskilled labor shall be citizens who have resided for a substantial period of time in the immediate vicinity in which the work is to be done.

Gov. Lehman said he desired the same policy to be applied throughout the state on highway maintenance work.

Static.

She—"You think more of that old wireless set than you do of me."

He—"Well, I get less interference from it."—Ex.

ASK M'ALISTER TO INVESTIGATE MINE SITUATION

Central Body Joins Workers in Appeal.

CALL ATTENTION TO BAD CONDITIONS

Governor Urged to Use Good Offices to Effect Settlement of Lockout.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night joined with the United Mine Workers of Davidson, Tenn., in an appeal to Gov. Hill McAlister to sponsor an investigation into conditions which have prevailed in the Wilder coal fields for several months, with the ultimate object of prevailing upon the mine owners in that territory to meet with their locked-out employes in an effort to work out some plan whereby the miners may operate the mines at a pay scale which will insure an existence for them without appeals to charity to supplement the meager wage which they have in the past received.

In a resolution adopted by the local body, attention is called to the "deplorable and un-American conditions" which have existed in the coal fields of Fentress and Overton county, and it is pointed out that the mine workers have done everything humanly possible to effect a working agreement on any kind of a reasonable basis.

Readers of The Labor World are familiar with conditions in these fields, reports well authenticated, having been published repeatedly to the effect that even when mine workers were employed they were compelled to appeal to public charities to supplement their income in order to provide the barest necessities for their wives and children. Former Gov. Horton, appealed to intervene several months ago, replied by sending his "army" into the district, and state militiamen have been kept there many weeks at an enormous expense to the taxpayers of Tennessee.

Central Body resolution, prepared by the executive board and forwarded to the governor, follows:

Whereas, deplorable and un-American conditions have existed in the coal fields of Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee, at least since last July, men, women and children having been reduced to a state bordering on starvation, in spite of all work of various relief agencies and friends of the mine workers; and,

Whereas, the mine workers of these counties, 100 per cent. native, have apparently done everything within their power to effect an agreement with the mine operators which would insure the existence of themselves and their families without the necessity of appeals to charity; and,

Whereas, appeals to the former governor to intervene in this situation were answered by sending of state militiamen into the strife-torn territory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, having every confidence in Gov. McAlister, does hereby appeal to him to use his good offices to the end that a complete and unbiased investigation be made of the situation in these fields, and that the mine operators be forced by public opinion to agree to conferences with the workers and iron out their trouble by conciliation or arbitration; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the governor of the state and the officers of District 19, United Mine Workers of America.

Local Union No. 3439, United Mine Workers, at Davidson, at a recent meeting unanimously adopted the following appeal to Gov. McAlister:

We, the miners and citizens of Davidson, Tenn., humbly appeal to you, as our honorable governor of the state of Tennessee, to use your influence and power in securing for us a conference between the miners and operators of the Davidson Mining company.

We feel that such a conference would be the means of arriving at some agreement which would be satisfactory to both sides.

Contract between the United Mine Workers and the Davidson Mining company expired July 8, 1932, and thirty days prior to the expiration of said contract we entered into negotiations with our employers for the renewal of the same, and at this conference we were asked to take a 20 per cent reduction in wages or the mines would not operate any longer. This offer, appearing to us impossible, was rejected by unanimous vote of the members of the local, due to the fact that we could not earn a living under the prices and conditions which we were at that time working under and had to solicit aid from the farmers of the surrounding country, operating an "aid truck" to assist in feeding the employes of said company. This, we feel, has been a great burden imposed upon us through no fault of ours. We feel, as loyal American citizens, that we should at least receive food, clothing and shelter in exchange for our labor, but this was denied us by our employers.

At a later meeting we offered our labor or service, six days per week, for food and clothing only. This was rejected by our employers and as we did not accept the proposed reduction the mines were closed and remained closed until about the 15th of December, 1932. During this time and up to the present there has not been a union miner arrested for any act of violence, although the mines have resumed operations under a 20 per cent reduction and an "open shop" basis. Operations under these conditions have not been successful from the fact that very few of the men employed are experienced miners and familiar with conditions as they exist here; others employed are inexperienced laborers. This being done, the operators hired a number of private guards and armed them with high-powered rifles and automatic shotguns to parade here and there doing anything to cause discontentment or to help force the miners into submission.

We believe, if we had the opportunity to sit in a conference with our employers, at your command, that we could bring to a close this long and serious struggle, thereby relieving much suffering and misery and once more restore peace and harmony in our little town of Davidson by settling our grievances and coming to some agreement satisfactory to both sides so that we may, once again, be able to enjoy the fruits of our labor.

We pray that you appoint an impartial committee and send them into our town to investigate the conditions and report them to you as they actually exist.

Davidson Local Union No. 3439,
U. M. W. of A.
Ed Atterson,
D. B. Rigby,
J. L. Gracy.

LABOR PLANS ORGANIZATION FOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS ON BIG WATERWAYS PROGRAM

Executive officers of local building trades unions are urged by President Kamin, of Central Body, to attend a meeting at Central Labor hall Tuesday afternoon at 4:30, to discuss plans for protecting the interest of workers in government waterways or rivers and harbors projects, which have reached huge proportions, and which promises to become even more important with the incoming administration.

Call for the meeting, which will be held in conjunction with the executive board of Central Body, is the result of discussion of a communication read at the council meeting Monday night, from the Midwest Deep Waterways Labor council. That organization was formed in November, 1931, at Davenport, Iowa, and had for its purpose a demand for remedial action with respect to labor conditions on various improvement projects on the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers and the Hennepin canal. These projects, it was pointed out, will total an expenditure of over half a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money, the great bulk of which will be invested in labor. The problem confronting the organization, the letter pointed out, was to devise a program that would prevent unscrupulous contractors from using this huge sum to exploit wage-workers and fasten upon them intolerable working conditions, as well as demoralizing the various communities by the importation of outside labor recruited from various private employment agencies, to be later turned adrift as public charges. The idea of this organization for protection, it was said, spread like wildfire, and the workers in a number of states are prepared to make a united stand for justice in the working out of the deep waterways program now in the making providing an expenditure of some two billion dollars.

Proximity of Muscle Shoals to Chattanooga, and the prospect of huge development work there under the new administration, makes even greater necessity for an organization of the workers along the above lines, local trades unionists hold, and the meeting which President Kamin has called for Tuesday afternoon is expected to be the beginning of a movement which will insure fair wages and American working conditions on the great project when it gets under way.

Mr. Kamin urges that all local building trades unions be represented at the preliminary conference.

PAYMENT OF PREVAILING WAGE MADE MANDATORY ON ALL PROJECTS FINANCED BY R. F. C.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Use of American made products and payment of the prevailing rate of wages has been made mandatory on all projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, International Labor News Service learned this week.

The R. F. C. sets forth its policy in a resolution adopted by the directors. It is understood adoption of the resolution followed conferences between officials of the department of labor and directors of the corporation. The resolution marks approval of two principles supported by organized labor—payment of the prevailing rate of wages and use of American made products on all work for which the federal government provides the money.

Union executives in Washington consider the resolution of great importance to organized labor and are anxious that it be given widespread publicity. Its adoption has not been generally known.

The resolution provides, among other things, that:

"All contracts for construction work on such projects shall contain provisions to the effect that the rate of wages for all laborers and mechanics directly engaged in such construction shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the state in which such structure is to be erected."

Workers Locked Out By Uniform Concern

Letter from the Cincinnati local, United Garment Workers of America, read at Monday night's meeting of Central Body, calls attention to a particularly unfair lockout of union workers by the Pettibone Bros. Manufacturing company, of the Queen City, makers of uniforms, badges, buttons and other commodities.

The letter states that, although the concern had dealt with the workers in an organized capacity for more than twenty years, during which time the friendliest relations were maintained, refusal of the latter to accept a reduction in pay which would have reduced their wages more than 50 per cent. was followed by a lockout.

SAYS WEALTHY TRY TO SHIFT TAX BURDENS

"Uncle Jim" Raps Advocates of Sales Tax.

HOLDS IDEA BOOST FOR COMMUNISM

Calls on Masses to Get Active Now in Defense of Rights.

By UNCLE JIM FILBERT

Mr. Average Citizen, and Mr. Laboring Man, have you fallen asleep? Can't you look about you and see what are the intentions of the owners of great wealth?

The country, state, county, city and every arm of government is deeply in debt. Taxes must be raised to "pay the fiddler." Wealth has grown tired of paying. It has largely made the laws which protect it and which have made it possible for certain individuals to accumulate great fortunes, and now that revenue is needed, wealth is ready to dump the load off on anybody's shoulders.

We hear talk of a general sales tax; we hear talk of diversion of the gasoline sales tax for purposes other than roads; and we are told that the return of beer and the incident tax would relieve the financial condition of the country.

Did it ever occur to you what influences are behind this talk? It is inspired by the owners of property who want to shift the burden of taxation onto the shoulders of the poor devil, who must spend, frugally, every cent he makes in order to live. The sales tax would tax the very food, meager in quantity, that is needed by the little children in millions of homes. It would tax the milk they drink and the ice used to keep it wholesome. Who wants this tax? The owners of great wealth.

Since the World war the world has been in a state of ferment, many governments have been overthrown, and in some dictators have taken charge while, in others, radicalism is in control. Does America, already restless because of economic conditions, want to establish an incubator for that governmental monster, communism? If she does the sales tax idea will hasten it along. This is the preparation of excellent soil in which to raise communists.

Then why take the heavy tax imposed upon automobile owners for building roads and use it for education or general governmental purpose while relieving the property owner of taxes? Why should the auto owner be made to pay more for education than the banker or the real estate dealer or the "bloated" bondholder?

If the masses of American people do not awake to the sinister motives back of these tax moves wealth is going to ease out from under the burden and place it upon the back of the masses. It is the general movement all down the line. Propaganda is being circulated in the interest of these various forms of taxes. They do not care what form is adopted just so the property owner may be relieved of paying any of it.

These are the men who howl so long and loud for patriotism and the government of "our fathers" while they are doing more than anyone else to break down government by oppressing the masses.

They would do well to study conditions that existed in Rome just prior to her collapse. This once-powerful nation that existed over a period of hundreds of years is but a memory on the pages of history as a result of oppression.

Let the masses get active now and defeat these damnable propositions that are being considered throughout the country.

UNION RELIEF KITCHEN GIVES MEALS TO THOUSANDS OF IDLE

Jackson, Mich.—The relief kitchen operated by the Federation of Labor of Jackson has furnised 325,706 meals to destitute unemployed and their dependents since it was opened. During one week 5,455 meals were provided, of which 1,205 were for women and children. Individuals, organizations and merchants make liberal donations of food supplies.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1933.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who has served longest as secretary of a central labor body?

A.—The question has never been decided, but the honor is claimed for Frank J. Weber, who was recently elected for his thirty-first consecutive term as general secretary of the Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee.

* * *

Q.—Did the communists direct the big demonstration held recently in London to protest against the government's unemployment policy?

A.—No. The demonstration was held under the direction of the British labor movement.

* * *

Q.—What union organizer was once tried on a treason charge?

A.—William Blizzard, vice-president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. He was tried at Charles Town, W. Va., for "treason" because of his activity in organizing the miners and was of course acquitted.

What Next!

With a "phonodeik," his own invention, Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case school, Cleveland, transforms the curves of a profile into sound waves. Thus it makes vision audible!

UNION LABEL GOODS URGED TO BAR FOREIGN PRODUCTS

Chicago.—Waiters Alliance No. 25, in a resolution presented to the Chicago Federation of Labor, charged that department stores and mail order houses maintain large groups of buyers in European and Asiatic markets, who purchase millions of dollars worth of shoddy goods to be sold in the United States to the detriment of American workers, millions of whom are unemployed.

The executive board of the federation decided to direct the attention of the American Federation of Labor to the situation with the recommendation that widespread publicity be given to the campaign to buy union labeled goods exclusively as the only guarantee that they are not made by cheap, European labor, but are produced in America under decent standards of living.

HITS NON-UNION DOG TRACK.

Organized labor of Tampa, Fla., reported progress in the fight against the Sulphur Springs dog track, which refused to employ local and union labor after a verbal and written agreement to do so. The labor [illegible] in charge of the campaign against dog track [illegible] circulars regarding [illegible] week with the [illegible] same advertisement.

Side Quit Hurting, Got Stronger, Well; CARDUI Helped Her

WOMEN! Get rid of the handicaps of a weak, debilitated condition with the assistance of Cardui.

Mrs. R. L. West, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I was weak and run-down. I had a pain in my side, and I kept losing weight. I grew nervous over my condition—this was unusual for me, for I am very cheerful when I am well and don't easily get nervous. I knew I ought to take something. My aunt told me I ought to try Cardui, which I did. I began to feel better. I kept it up until I had taken three or four bottles. My side quit hurting and I was soon feeling strong and well."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

A New Kind of Bank Report

The annual report of John R. Waller, president of the International Bank, Washington, D. C., to the stockholders of the bank is an unusual document. Instead of attempting to hide the facts regarding the business and labor situation, which is the ordinary practice, Mr. Waller takes off the lid and gives the stockholders the plain undisguised facts.

Pointing out that public confidence has been largely destroyed, but that there is hope in the ability of the administration which takes over control of the government in March to do something constructive, Mr. Waller gives the following analysis of the situation:

> An emergency more serious than war confronts the country, and the people have placed their hopes in a new leader. Unless cures rather than palliatives are made effective, debtors face bankruptcy and creditors face repudiation; unemployment will increase and debtors, creditors and Governments alike will drift into insolvency.
>
> A year ago this Nation looked hopefully to emergency legislation creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank and other measures, to bring about a gradual recovery. These agencies have proved ineffectual, and public faith has been further impaired. Nearly fifteen million workers are out of employment, and the boasted standards of American wages and living have almost disappeared. As a result, the fiber of the Nation is being gradually weakened, but the depression is compelling the people to cooperate for their mutual protection. They now realize that no magical process will bring this crisis to an end.
>
> At the present time no commodities that are grown or mined can be sold at a profit. It is imperative that the purchasing power of the people, and especially that of the farmer, be restored. The profitableness of all enterprise, the relief of unemployment and the stability of the Government itself, are dependent upon this being done.

Turning to the billions of dollars of private and public debts which those who control industry and governments have saddled on the people, Mr. Waller declares:

> An examination of production and indebtedness in the United States establishes the startling fact that for years our debts have been increasing at a rate faster than production, and both of them faster than the ratio of population. In 1929 the national income was nearly ninety billion dollars, while in 1932 it was below forty billion, about equal to the tax levies together with interest on private indebtedness. We have reached a point when the total income of the people is insufficient to pay interest and taxes.

Mr. Waller is to be congratulated for the frank and truthful statement of the ruin which those who own and control industry have brought to the American people. It is regrettable that more bank presidents do not apply his policy and tell the truth to their stockholders.

Shorter Hours and Business Recovery

The thirty-hour week to provide work for the jobless, liberalization of bank credit for business concerns, and effective participation by the Government to bring about these objects, are stressed as necessary for business recovery by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial on "Keys to the Problem" in the American Federationist.

On the question of jobs and the refusal of those who own and control industry to reorganize it on the basis of shorter hours to provide work for the unemployed, Mr. Green said:

> There is no way permanently to sustain a nation except by work, hence our relief measures should be directed toward restoring work opportunities.
>
> For the past twelve months men and women have been sinking further and further down the valley of depression. Those in positions of power have made no effort to get at the causes of our present disaster. They seemed concerned only with their own balance sheets. The root of the evil is greed. The powerful increased their share of returns at the expense of others who cooperated in joint enterprises. The result was unbalance. The buyers in retail markets could not buy enough to keep industries going to capacity. There has been flagrant dishonesty in the management of banking, industries and utilities. Dishonesty on both small and large scales has involved us in the breakdown of our business system.
>
> The leaders of industry and finance still have the chance, if they will turn their experience to service in finding the principles of a square deal for all and balance in social progress. Let them learn to look out for others as essential to looking out for themselves.
>
> This first step is to assure every individual the right to earn a living. Unless there soon is evidence of this kind of leadership can patience endure?
>
> Even under the present conditions some mills are working their employes 55 and 60 hours a week. The result is to encourage price declines and ruinous competition destructive to the standards of legitimate industry. In this situation in which the complete collapse of our business institutions is involved organized society has by its very nature authority to take the necessary action.

So It Isn't So Very New

In 1919 the magazine Industrial Management, which is now combined with Factory, published an article entitled, "'Technocracy' National Industrial Management."

So that Howard Scott didn't offer anything so very new when he blazed forth with Technocracy in 1933. However, it has to be a very old goose that can't be trotted out in new feathers.

Technocracy has stirred many minds into action and for that let us give praise. That so many have also seen that salvation is not by that route also is to the good. Altogether it has all, seemingly, been for the best, as so many things are, even when they don't seem to be.

The 1919 article was written by William Henry Smyth, a consulting engineer and inventor of many machines.

Howard Scott, however, has ladled out the gravy by having a better stage setting and a more opportune moment for the offering of cures.

Always when there is wide-spread sickness the cure-all artists do the best business.

Always a Kick-Back

It is said that the Back-to-the-Farm movement has saved many city men from going bust. But the hordes going back to the farms have depressed farm wages, to an all-time low. So there you are.

Soon a New Mr. President

The Fourth of March draws near. Comes then a new President. Will the hordes of job and favor hunters lay off? They will not. Will his party back him unitedly? It will not. Will he have woes? He will. Will the country be improved? Who knows. But everybody hopes. Most everybody, anyhow.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

In the midst of continued depression things happen. Oh, many things. Change is the one thing eternal.

Let's look at some of the new things.

Into the grocery business there comes, like a flash, what the trade calls the cheapies. And raising hob with the established merchants. Again the word "established" loses some of its meaning, as the word "securities" has done.

A cheapy store is simply four bare walls, surrounding a vast floor space. It can be any old kind of a floor, the poorer the better.

There are glaring lights and circus-type signs all over.

Merchandise is piled in every kind of pile, stack and heap, apparently without order—purposely that way.

And prices are slashed down to where no regular merchant can meet them.

One such store fills an abandoned auto assembly plant, doing business in the thousands of dollars.

Shrunken pocketbooks pour out pennies to fill the tills of these stores. Always in low rent districts, these stores are coining money and sowing consternation on the one hand, joy on the other. Those that like hot competition can get it out of these new cheapies.

* * *

Next: A radio that plays you a tune for a nickel in the slot. You can thus save your nickel, or spend it and get your tune.

Next: A device that hooks onto your auto motor at a filling station, draws out some of the oil, so you can see what it looks like. If it's dirty the station's job of selling you a case full of new oil is easier.

In three minutes the machine will empty your crank case. In three more it will shoot mixed oil and air into the case to flush it clean. It can be done while your gas tank is filling. To drain a crank case by hand takes at least ten minutes, usually over a pit. Change is eternal.

Next: An air line, operating radio to its flying ships, devised a dial, like a phone dial, to give ground operators quick, sure communication with ships. The dial selects proper frequency volume automatically.

* * *

New also: The farm rebellion—it isn't anything else. The mid-west farmers have taken the law into their own hands. They intend to keep their farms and it is surprising how many defenders of law and private property sympathize with the farmers.

The farmers simply gather when auction sales are advertised and by beetling brows or shotguns keep away all bidders and the sheriff as well. Maybe court suits will in the end set aside these thwarted auctions, where neighbors bid in horses at a nickel apiece, but for today the farmers have won. A farmers' "council of defense" is in many cases more potent than a legislature.

As has been said: Change is eternal. Even small change is getting that way for most folks!

* * *

Los Angeles, famous city of sunshine, seeks a vast loan from the R. F. C. for the purpose of constructing a power line from Boulder canyon dam. If Los Angeles gets that money the work will be done under fair conditions and a large part of the money will be spent east of the Mississippi for supplies. It will be a big job.

Los Angeles has sent Ralph Criswell to Washington to tell its story to officialdom.

Now this is much better than is done by most cities and organizations that want something from political powers. Criswell is a veteran trade unionist—member of the International Typographical union, and he never forgets his trade unionism. If Ralph Criswell says a thing is good, it's good and that's that.

For many years Criswell was a member of the Los Angeles city council, elected by a labor movement that was on its toes and going top speed. Now he's a member of the city's department of water and power. Los Angeles sent him to Washington when it was helping to get Boulder canyon dam authorized by congress. He did heroic work and helped win the victory. Criswell was that rare bird in Washington—a man who wanted nothing for himself. And did he know Boulder dam? He knew it backwards and forwards and inside and out. He'd been many times over every foot of the whole project. He knew it from every angle and from every angle he had the real goods.

* * *

Hotel and Restaurant Employes are running a national organizing campaign. There may be a depression, but there's an organization that can't wait for better times. It's going out to start better times for cooks and waiters. "Everybody should co-operate," says an official circular. Quite right. Everybody. There should be stronger unionism in every line, toward which, likewise, everybody should co-operate.

THIS THING CALLED EDUCATION

By Mr. Modestus

Something is happening again to education.

The taxpayers are holding out on school taxes.

Teachers are combining to get higher salaries.

Book publishers have been grafting on school boards.

Politicians boost education with one hand—then, knife it with the other hand.

Statesmen look wise, talk "deep," make promises—then, make you wish they had an education.

* * *

Some demand that education shall fit one to "make a living." Others say that it should be a preparation for living.

One school of educators demand "freedom for the child." They say, "find the bent of the child, and let him follow that." Others say, "the child should be ready to meet the demands of life."

One says, "don't break the will of the child." Another warns, "nature has no respect for the will of stubborn!" These say, "every child is a separate individual, with special aptitude." Those remind us, "they are all more alike than they are different."

* * *

Every mother says, "my child is good, is smart, is wise."

Experts declare, "half of them will never be over 14 years old."

Idealists prate, "they are all potential angels."

Most teachers admit, "they are all just little animals."

Policemen claim, "most of 'em are potential criminals."

Psychologists discovered that many are physically defective; while surgeons have corrected many incorrigibles by slight operations.

Eye corrections open the way for the hitherto inattentive child.

Adenoid and ear operations swing wide the door for under-rated ones.

* * *

Must a child be left to learn everything by its own sufferings? Or shall the experience of the race be drawn upon for its benefit?

Shall the harsh discipline of life and experience be the teachers'; or can we substitute the less hurtful and destructive discipline of the family, the group and of society?

Can we not use the laboratory method of teaching penalties?

Is it necessary to find out, only when it is too late, how to live?

* * *

All of which raises the question:

What does it mean—this "to live" question?

And, what is the implication of the "How"—to live?

Is it just to keep body and soul together?

Does it—must it—deal mainly with creature necessities?

Is the end of it—the peak of attainment—found in luxury?

How much of it depends upon the possibilities of the individual life?

Is it mainly discovered in the development of personal qualities? Or does it depend more largely upon the mysteries of relationships?

Is the meaning of human life found in the meaning of the terms of the "one" man? Or is the key to it hidden among the harmonies of many lives?

* * *

There are those who claim to find largest happiness in the "silences." Others have discovered no personal potencies in co-ordinations with many men.

What has education to say about these—as yet—unknown quantities?

Should education have anything to do with their unfoldment?

Are our schools intended for the training of Tarzans? Or are they the orchestras where we open the minds of the Mozarts?

Should the school reproduce the jungle conditions? Or shall they reflect all the accumulated experience of the long marches of the race?

MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS.

A daily newspaper of Miami, Fla., carried an advertisement for carpenters. When the carpenters applied for the work, they found they were wanted to sell lumber on a 5 per cent commission. Miami Central Labor union protested against this misleading advertising.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The Federation of Trades and Allied Unions of Atlanta, Ga., asked the state legislature to enact a law to enable Atlanta to own and operate its own municipal electric system.

RUPTUR
E. J. MEINHARD
OF CHICAGO HERE AGA
He will be at the Read H Chattanooga, Tenn., on Mon Feb. 20th, from 1:00 P.M. to P.M. (One day only).
He has been coming here many years. Thousands re mend him. Ask your neigh There is no cost for consul him privately. Only men ar vited.
CAUTION: Do not trusses or plasters that weaken the muscles, and do submit to harmful injections avoidable operations. Hundred Ruptures return after operatio
Rupture often causes sto pains, backache, weakness, other complaints.
Rupture is dangerous regard of how small it is, as strang tion can occur without warn Hundreds of deaths from Rup can be avoided.
Do not neglect to see him the above date. There is no ch for demonstration. This visit is white people only.
Chicago Office, Pure Oil Bld

TAX
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB C
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth S

Always demanding the UN LABEL and SHOP CARD is dence that you are a real live ber of organized labor.

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Take a Pinch of BLACK-DRAUGHT
For Distress After Meals

had suffered distress after ...k but by taking Thedford's ...k-Draught he was relieved of ... trouble, writes Mr. Jess Hig... of Dawsonville, Ga.
"I had sour stomach and gas," ... Higgins explains, "and often would have bilious spells. I read ... Thedford's Black-Draught ... began to take it. It relieved ... of this trouble. I keep it all ... time now. I consider it a fine ...cine. I take a pinch of Black-...ght after meals when I need ... It helps to prevent sick head-... and to keep the system in ... order."
If you can get Black-Draught in form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
...Cofer C. P. Wright
...RING --- REPAIRS
SUPPLIES
...W. 13th St. 6-6513

Phone 6-3163
...lean
...linkerless
...OAL
...t Weight — Prompt Service
...ity Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

...eady Cash
...your taxes, improvements on ...home, or for other obligations. ...e made on most reasonable ...s and paid back by the week ...month.
...izens Savings & Loan Corporation
...nd Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

MORRISON LINKS PROSPERITY WITH THE THIRTY-HOUR WEEK AND EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

Washington, Feb. 16.—The six-hour day and five-day week without reduction in pay and jobs for the millions of unemployed were stressed as the fundamental measures to restore prosperity by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio talk here over station WOL.

"What are the prospects for prosperity?" Mr. Morrison said. "When will it return to all of the citizens of our country? When shall we walk out of this prolonged depression that has recruited an army of from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 workless men and women? These are some of the questions that we hear on every side.

"I am certain that prosperity will return. It will return when the millions of those who are now unemployed secure work and again become purchasers and consumers of what they produce.

"Prosperity will return to the people of this nation when we have established in every industry a shorter work day and a shorter work week without a reduction in pay for the workers of our country.

Unemployment Situation.

"Peoples of every country, including our own, are wrestling at this moment with an unemployment situation more severe and tragic than anything that has ever been experienced before.

"We are the richest country in the world in natural resources. We have the capacity to produce more food and more clothing and other necessities of life than any other nation, but notwithstanding these faces, we are now facing a problem of feeding, clothing and furnishing shelter to more than 11,000,000 unemployed and in addition those who are dependent upon them.

"So far, it has been beyond the power and ability of the states, cities and communities to meet the needs of the ever increasing numbers of our unemployed, and today doubt and fear are in the minds and hearts of our unemployed that even the federal government may fail them in this their hour of greatest need.

Business Depression.

"The present depression forecast its shadow in 1929. During that year the American Federation of Labor gave support to legislation introduced by Senator Wagner, of New York, which had for its object provisions to ascertain the actual number of unemployed, as well as to make provision for public works which would give employment to labor, such program to be put into effect as a temporary measure until a permanent solution of the unemployment problem could be reached. Congress did not consider the situation serious enough to enact legislation in time to bear fruit before the depressed trade conditions were upon us in full force.

"The public works program, which has been placed in effect, has been unquestionably of aid, but the whole situation shows an absolute lack of wisdom and foresight on the part of the captains of industry, as well as those responsible for the enactment of legislation calculated to be of great public benefit.

"It is not necessary to refer to the magnitude of the depression which has been felt by every element of our population. The buying power of the people has been checked and reduced. The vicious effects of the depression have been increased.

"There is only one way by which this depression can be checked and business conditions returned to normal, and that is by restoring workers to industry, giving them an earning capacity which will immediately reflect itself in the stimulation of markets."

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

TECHNOCRACY CONVENTION.

The American Technocratic league, organized by Franklin P. Wood, of Denver, Colo., will hold its first convention in that city next July.

ORGANIZED LABOR WILL ASK PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CALL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Organized labor's "twice-refused request" for the White House to call a "national economic conference" to cope with unemployment will be renewed after March 4, President William Green, of the A. F. of L., told "Labor" this week.

The federation's proposal will be presented to Mr. Roosevelt soon after he is inaugurated, Green said, and the new chief executive will be asked to summon labor and employer representatives to Washington to work out a joint program for curing "industrial sickness" and putting the jobless back to work.

Nation-wide adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week will, of course, be one of the main planks which labor will present if the parley is held. The federation believes that putting the universal 30-hour week into effect would be the biggest single blow which could be struck at unemployment, Green said.

"Something has got to be done," he declared. "The present policy of drifting, with its evil consequences to the nation, must cease. Unemployment is increasing.

"The people have suffered altogether too long and their patience is nearing an end.

"Labor is certain that the remedies it has to offer will supply the needed relief. But we can't apply those remedies alone. The economic and industrial policies which must be applied are in the control of those who own and manage industry.

"And, so far, industry has done nothing except to make the situation worse by reducing wages which destroys buying power, creates more unemployment to ruin more purchasing power and so on in a vicious chain which injures not only labor but capital as well.

"If President Roosevelt will arrange a conference, such as we will suggest, we are sure that a militant, united war against the depression can be launched and lasting results secured."

The labor program, of course, is not confined to just the question of reduced hours. It includes such matters as the control of credit in a constructive manner so as to finance production and other measures to stabilize industry.

The program was drafted by the A. F. of L. Executive Council and was unanimously approved by the Cincinnati convention.

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Bill Williams—Do you sell cracked eggs any cheaper?
Storekeeper—Yes, sir.
Bill—Then crack me a dozen.

* * *

Out at the Crosby Ranch.

Old Hen—Let me give you a piece of advice.
Young Hen—What is it?
Old Hen—An egg a day will keep the axe away.

* * *

Frank Krug—You look like a sensible girl. Let's get married.
She—Nothing doing. I'm just as sensible as I look.

* * *

The drug store sheiks (Lofty and McArthur) are now wearing collars and ties in their work and it sure does improve their looks. If you happen to see a couple of new hangouts at some drug store don't get alarmed, for it is only Dutch and Grady.

* * *

Who was it said snow, beautiful snow?

* * *

It looks like if the winter lasts long enough we might have some cold weather. Ask Pat; he ought to know.

* * *

No news from Howard and his pipe, but suppose he is alright.

* * *

I noticed this little article in the Tennessee State Highway Safety First Notes, and thought it well to pass it on:
"Drive careful; you might meet a fool"—Safety director for state.
Drive careful; two fools might meet. DYCHE.

WARNING TO TAXPAYERS

After February 28th, unpail taxes bear interest and in addition a penalty of one-half of one per cent a month. Taxes may be paid at my office until March 31st, when lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayers.

WILEY COUCH, County Trustee.
(1923, Ch. 77, Sec. 1)

This refers to the 1932 Taxes and complies with Section 1573 of the new State of Tennessee Code.

NOTICE!

CITY TAXPAYERS

1932 City Taxes become delinquent March 1. Please pay now and avoid additional interest and penalty.

ALVIN SHIPP,
Treasurer and Tax Collector.

The Volunteer State Life Insurance Co.

A. L. KEY, President — Home Offices: Chattanooga, Tennessee

Thirtieth Annual Statement, Dec. 31, 1932

..... ASSETS	
Real Estate	$4,079,701.54
Mortgage Loans	6,379,679.14
Bonds and Stocks (Stock $159,712.50)	2,482,444.50
Policy Loans, Premium Notes Secured by Reserve	9,371,479.10
Cash in Banks	256,856.80
Accrued Interest, Net Unreported Premiums, Other Assets	507,098.83
Admitted Assets	$23,077,259.91

.... LIABILITIES		
Regular Policy Reserves		$20,104,532.00
Reserve for Claims Being Paid in Installments and Claims Pending Settlement		573,848.40
Reserve for Taxes		69,438.70
All Other Liabilities		399,660.62
Reserve for Dividends to Policyholders	66,853.74	
Asset Fluctuation Fund	112,926.45	
Capital and Surplus	1,750,000.00	
Funds for Protection Policyholders in Excess Legal Reserve		1,929,780.19
Total (Balance With Admitted Assets)		$23,077,259.91

Insurance in Force, $123,541,381.00

Chattanooga Branch Office
J. W. BISHOP, Manager—J. M. McGAUGHY, Supervisor

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Gamble Construction Co.
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it, and an original attachment having been levied on one 75 H. P. Motor and one 5 H. P. Motor belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This January 25, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
2-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Klean Kitchen and Dr. W. H. Koch
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are nonresidents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having been levied on one A. P. 4 Frigidaire belonging to said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication by made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 20, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 25, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47845
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Boyd Hogue vs. Walter Hogue

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Hogue is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next Marcn rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of January, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tatum, Anderson and Tatum, Attys. 2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Mae Patrone vs. Eugene Patrone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Eugene Patrone is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of January, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barger, Attys. 2-17

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47893
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Hance Nixon vs. Kate Nixon

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kate Nixon is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barger, Attys. 2-24

WEALTHY FLAUNT RICHES IN FACE OF MIAMI'S IDLE

Plenty of Unemployment in City of Contrasts, Where Money Rolls Easy as Well-to-Do Gamble and Make Merry—Two Incoming Tides Bring Refugees from Machado Tyranny and Smuggled Chinese.

(Special Correspondence)

Miami, Fla., Feb. 16.—City of sunshine, tourists and sharp contrasts, Miami presents something unique in American cities in this year of unemployment.

The tourist business this year, strangely, is really good. Some say it isn't, but best reports are that it is better than last year. Some people seem to have the money.

One union has lost nearly 500 members, but the Bricklayers have actually gained. Wage rates have held up well, though plenty are unemployed. Plenty and more than plenty.

Horse racing and dog racing bring out throngs and money rolls easy. One dog track on a recent night admitted 10,000 and turned away a big overflow. Hialeah, most beautiful of horse race tracks, draws well, with capacitv throngs Wednesdays and Saturdays. The state got more than $50,000 in tax money on tickets and mutuels from Hialeah's first seven days of operation.

The usual fight is on as to how wide open Miami beach is to be. Clashing interests range around the issue of where and how the tourist money is to be spent. If the gambling money stays at the beach it naturally will not go to the races—and maybe vice versa.

By and large the Eighteenth amendment has been pretty well repealed where the high rollers roll.

Unions, taking life seriously, are busy rolling letters into Washington in support of the La Follette-Costigan bill. Unions, unlike tourists, do not run away when winter ends. They face the non-tourist summer.

Meanwhile, entirely aside from the glamor of resortdom, two tides of incomers keep drifting in. Cubans form one tide, fleeing from the dread scourge of Machado. Fifteen came in in a small boat, half famished, a few days ago. U. S. immigration officers promptly paroled them in custody of Cuban refugee headquarters.

Mr. Machado must paw the air when he learns that while one branch of the U. S. government, the state department, accords him all the honors of a president, another branch, the labor department, takes in his enemies, treats them kindly and sees that they don't get back to Cuba.

Refugee headquarters on Northeast First avenue consist of two rather barren rooms. Here refugees congregate, the more fortunate looking out for the less fortunate. Octavio Seigle, once a prosperous automobile agency owner in Havana, is on the job most of the time. Big men drift in—men who once had power and place; and alongside them come youngsters, college boys—all outcasts, with their lives forfeit should they set foot in Cuba. "Stick around," says Uncle Sam. "Stick around and thumb your nose at the butcher in Havana."

Nineteen separate and distinct—and futile—efforts on Machado's life are reported by Cubans recently arrived.

The other tide coming in brings Chinese. There are tales of a ring which will guarantee to transport a man from China and land him safely for $1,500. But there are other tales of piles of bones at the bottom of the sea, from which the yellow skin has disappeared. Proof of this nefarious business is hard to get, but Miamians believe there is a regular traffic from Havana to Miami, with as many Chinamen going overboard into the water as ever are landed.

Miami is in all respects unlike other cities.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47558
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Elliott vs. Johnny Elliott

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Johnny Elliott is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. O. Jewell, Atty. 2-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17183
Price Auto Co. vs. Leonard Vineyard
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Ford Touring Car belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 3rd, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
2-24

Old Age Pension Advocate Warns Of Drive Against All Labor Laws

New York City, Feb. 9.—Charging that a nation-wide campaign is being waged to repeal all social and labor legislation, Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, has launched an appeal to friends of old age pension legislation to organize to fight the "nullification of all that has been built up in the United States through a generation of effort."

The campaign has "so intimidated our legislators that all humane social legislation is in immediate danger of repeal by the legislatures now in session," Mr. Epstein declared.

Mr. Epstein asserted that, "under the guise of economy," the forces behind the campaign to repeal protective laws are driving America "deliberately and relentlessly to social revolution." Supporting the campaign are "so-called taxpayers' associations, 'Defenders' of America and other patriotically titled societies as well as manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce," he said.

Special criticism was directed at "a number of governors, who in their campaign posed as friends of the people and made innumerable promises to the destitute aged," and subsequently are alleged to have repudiated their promises.

AMOSKEAG EMPLOYES KILL COMPANY UNION BY VOTE

Manchester, N. Y.—The employes of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company killed by a large vote the company union, which for a number of years has been the medium of arbitration and contact between mill officials and workers. It will be ninety days before the plan actually dies an official death, however, in accordance with the rules and regulations that have governed its use for the past ten years.

There was a total vote cast of 5,942, with 4,288 voting "no" on the question of whether or not the plan should continue in operation, and 1,195 voting to retain the plan.

SOCIALIZED PRODUCTION URGED FOR RELIEF UNEMPLOYMENT

Vancouver, Canada.—W. Watt, delegate of the Plumbers union to the Vancouver and New Westminster Trades and Labor council, introduced a resolution charging the Canadian government with refusal to provide adequate relief for the hundreds of thousands of jobless workers and urged that a convention be convened to consider the establishment of "parliamentary units" having for their object "the socialization of the means of wealth production and distribution." The interest in the resolution required a continuation of the debate to a second meeting of the council.

...FOR...
FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUMA
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by
dose before breakfast. DOES THE

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.
Watch this space weekly for Lowes Prices on Quality Groceries
Your fellow Union Man buys here— Why not you?
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKE

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

British Workers In Great London Protest Meeting

Vast Demonstration Denounces Wage Cuts and Government's Unemployment Policy and Calls for 40-Hour Week.

London, Feb. 9.—Nearly 100,000 trade unionists, watched by more than twice as many spectators, marched through the streets of London on Feb. 5 to Hyde Park, where a great mass meeting was held to protest against the government's unemployment policy, which was bitterly criticized.

The main part of the parade, along Piccadilly, was one of the longest processions in London's history. The Piccadilly parade, colorful with banners and bands, took four hours to pass, while other processions from outlying parts of London converged on Hyke Park at the same time. C. T. Cramp, of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that nothing like the outpouring of workers had been seen since the Chartist demonstrations almost a century ago. The demonstration was arranged by the National Joint council, representing the Trades Union congress, the labor party, the parliamentary labor party and the co-operative movement.

Speakers at the Hyde Park rally, including George Lansbury and other veterans of the labor movement, strongly denounced the government's policy. Resolutions adopted called for abolition of the Means test, condemned changes in the unemployment insurance system, denounced wage cuts and asked a 40-hour week and a new trade agreement with Russia.

Communists had threatened to break up the demonstration, but caused no serious trouble and the 10,000 mounted and foot police called out for the day had little to do

LABORERS' UNION ORGANIZED.

A local union of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' union was organized in Burlington, Ia., by Leo Burke, who was elected president of the organization. The local started off with a membership of 100.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of B&B Painters and Allied Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America

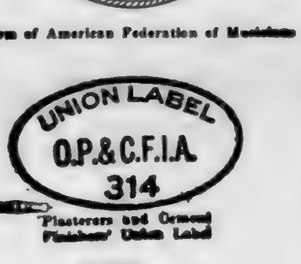
Coopers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

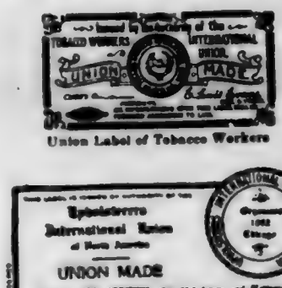
Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

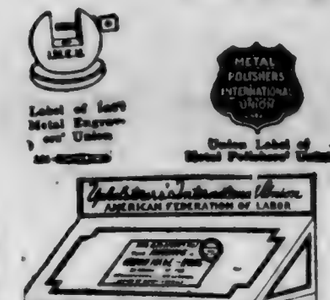
United Leather Workers Union Label



Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



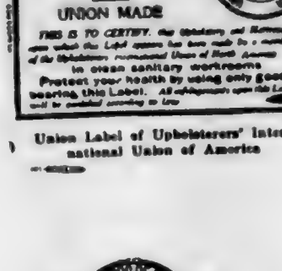
Union Label of Tobacco Workers



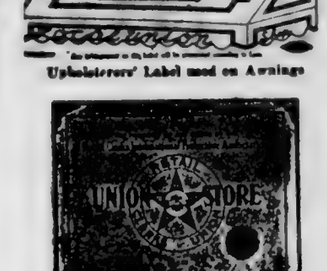
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

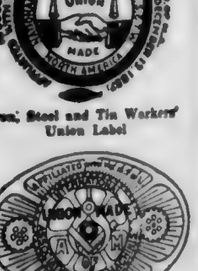


Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

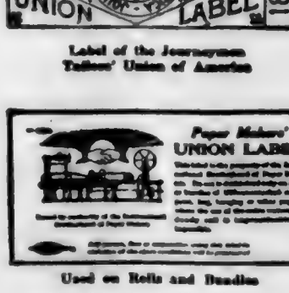
Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Bookbinders' Union Label

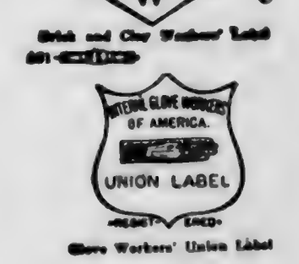


Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



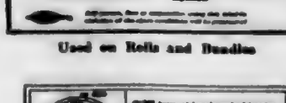
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



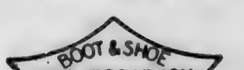
Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label



Used on Rolls and Bundles



Glove Workers' Union Label

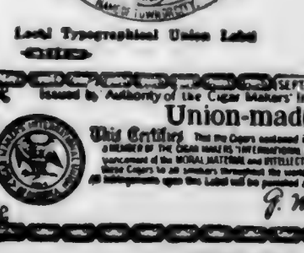
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Allied Metal Mechanical Trades

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

OFFERED SERVICES FREE, MOVIE PROJECTIONISTS DECLARE

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 24, 1933 — Number 44

OPERATORS SOUGHT FUTURE SECURITY OF CRAFT STANDARDS

Statement Details Reasons for Walkout at Tivoli, State and Rialto.

Official of Local Union Points to Twenty Years' Fair Dealing to Show Justice of Position—Locally Owned Theaters Living Up to Contracts Signed Last October. Chattanooga Workers Ask Fellow-Citizens to Consider All Angles of Unfortunate Affair at Movie Houses.

An offer to work three weeks without pay if at the end of that period they could be assured of a reinstatement of contracts made last October, to run one year, was refused by the management of the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters, according to spokesmen for Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, and the failure thus to obtain any assurance whatever that further reductions would not be added to the $15 per week cut demanded was the real cause of the walkout of operators and stage employes at the three local houses last Saturday.

"We believe our record of more than twenty years' peaceful relations with local employers proves our willingness to be fair and reasonable," C. E. Curle, recording secretary of Local 259, told The Labor World.

"We have repeatedly taken reductions, in the face of signed contracts, and only recently suffered a cut of approximately 50 per cent. in manpower, thus doubling the work on each operator, in order to do our part in meeting the economic crisis.

"Contracts signed last October included agreements with the two Chattanooga theater companies, and these concerns are still operating as union houses. Had we submitted to the terms offered by the Tivoli, State and Rialto, the Chattanooga-owned theaters, employing twice as many of our members as the Publix houses, would have rightfully expected corresponding concessions.

"We have, individually and collectively, spent many years to bring our craft up to the level of real American standards, and we could not agree to a proposal which we felt would endanger conditions which we had won by many years of struggle.

"The Chattanooga Moving Picture Machine Operators union is composed of trained experts of years of experience, recognized the country over for unusual competence.

"That our organization has operated for twenty years without difficulties with the theater owners should prove that we are willing to co-operate and do not make unreasonable demands. The present controversy was thrust upon us without notice with a take it now or leave it proposition. We have twenty-one jobs. Seven of these were with the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters. Had we given them the reduction asked for it would have only been fair and we would have been forced to have given the same reduction to the remaining jobs which would have been a loss to our members of $322.50 per week. This is a difference of only $42 per week from the total payroll of the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters and we were unable to see any fairness in such demands. To prove our willingness to co-operate we offered to work three weeks free, if we could have any assurance that our contract for one year, made in good faith, last October, would be resumed at that time, but we could get no assurance of anything whatever.

"We want the theater-going public of Chattanooga to know the situation in its true light. We want you to know us, to know that we are peaceable, law-abiding citizens of Chattanooga. We have nothing to hide, we are facing the public with our grievance and asking you to be the judge. Our salaries and working conditions are not out of line with those paid our profession all over the country.

"When we signed contracts in October we gave the three theaters reductions amounting to $437.50 over our last year's contract, with other reductions even before that, and again we think we have done our share.

"We are showmen at heart and interested in the operation of the theaters and are willing to co-operate in any manner that will not be a death blow to our organization. We offered to work three weeks, or as long as necessary, FREE, if we could be assured that our contract would become effective again."

Locally-owned theaters, operated by members of organized labor, are the American, East Main street; Bijou, Sixth and Walnut streets; Bonita, Market near Ninth street; Cameo, Market near Sixth street; Park, McCallie and Willow streets; Ritz, Rossville, and the Rivoli, East Chattanooga. The Grand theater, for lease, on East Ninth street, is also operated by union labor.

Educators Told Unpaid Teachers Faint from Hunger in Classroom

New York City, Feb. 23.—Unpaid school teachers who faint from undernourishment in the classroom were described here at a conference of educators from seven eastern states held to consider plans for education during the depression.

Frank G. Pickell, superintendent of schools of Montclair, N. J., reported that hundreds of teachers in parts of northern New Jersey had received no pay this year. "They are physically unfit to go on," he added; "they are collapsing every day from undernourishment."

Other speakers told how teachers have had their salaries cut, both by their own voluntary action and by action of the school authorities, and declared that the saving of the American child from injury by injudicious reductions in school activities is a big problem facing the nation.

Courtney Dinwiddie, general secretary of the national child labor committee, said that school graduates are being exploited for cheap labor.

"Some work fifty-one hours a week for $1 to $3 weekly," he said. "There is a decrease in child labor in the depression, but an increase in exploitation of children used to replace adults."

Messenger Boys At Western Union Threaten Strike

Alleged "Maximum Wage" System Rouses Ire of Telegraph Co. Employes.

An alleged "maximum scale" set by the Western Union Telegraph company for its messenger boys has "stirred a hornet's nest" among the youngsters, according to statements made to The Labor World this week, and the banner-carriers in front of the Tivoli may have company within a short time if the spirit of the boys, bitter in their protests, is maintained.

First notice of the alleged pay-cuts, spokesmen for the telegraph company's employes said, came in their pay envelopes, and when protests were made it was explained that no messenger would be allowed to earn more than a certain sum, despite the fact that they are employed at a set commission rate.

For instance, a budding Gompers explained, the city is zoned, and always heretofore the messenger is paid a certain pro rata for telegrams delivered. When the pay envelopes "came up short" of the sum which the young men believed they had earned the management, he said, explained that it had been decided to limit the earning power of the employes, and all over a certain sum "didn't count." If business is bad, however, and the youngster is enabled to earn only a dollar or two, that's "his hard luck." The upkeep on his bicycle and 45 cents per week for cleaning his uniform must come from whatever amount he makes.

Messengers at the Rossville and Alton Park offices, it was said, are paid straight "salaries"—11 cents per hour—and thus have at least one advantage of the downtown boys in knowing how much they will receive on pay day.

The young men are thoroughly "sore," and are threatening a walkout.

Paul Aymon Accepts Fire Marshal Post

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, has accepted the post of fire marshal under the administration of Gov. Hill McAlister, assuming the duties of his new position on Feb. 15.

Mr. Aymon's official activities will not be confined to the Chattanooga territory, but it was stated he will probably be called into all sections of the state in line with his duties.

The fire marshal's post is in the labor department, and Mr. Aymon will doubtless feel perfectly at home in the new job. His many friends and wide acquaintance throughout the state should make him a valuable addition to the state's official family.

WYOMING CURBS INJUNCTIVE WRIT

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The Wyoming legislature has just adopted a law to curb powers of the state courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes. The new statute is in line with the law passed by congress in 1932 which applies to federal courts. Favorable action by the Wyoming legislators followed a campaign by the State Federation of Labor and the national committee on labor injunctions.

The Wyoming measure prohibits injunctions interfering with the right of workers to organize, to bargain collectively, to strike, meet and picket.

It outlaws "yellow-dog" contracts under which workers have been coerced into agreeing not to join unions. It provides that injunctions shall not be issued without hearing both sides, and for jury trials for contempts committed outside of court.

8-HOUR LAW VIOLATOR FINED.

H. S. Preblo, proprietor of the Moca cafe in Fort Lupton, Colo., was fined $50 and costs for violating the women's eight-hour law. J. H. Ruberson, of the state industrial commission, handled the case on a complaint filed by Mrs. Nell Schilling, who claimed the proprietor compelled her to work twelve hours a day.

URGES CAUTION IN "ECONOMY" SCHOOL POLICY

"Stop, Look and Listen" Advice of Educator.

SAYS LASTING GOOD SHOULD BE THE GOAL

Dr. Brown Declares Those Advocating Cuts Should Look to Future.

New York City, Feb. 23.—The public policy toward the public schools was made the subject of a conference held at the residence of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth avenue, on Feb. 7. The conference was attended by about 150 representatives of some twenty-five civic organizations interested. In the preliminary announcement the subject of the conference was given as "The Crisis in the Schools" and in its general character the meeting resembled to some extent the "Conference on Crisis in Education" held in Washington Jan. 5 and 6. The printed report of the Washington conference was presented to those who attended the meeting as they entered. The conference was called by the Public Education association.

The principal speaker was Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, ex-chancellor of New York university, who in his speech suggested caution on the part of those who are shaping and influencing the policy toward the schools in the matter of drastically reducing state aid, lest they thoughtlessly sacrifice "the greater good and the lasting good, for a lesser and more immediate good," his paragraph on this point being:

"When it is proposed that the budget for schools shall be cut beyond the cuts already made, are you sure that you are not thoughtlessly sacrificing the greater good and the lasting good for a lesser and a more immediate good?"

In the opening sentences of his address Dr. Brown called attention to some salutary effects of forced economy because it was bound to bring to the notice of educators what things were essential in the state program and what were merely subsidiary.

Necessitates a Wholesome Dietory.

"From this point of view," he continued, "our financial necessities are a wholesome medicine, or rather a wholesome dietory. They sound a call for more rigorous thought in the pedagogic field. And that call comes with special insistence to the faculties of our training schools for the teaching profession, in which the more constructive educational opinion and research of recent times has largely centered. I am speaking to those of my own fellowship when I urge the imperative need for a more penetrating inquiry into the perspective of our public education."

Urging public authorities to "stop, look and listen before making further cuts in school appropriations, Dr. Brown observed that "you cannot decide so vast a question as this by a simple appeal to arithmetic." The future of human life and society, he continued, entered into the question.

The discussion was led by Dr. Paul Mort, of Teachers' college, educational expert for the Friedsam commission and director of the official Federal Survey of School Financing, and Dr. William E. Grady, associate superintendent of schools in New York City.

Dr. Mort said that New York City had been practicing economy as far as the size of classes was concerned for some time. In 1925 when he made a study of class room units, number of teachers and other conditions, Dr. Mort found that New York City school classes were 10 per cent larger than those of other cities of New York state. They were relatively larger than the classes of schools in large cities of other states.

A cut of $20,000,000 in the appropriations for the city school system, according to Dr. Mort, is a serious matter.

Salary Cuts About 7 Per Cent.

Dr. Grady said that the local educational authorities reasoned that if the department of education had received a normal budget increase this year, its appropriations by the state and city would have totaled approximately $150,000,000. Last year the educational budget was $145,300,000, including an appropriation of $97,700,000 by the city of New York and $47,600,000 by the state.

The current budget of the board of education is $129,500,000, he further explained, and represents with salary cuts a reduction of approximately $21,000,000. Salary reduction, $8,800,000, represent the largest single item of reduction, according to Dr. Grady. The average salary cut is a little more than 7 per cent.

State Cuts From 10 to 30 Per Cent.

Dr. Frank P. Graves, New York state commissioner of education, was unable to be present, but Dr. Hermann Cooper, associate in higher education, represented him. He said that the educational budgets of most cities in the state had been cut from 10 to 30 per cent from their 1932 figures, and that drastic curtailments in important activities are thereby forced at a time when enrollment is increasing.

The resolution of the Public Education association's executive committee pointed out that the state of New York had by law defined and prescribed "minimum educational standards," and had provided state aid for a minimum foundation program of education throughout the state. The resolution asked the governor to appoint a commission to make a thorough study of the local school systems of the state and of the bearing of state aid upon their maintenance, and pending the completion of the study that the state's protective laws be maintained without material modification.

BIG SUM COLLECTED FOR WORKERS DENIED PAY

Albany, N. Y.—The bureau of labor welfare (formerly bureau of labor welfare of the New York state department of labor, made collections in 1932 totaling $202,638.22, of which $202,108.65 was for working men and women denied payment by employers of just claims for wages. The wage claim collections during 1932 show an increase of $20,552.03 over 1931, when $121,506.68 was collected.

An important part of the bureau's wage claim work is in summer hotels. From May 20 to Sept. 10, 1932, it adjusted 583 wage claim cases against summer hotels and collected $30,950 for claimants, that being the largest amount ever collected by the state labor department in hotel wage claims during a single season.

Labor May Call Convention On Water Projects

Central Body Asks Sister Unions to Study Development Program.

Pursuing is policy of prepring for eventualities before the necessity of defending against same, a call has been issued by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to all central bodies and state federations in the Tennessee river basin territory to study prospects of an enormous waterways and reclamation project when President-elect Roosevelt takes office.

Being informed that all of this half-billion program would not be included in the prevailing rate of wage law, request has been made that urgent representations be presented to A. F. of L. headquarters leading toward the drafting of suitable legislative action to protect the workers of this section. Central Body's program includes the molding of public interest and active effort to assure to itself the enactment of President-elect Roosevelt's proposals.

As the campaign matures, a convention may be called in Chattanooga in which building trades representatives will meet for the purpose of inviting other agencies which will also be benefited by the multitudinous blessings ensuing from the Tennessee river basin project.

The waterways program, besides affording immediate work in constructing same, will enable municipalities to secure electric power to better advantage than under the present system.

"LAST STRAW" BRINGS STRIKE AT PEERLESS

Eight Hundred Workers Balk at New Pay Cut.

BIG WOOLEN MILL CLOSED BY WALKOUT

Declared One Worker Got Ton of Coal and 80 Cents for Week's Work.

The well-known "last straw" apparently was added to the backs of some 1,200 textile workers employed in the mills of the Peerless Woolen company last Monday. The mill, located in Rossville, Ga., has been given much publicity because of its prosperity and bustling business, said to be helped by a "secret" process which enabled them to produce woolen blankets for a price which defied competition.

When the textile employes appeared for duty Monday morning early—real early, as usual—they were met with the information that another cut was in effect, spokesmen for the strikers said. The day crew immediately walked back out, and when the night crew came on the scene Monday night they followed suit.

Upon request from a delegation of the strikers, an A. F. of L. organizer and a representative of the Central Body visited the scene. Mingling with the crowd of some 400 angry strikers near the mill gates, the following was heard:

The employes were working regular shifts of twelve hours and the weekly wage averaged the munificent sum of around nine dollars. After "fines" and other deductions were made, the wage-earner was left just a tired feeling, the strikers said. However, in an interview given to the daily papers by J. L. Hutcheson, superintendent, the wage-earners' pride is saved by the statement that they made as high as $25 to $30.

That this enormous wage was not general, however, is indicated by the statement of one man that he worked a full week, twelve hours per day, and received for his labor one ton of coal and 80 cents cash.

The "controversy" recalls the 13-week strike in 1918 of some 9,000 textile workers in the Chattanooga district. It will be recalled that conditions not quite so bad as now existing forced a general shut-down of all the mills in this region, and finally resulted in a reasonable settlement, all things considered. However, the short-sighted policy of throwing away the umbrella after the rain stopped soon left the workers again at the mercy of their employers.

Possibility of an organization at this time was left squarely up to the workers by the A. F. of L. organizer, with his assurance that any efforts on their part would be received with sympathy. Feeling is at a high pitch, and it was even rumored that other mills in contiguous territory would experience similar walkouts.

In spite of the fact that for the past two years the Peerless management has boasted of capacity business, evidenced by the two 12-hour shifts, Supt. Hutcheson announced that the mills were being operated at capacity merely to give his employes a "living" and that the management would really be better off shut down. In fact, he has announced that the mill would close down for the next thirty days, and he "hoped" that the disturbance would subside by that time. Since the record for abstinence from food is much less than thirty days, Mr. Hutcheson's "cure" may prove effective.

COTTON MILLS WAGES LOWEST IN INDUSTRIES

"Efficiency" Ousts Labor, Cuts Costs.

PAY AVERAGES ARE HALF GENERAL LEVEL

"Tractable" Workers Responsible in Large Measure for Decreases.

By THE SENATOR

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the prevailing drop in industrial wages, between 1929 and 1931, cotton manufactures runs true to form as one of the lowest paid industries. The general average of wages in 1929 was $1,314; while that of cotton manufactures was $763. In 1931 the general average was $1,109, while that of cotton was $666.

The decrease in general manufacturing was 15.6 per cent; while that in cotton was 12.9 per cent. Evidently that is still sufficient to keep the operatives alive! But if rations drop in price—cotton will still run true to form.

The number of cotton manufacturing establishments decreased form 1,281 in 1929 to 1,186 in 1931, a decrease of 146, or 11.3 per cent. The total number of employes dropped from 424,916 in 1929 to 329,279 in 1931; a reduction of 95,637 in the number of workers, or 22.5 per cent less than in 1929. The average number of employes per establishment in all industries in 1929 was 41.8; in 1931 it was 37.39—a reduction of about 9 per cent.

"Efficiency" Ousts Workers.

In cotton manufactures the average number per establishment in 1929 was 331.7; in 1931 it was 298.6—a reduction of 33 employes on the average, or about 10 per cent. Here is the resultant of the various applications of the resources of production engineers, in improved machinery, in line production, and in the "stretch-out" system of increasing the number of machines to be operated by a single worker.

With 145 less establishments in 1931 than in 1929, there were 95,637 fewer workers, an average of 659 workers for each of the idle plants. This appears to indicate that along with the increasing efficiency which requires fewer workers per machine, there has been a progressive junking of the larger plants.

Obsolete machinery is a part of the answer to the obvious question here; while another part of the composite reason is the bodily removal of entire sections of the industry from northern centers to those more favorably located in the "cotton belt," where "hill-billy" labor is less amenable immediately to the possibilities of organized labor.

Price Drop Cuts Costs.

The drop in the price of cotton, as well as of other mill supplies, has much to do with the reduction in the cost of "material, containers, fuel and purchased electric power," which in 1929 amounted to $898,028,977; but which dropped in 1931 to $404,162,978—a reduction of 55 per cent.

The corresponding drop in the total value of cotton products was only 47.2 per cent, being $1,524,177,087 in 1929, and $804,420,550 in 1931. So that the decrease in value of product per worker, from $3,587 in 1929 to $2,443 in 1931, or 29 per cent, is even greater proportionately than the 12.9 per cent drop in rate of wages.

The value added by manufacture was $626,149,110 in 1929, and dropped to $400,257,571 in 1931—or 36.1 per cent. The avrage value added, per worker, in 1929, was $1,473, and in 1931 was reduced to $1,215.

Capital Charges Reduced.

Deducting the wage factor from the total value added, we find that the remaining capital charges, for "salaries, interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance and advertising," amount to 48 per cent of the total value added in 1929; while in 1931, during the great depression, this factor of the capital charges still held

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1933.

THE WIFE'S LAMENT

Contributed to Painters Journal by J. G. D., One of Them

The painter's wife! The painter's wife!
Wotta life! Wotta life!
She works from dawn to dewy eve.
When her man comes home with an outsize peeve,
What can the poor soul do but grieve?
Wotta life! Wotta life!

The painter's wife! The painter's wife!
She must furnish her home the best she's able;
Each thing must bear the Union Label,
From the rug on the floor to the paint on the gable!
Wotta life! Wotta life!

Oh, the painter's wife! The painter's wife!
She must watch for the card in the market window;
She must not buy meat from Chink or a Hindoo,
But must make each dollar do all it kindo!
Wotta life! Wotta life!

The painter's wife! The painter's wife!
When a neighbor asked if she wanted to go
Down the street, to the picture show,
She shook her head, with a look of despair:
"That theater's listed among the unfair."
Wotta life! Wotta life!

Oh, the painter's wife! The painter's wife!
When Death came, she asked him, (this is good)
"Can you show me your card?" He said he could.
She curled her lip and said, "You would!"
Lost her breath. Wotta death!

The painter's wife! The painter's wife!
She asked Pete for his card, when she got to the Gate.
He looked at her, hard, and scratched his pate.
"The dead never ask for a card," he said,
"You'll have to come back at a later date."
Wotta life! Wotta life!

What Next!

A new "electric palate," which tastes and tells the acidity or ripeness of apples, oranges, lemons and other fruits and vegetables, has been developed by R. C. Hitchcock, of the Westinghouse company. It is named the "electryna" and is expected to enable canners of fruits and vegetables to keep the flavors of their product at a given standard.

WALKER AND NESBIT SELECTED

John H. Walker and Walter T. Nesbit were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers of America.

Thousands of Women Have Taken Cardui on Their Mothers' Advice

It is an impressive fact that many women have said they learned of the value of Cardui from their mothers.

What stronger evidence of her confidence in a medicine could a mother have than that she advises her daughter to take it?

Cardui is given the credit for relieving so many cases of womanly suffering that it is widely and favorably known. Druggists, everywhere, sell it.

If you are weak, run-down, suffering monthly, take Cardui. Take it for a reasonable length of time and try it thoroughly. As your health improves, you will share the enthusiasm of thousands of women who have written to say: "Cardui helped me."

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Unorganized Workers Victimized

A startling example of what happens to workers when they are unorganized comes from Pennsylvania. Wages in factories as low as $1.65 for two weeks' work have been found by Miss Charlotte Carr, deputy secretary of the state department of labor and industry. The workers who are thus so cruelly exploited are of course unorganized.

"Apparently there is no depth to which wages for women and children in Pennsylvania cannot go," Miss Carr told a meeting of clergymen in Philadelphia. "At the same time that most factories are not working at all, too many others are working overtime."

She said that in some cases women and children are eking out an existence at starvation pay while husbands and fathers are seeking in vain for jobs.

Similar examples of the exploitation of workers during the depression were recently revealed by the Consumers league in New York canning plants, where unorganized workers were found toiling long hours at wages no better than those of twenty-five years ago. The same condition exists wherever the workers are unorganized and therefore at the mercy of greedy and inhuman employers.

Machinery and Unemployment

Employers introduce labor-displacing machinery so that a few working men and women will produce as much or more wealth in a given time than the large number of workers with the old machinery.

Some out-of-date business leaders and their parasitic ballyhooers among journalists and economists insist on maintaining the impossible position that the workers thus thrown into the unemployed army find employment in their occupations. Consequently, they say, there is really no such thing as unemployment caused by employers setting up iron workers to take the place of workers made of flesh and blood.

They shout this tommyrot from the housetops despite the existence in the United States right now of an army numbering from twelve to fifteen million working men and women who are unemployed largely because the machines have taken their jobs.

The absurdity of this position is conclusively shown by the report made by the International Labor office to the conference on hours of work and unemployment recently held at Geneva under the auspices of the International Labor organization. The report said:

> "While the general proposition that scientific progress ultimately creates as much employment as it destroys may be valid under theoretically ideal conditions of perfectly free markets and complete mobility of capital and labor, there is nothing either in economic theory or in recent experience to suggest that such a proposition will hold under the conditions of the modern world.
>
> "There is, moreover, strong reason a priori, when the rates of technical change and labor displacement are high, to expect that the time-lag between displacement and reabsorption will be substantial, if only for the reason that displaced workers cannot immediately be put in touch even with such opportunities for employment as may exist.
>
> "While progress in the technique of production has been rapid, there has in most countries been no corresponding improvement in the rapidity with which displaced labor can find new jobs or migrate from one area to another in search of them.
>
> "Man is still, of all baggage, the most difficult to transport, and so long as the occupational and geographical mobility of labor and the efficiency of its distribution among different avenues and places of employment are not improved at a rate corresponding to accelerated technical change, there is reason to expect the persistence of a higher volume of technological unemployment.
>
> "There is, in fact, a real danger that if a revival of prosperity should again accelerate the rhythm of technical change the volume of unemployment due to this cause may not merely persist, but further increase. * * *
>
> "With the mass of fragmentary evidence on the subject which has accumulated in the past few years—including the results of numerous inquiries into the numbers displaced in specific industries by the introduction of new methods—they suggest that technological unemployment has become a real factor in the present depression and must be reckoned with for a considerable time to come."

The report declared that reduction in the length of the work day and work week is one sure way to provide work for the unemployed.

The report also emphasized the necessity of legal limitation on the hours of labor. Otherwise when business recovery begins employers would arbitrarily increase production by lengthening the work day and work week of employed workers instead of putting the unemployed to work.

This legal limitation is proposed in the United States by the bill sponsored by Senator Black, of Alabama, and Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, supported by the American Federation of Labor, which makes the six-hour day and five-day week mandatory throughout the nation for industries whose products enter interstate commerce.

A Sinner Come Late to Repentance

Here and there a big employer shows some comprehension of the fact that wage cuts are not the way to increase sales and restore prosperity. One of these is Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel company, who recently said that steel manufacturers are not justified in even considering further wage cuts.

"We have gone, if anything, too far along those lines," he said, declaring that another pay cut would not add a single ton to the sales of steel and, on the contrary, would decrease sales, as buyers would tend to withhold purchases in the hope of still lower prices.

Mr. Weir is a "sinner" come late to repentance. He has done his share of pay slashing in his own plant since the depression began, but apparently he has now seen the error of his ways and is taking a common sense view of wage cutting. If a few more business leaders would take the same view, and act upon it, there would be hope of business climbing out of the pit of depression. But as long as he is in the small minority, as seemingly is the case, business may be expected to make little progress toward recovery.

Criticism Sometimes Justified

Congress complains bitterly, and often with justice, of criticism leveled against it. That much of the criticism comes from selfish interests which have no love for democracy is recognized. Trade unionists and other believers in democracy know that these interests would like to see the power of the people, as expressed through congress, curbed and curtailed. But the fact that some of the attacks come from enemies of democracy does not mean that criticism of congress is never justified.

Just now, many of the best friends of congress believe that it has itself largely to blame for the increasing public disfavor in which it seems to be falling. They say that since it convened in December, congress has wasted much precious time by needless oratory, petty squabbles, playing politics and attention to unimportant matters at a time when serious consideration and decisive, prompt action is needed more than perhaps at any time in our history. If this is true, congress can itself remedy the situation, which should not be forgotten by senators and representatives who protest against attacks on the national legislature.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Queer thing, but a price has to be paid for just about every worthwhile thing. It is so in all life, including government, industrial life and in every human relation. There are equities throughout.

It isn't that the thing is entirely simple; sometimes it seems complicated. Good institutions generally breed good results. Freedom brings the blessings of freedom.

Denial of freedom brings the penalties of that denial. Repress and you generate some kind of dynamite. In physics that have a law covering such matters, "Every action brings an equal and opposite reaction." The stronger force wins, for the time being. Heat melts ice, but enough ice will, when melted, put out the fire that makes the heat.

Employers, strong for a moment, may deny the right of organization. They may repress the natural and reasonable desires of the workers. If they repress hard enough or long enough there will be a back action. The workers will organize and sometimes, in their resentment against past brutalities and inequities, they will inflict penalties. Life is like that.

* * *

All tyrants have been slow to see the coming end of their tyranny. That is axiomatic. It is plain, on the face of it. All history shows it. Human emotions today are about what they have been always. Natural laws have not changed.

Today's tyrants have learned little from earlier tyrants. There are industrial tyrants today who think they can go on forever. In actuality there is no limit to which humanity will not go in retaliation, if pressed hard enough and long enough. Undoubtedly part of the inhuman cruelty of the bolsheviks in Russia was generated by the inhuman cruelty of the czars.

Extremes beget extremes. Employers who oppose unions ought to ponder these things. They ought to learn about humanity and its conduct. Just knowing about machines and markets and money isn't enough. If the employers of America, in the great mass production plants, deny the right of labor to organize sanely and freely, ultimately the workers will organize otherwise—not so sanely, not so freely, but possibly with very destructive results.

* * *

The Briggs body plant walk-out wasn't without a cause. It isn't the first and it won't be the last.

Another thing: When yeast starts growing it grows as long as it has something in which to grow. Given the conditions, the process is indefinite.

Strange that so few in America can think of a status of democracy in industry. Strange that the democratic ideal, dominant in political life, is regarded by so many as unfit for industry.

It is time many Americans did some thinking, revised their views, and learned about freedom. Freedom will come, one way or another.

* * *

"Life has been very bad to me," the man who tried to kill President-Elect Roosevelt said. Perhaps in that brief sentence the man revealed the cause of his insane deed. Apparently life had twisted and warped his nature to such an extent that he could not see the enormity of his action. How many other criminals could say, "Life has been very bad to me?" In all probability, many.

Society some day will realize its responsibility for conditions that make men say "Life has been very bad to me" and will move to remedy them and provide an environment which will not encourage the production of men such as the would-be killer of Roosevelt.

* * *

Employers who will not maintain decent standards are bringing on minimum wage legislation .

"Trying to keep up the wage level by voluntary agreement with employers proved an insurmountable difficulty. We shall have to return to minimum wage legislation now getting favorable consideration in these depression days which see no downward limit to wages," the National Consumers' league said in announcing that it will give up the policy of attempting to maintain standards by printing the Candy White list. This list carries the names of manufacturers who lived up to certain minimum standards such as a 50-hour week, a beginning weekly wage of $14 and standards of comfort and safety for the worker and of sanitation in the interest of both worker and consumer.

And so the Consumers' league, with many other organizations, is going after minimum wage laws, which the employers could have prevented by voluntary agreement among themselves for fair wage and working standards.

Save Jobs by Controlling Labor-Displacing Machines

Columbia University Economist Says Jobs of Printing Pressmen's Assistants Are Destroyed by New Machines.

New York.—"Unless we devise a method of absorbing displaced workers in self-respecting occupations without serious or protracted periods of unemployment, we cannot speak of social progress and the substitution of men by machines in the same breath."

This is the conclusion reached by Prof. Elizabeth F. Baker, of the department of economics, Columbia university, in her findings following a four-year study of the printing trades and published by the Columbia University Press with the title "The Displacement of Men by Machines."

Although Prof. Baker limited her study to the printing trades, she declares her conclusions are applicable to industry as a whole.

The specific problem covered by Prof. Baker's work is the situation confronting the New York press assistants, who numbered 2,500 before the depression and are now faced with industrial extinction caused by the great advance in the mechanization of the commercial printing press room. As new presses are installed hand feeding recedes into obsolescence.

It is Prof. Baker's conviction that a united program of the printing pressmen's unions and the employing printers could develop methods by which the whole slaughter of jobs by machines would be avoided or largely mitigated.

In addition to greater stabilization of industry and provisions for benefits against unemployment, Prof. Baker added that "we would seem to need a 'district attorney' to protect the interests of the public in industrial government as much as in the government of the city and state."

CAPITALISTS DESTROY HOMES.

Denver, Colo.—Rev. Hugh L. McMenamin, rector of the Immaculate Conception church here, declared American capitalists are responsible for the appalling increase in broken homes. He said the demands of big business for large profits resulted in starvation wages for men, and when they became unable to support their families the women and children were forced to obtain jobs to make up the deficit in the family budget.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—A says Samuel Gompers came to the United States during the Civil war. B says he did not. which is right?

A.—A is right. Gompers landed at Castle Garden, New York City, on July 29, 1863. He was then 13 years old.

* * *

Q.—Who is Max Kalish?

A.—He is a sculptor, much of whose work portrays American workers. "The Spirit of American Labor," reproduced in the February "American Federationist," is one of his best known pieces.

* * *

Q.—Have unemployment insurance systems in Europe survived the depression?

A.—Yes. They have carried on through the depression, though changes have been necessary in some of the systems to meet the heavy demands made by the great increase in the number of unemployed.

* * *

Q.—Are anti-injunction bills being pushed in many states?

A.—According to a recent report, such bills are being pressed in most of the thirty-eight states whose legislatures are meeting.

Spirit of Unionism Stirs Southern Mill Workers

Toilers in North Carolina and Virginia Reorganize Piedmont Textile Council and Hosiery Workers Balk Attempted Pay Cuts.

Salisbury, N. C.—The spirit of aggressive unionism is again spreading among textile mill workers in North Carolina and Virginia and several attempts to cut wages by indirect methods in full fashioned hosiery plants have been frustrated by threats of strikes.

Textile workers in Salisbury, High Point and China Grove, N. C., and in Danville, Va., have reorganized the Piedmont Textile council, which was originally established in 1930 by Danville, Greensboro and High Point unions but has not been active recently.

Since the big strikes of last summer, several branches of the United Textile Workers have been organized in the Piedmont section. The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is pushing organization work and reports a growing union in High Point and locals being established in other full fashioned hosiery centers.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Buy COAL Now at Summer Prices
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F. W.
PHONE 6-1183

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth St.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

AN MILK Carnation, Armour's or Pet, Large Size Can 5c — Small Size Can 2 for 5c
ARD Pure or Compound, Best Grades, Cartons or Bulk LB. 5c
TTER Golden Bud or Golden Leaf, Best Grade Fresh Creamery LB. 19c
ILI Van Camp's Regular 10c Size, 2 for 15c — Large 2½ Size Can 15c
F. G. COFFEE None Better; 1-Lb. Can 25c

EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Big-55-55 Gas Range

SALE

Now is the Time to Buy — Now is the Time to Buy

55 Genuine Roper Console Gas Ranges, each $55

Your Old Stove Will Be Accepted as Down Payment

Stop in tomorrow . . . Have one of these Ranges installed in your Kitchen at once . . . Begin enjoying the thrill of greater efficiency and precision in cooking and baking . . . Experience the satisfaction of watching the family fairly devour the delicious foods placed before them.

Chattanooga Gas Co
PUBLIC BE[illegible]ASED SERVICE

WARNING TO TAXPAYERS

After February 28th, unpail taxes bear interest and in addition a penalty of one-half of one per cent a month. Taxes may be paid at my office until March 31st, when lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayers.

WILEY COUCH, County Trustee.
(1923, Ch. 77, Sec. 1)

This refers to the 1932 Taxes and complies with Section 1573 of the new State of Tennessee Code.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Government Held Only Agency Able To Start Business

Large Borrowing Asked in Present Emergency to Stimulate Activity and Give Work to Millions of Unemployed.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Advocating large borrowings by the government to meet the unemployment emergency, the American Federation of Labor declares in its monthly survey of business for January that "'It is time to use national resources and save human lives."

Loans must be made by the government on a large scale to stimulate business activity and provide employment, the survey said, adding that to start business on a national scale is a task for the federal government.

The survey said that while funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance corporation to banks, railroads and other business had checked panic, they had made hardly a dent in the huge total of unemployment.

"After a year of bank rescue work," the survey said, "the business toboggan has been checked. Production has not declined appreciably since the fall upswing, except for normal seasonal change. But with prices still going down, business cannot start upward.

Few Jobs Created.

"Prices are already far below production costs for many products. Hard pressed business men, particularly debtors, are advocating 'reflation' as a remedy to reverse the price trend. There is talk of inflationary measures in congress."

Although the Reconstruction Finance corporation had advanced $1,156,000,000 during 1932, the survey said, bank loans to business for productive work were cut by $3,500,000,000 in 1932; loans were being called, plants forced to close, men were laid off and unemployment increased.

"The Reconstruction Finance corporation," the survey added, "has done very little through 'self-liquidating' loans to create work. To the end of 1932, $17,700,000 had been paid out, creating 8,140 jobs, and an estimated 24,000 more men were put to work supplying materials. But a third of these jobs will not be ready till July. This makes little impression on 12,000,000 unemployed.

"On every hand we have idle plant capacity, men ready and eager to work; the productive mechanism and raw materials are waiting, but credit, the medium of exchange, is lacking. Federal credit could bridge the gap, open up exchange and start work on a nation-wide scale through the normal channels of business.

Task for Government.

"Loans, conditioned upon increased employment, could be made from the Reconstruction Finance corporation direct to producing units. Once under way, business would finance itself, cumulative buying power would start prices upward.

"To start business on a national scale is a task for the federal government. No individual unit can undertake it, for it must be done simultaneously throughout the country.

"It is six months now since panic was checked; there are still 12,000,000 unemployed, business is at bottom levels and forecasters predict little increase during 1933. Can we wait for business to take its slow course of recovery when every day men, women and children are starving, losing their homes, committing suicide? This is no time for temporizing when human life is at stake."

Time for Action.

The federation said that the budget could be balanced by keeping current operating expenses in line with current income. It argued that outlays for emergency needs or capital expenditures for public works raised by long-term bond issues were not part of the current operating expenses and that the federal budget confused these two different types of financing.

"The government," it added, "can well afford to borrow large sums to meet this emergency. It is time to use national resources and save human lives. We must stop thinking of national wealth in terms of dollars and cents. Our values which depend on prices. Our wealth is measured in human resources, raw materials, industrial equipment."

Declaring a nation-wide 30-hour week standard is urgently needed, the survey says:

"Figures from the labor department covering representative firms show that our actual work-week for the first ten months of 1932 was nearly 42 hours. Even with hours reduced to this point, 10,900,000 were unemployed. Shortening the week to 30 hours in industries where hours could be adjusted would create jobs for 6,600,000 unemployed, leaving 4,300,000 to be absorbed as industry revives. With labor-saving machinery constantly being introduced, this is a conservative recovery standard.

"Unemployment has been steadily moving upward and we cannot expect it to go much below the present figure during 1933 unless shorter work hours are established. Already the movement to share work has made progress, but the shorter hour standard must be made permanent."

DRIVE BEGUN FOR STATE ACTION AGAINST UNFAIR PRISON GOODS

With Convict-Made Products Enriching Contractors, A. F. of L. and Other Organizations Join in Big Effort to Win Legislation This Year Under the Hawes-Cooper Act.

By E. J. VOLZ
President International Photo-Engravers Union.

New York City, Feb. 23.—Prison labor contractors are getting rich during the depression supplying the public demand for cheap and inferior goods. Shirts, shoes, overalls, socks, stockings, underwear, gloves, furniture and metalware are among the goods made in prisons sold on the open market. A $50,000,000 market is thereby lost to free labor and free industry. Even more damaging is the effect of this unfair competition upon the price of all commodities and consequently upon the wages paid to free workers.

An organized campaign to end this situation has been begun by the American Federation of Labor, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Association of Manufacturers and other trade groups, cooperating with the national committee on prisons and prison labor. At a meeting of the campaign committee against unfair competition of prison-made products reports were received from thirty states in which action is being taken to obtain legislation supporting the Hawes-Cooper act passed by congress in 1929.

Action This Year Needed.

An essential function of this campaign is to remove the much too prevalent impression that the Hawes-Cooper act will of itself eliminate the sale of prison-made goods on the open market. It does nothing of the sort. The act does not go into evect until 1934 in order to give the states a chance to change over to state-use industries. But even then it does not enforce a change of prison industries. It merely enables a state to enact legislation preventing the sale of prison-made products on the open market, and that only when the state's own prison products are not sold on the open market.

Therefore, unless making goods in prison only for government consumption, the Hawes-Cooper act has no effect in that state. The drive is on to make state legislatures act this year.

Industry can well view with concern the failure of the states to act sooner in this matter. Prison contractors have apparently concluded that the states will continue their do-nothing tactics for a comfortable while longer. They are making new long-term contracts with the states which believe it good business to make goods for dumping upon other states' markets. A five-year contract to make 18,000 garments a day in the South Carolina penitentiary was recently signed. That amounts to 5,400,000 garments a year. The same penitentiary has shipped as much as $635,000 worth of furniture in one year. A few such factories—and there are many—can produce a serious depression in any industry.

A. F. of L. Deeply Interested.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has stated that "the American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in state legislation which will make vital and effective the principle embodied in the Hawes-Cooper convict labor law. It is our intention to concentrate our efforts in this direction during the coming winter." He also said that the American Federation of Labor will co-operate toward this end with the following organizations which are members of the campaign:

National committee on prisons and prison labor, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Retail Dry Goods association, National Association of Manufacturers, National Industrial council, National School Supply association, National Association Farm Equipment Manufacturers, Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A., New England Shoe and Leather association, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants in New York, National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Southern Furniture Manufacturers association, International Association of Garment Manufacturers, Cordage Institute, Broom Institute, Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers association, American Foundation for the Blind, National Retail Furniture association, United Textile Workers of America.

Machinery Must Be Made the Servant of Mankind

By PAUL SCHARRENBERG
Editor, the Seamen's Journal.

There may be international problems of great magnitude facing the nations in armaments, gold and exchange, territorial boundaries, and huge debts, but one problem which touches intimately the opportunity of work people to find work by which to live, is wrapped up in the machine.

Shall we put a check on invention? Never! Shall we treat it as an enemy? Never! Shall we restrict its productiveness? Once again, never! It must be the servant and friend of mankind.

Whose job is it to make the machine a useful servant and benefactor of all mankind instead of a thoughtless and unmerciful job destroyer?

Without doubt, it is the task of the unions! The unions must intensify their efforts to educate the public mind on the machine problem. The unions, and no one else, must force a shorter workday and a five-day working week. In rendering this great public service, the unions will write free insurance policies to all—guaranteeing that constantly increasing production shall, like electricity and wireless inventions, be a boon and a blessing to the age.

Patronize our Advertisers.

. . . FOR . . .
FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUMATISM
B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, DOES THE WORK.

BARGAIN HOURS
FOR LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING
ON STATION-TO-STATION CALLS

7:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. these calls cost about 15% less
8:30 P.M. to 4:30 A.M. these calls cost about 40% less

These are times of extraordinary values—but seldom do you enjoy greater values than those offered by Long Distance.

Rates for Long Distance calls are low. They have been reduced four times in recent years. During the evening and night hours, the rates for station-to-station calls—those on which you will talk with anyone who answers—are exceptionally low. Between 7:00 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. (evening period) the daytime station-to-station rates over 35 cents are reduced by 10 to 20 per cent. Between 8:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M. (night period) these rates are again reduced, becoming about 40 per cent less than for daytime calls.

These bargain hours appeal to those whose use of Long Distance is largely personal or social. Many women keep in touch with out-of-town friends and relatives. Men, away on trips, telephone home each night. Mothers talk frequently with children away at school.

In addition to their regular daytime use of Long Distance, many business men take advantage of the bargain hours to transact important matters by telephone during the evening.

You can talk across the state or across the country as clearly as you can across the street. Telephoning between cities is quick . . . easy . . . inexpensive.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.

That the Theater-Going Public May Know the
TRUTH

Last October a contract was made for the Tivoli, State and Rialto Theatres with the Chattanooga Moving Picture Operators' Union, FOR ONE YEAR, with reductions for the projection rooms of the three theatres amounting to $437.50 per week from our last year's contract.

Should these contracts be broken and further reductions asked when these contracts are only four and one-half months old?

Should these foreign-owned, chain-operated theatres, having the choice locations and exclusive pictures, pay smaller salaries than the theatres owned and operated by our fellow Chattanoogans?

Does any salary offer mean anything when you can get no assurance that reductions of $10.00, $20.00, or even $30.00 per week will not be demanded immediately?

Did we make a fair offer and prove that we are willing to cooperate when WE OFFERED TO WORK THREE WEEKS WITHOUT PAY if we could be assured that our contract would be in force after that time?

Will $42.50 per week break a theatre charging forty cents admission that advertises they had 3,823 patrons in one day? (Chattanooga Times, Sunday, Feb. 19).

Is it economy to import high-priced professional strike-breakers, hire night watchmen, and pay boys to confuse the public?

Is it economy to bring ten operators from West Palm Beach, Florida, to replace seven men in the three local theatres, and pay them $55.00 per week each, with all expenses paid, including lodging at the city's leading hotel?

Have any theatre owners the right to say that you will see a picture in their theatre at their price or not at all —"EXCLUSIVE?"

Do you want to spend your money where it will stay in Chattanooga, where it will go to buy homes, pay taxes and be spent with the local merchants, or do you want it all to go to non-residents?

These are the facts. We will appreciate your support. Patronize the home-owned and home-operated theatres that are living up to the contract made with the Chattanooga UNION men.

Local No. 259, Moving Picture Projectionists
A 100% CHATTANOOGA INSTITUTION
Here Since October 17, 1910

NOTICE!

CITY TAXPAYERS

1932 City Taxes become delinquent March 1. Please pay now and avoid additional interest and penalty.

ALVIN SHIPP,
Treasurer and Tax Collector.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47548
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Elliott vs. Johnny Elliott

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Johnny Elliott is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. O. Jewell, Atty. 2-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17183
Price Auto Co. vs. Leonard Vinevard
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Ford Touring Car belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This January 3rd, 1933.
J. B. BAYLESS,
2-24 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47593
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Hance Nixon vs. Kate Nixon

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kate Nixon is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of February, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Trotter & Barker, Attys. 2-24

ADULT EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL OPENS OFFICE IN NEW YORK

Combined Efforts of Several Agencies to Be Directed Toward Personal Readjustment — To Keep Alive Skill of Worker During Idleness, Is One of New Organization's Aims.

New York City, Feb. 23.—The New York Adult Educational council, designed to co-ordinate the activities of the adult education organizations of the city, is now conveniently housed at 366 Madison avenue, where spacious quarters have been provided through the generosity of August Hecksher for the carrying on of its activities. The council starts under the direction of Dr. John Erskine, president of the Juilliard School of Music, who was educational director for the American army in France during the war.

The meeting at which organization was formed and the proposed purpose of the new organization stated, took place at the American Museum of Natural History and was attended by more than 200 men and women, many of them representatives of existing agencies which in one way or another are intended to aid the grown-up man and woman desirous of continuing their education.

As explained by Dr. John H. Finley, who presided, the chief purpose of the new organization is to make permanent an adjustment service for the unemployed. To make this work possible, as he explained, $5,000 had been donated by the Carnegie corporation, $2,500 by the Josiah Macy Foundation, $1,000 by the New York Foundation, and $500 by the Russell Sage Foundation, exclusive of the Hecksher donation of office space.

As the principal speaker of the evening, Dr. Erskine mentioned several of the intended aims of the adjustment service, one of them designed to ascertain why people lose their jobs, the ultimate aim being to help some of them, at least, to hold on to the next one they get.

"Another of the aims will be," Dr. Erskine said, "to keep alive the skill of the unemployed and to arrest the demoralization of those jobless who feel their abilities failing through disuse.

"The greatest loss," he said, "is not that of the pocketbook, but that of the self-respect of the craftsman or business man and the feeling that he does not count for anything."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 9th day of February, 1932, by L. C. WILLIAMSON and wife, IRENE WILLIAMSON, to secure A. A. Hicks a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book G, Vol. 56, Page 229, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933,

the following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number 244, Block Number 25, Mission Ridge Land Co.'s Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in the Registrar's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said Sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 20th day of February, 1933.
THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee,
3-17 By W. S. Beck, President.

2,250,000

genuine Frigidaires are now in use

A MILLION MORE than any other make

You don't need to take Frigidaire's conveniences and improvements for granted. They have been proved . . . over a long period of years . . . by the fact that 2,250,000 Frigidaires are in use—*a million more than any other make!*

FRIGIDAIRE

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE • "MOST FOR YOUR MONEY"

Have yours installed today for only

$9.95 DOWN »»»
Balance Monthly

PRICED AS LOW AS $116.50 CASH, DELIVERED AND INSTALLED

See them on display at any store of

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Clearing House On Occupational Education Opens

Morse A. Cartwright, Director of American Association for Adult Education, Makes Announcement.

New York, Feb. 23.—The American Association for Adult Education, through its director, Morse A. Cartwright, announces the formation of the National Occupational conference, an organization which will act as a clearing house for information in the field of occupational education and adjustment, functioning under the direction of the association. The conference plans to make occupational information based on studies and research more generally available than at present, both to educators and to young people and their parents, to prevent duplication of effort in occupational study and research and to maintain high standards of performance in making occupational studies. An appropriation of $33,000 for the maintenance of the organization for the remainder of the fiscal year to Oct. 1 has been made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Information on Opportunities.

Franklin J. Keller, principal of the East Side Continuation school and director of the vocational survey commission of New York City, will be director of studies of the conference, and Robert Hoppock, formerly field secretary of the National Vocational Guidance association, will assist him. Headquarters offices have been opened at 522 Fifth avenue, New York.

For several years attempts have been made by various institutions, associations and government agencies to meet the demand for accurate information about opportunities in various occupations. Much excellent material has been published, but often there has been unintentional duplication of effort. Distribution of the material has frequently been limited to local areas or to specialized professional groups. There has been no organization with sufficient resources to attack the problem from a national point of view. The national occupational conference will attempt to meet the needs in this field not now met by any other organization.

Details of Program.

In detail the program of the conference will include the maintenance of a clearing house for occupational information; the origination or compilation, from the studies of other agencies, of comprehensive occupational studies at all educational levels; the distribution of such studies and of other materials relating to occupational education and adjustment, the stimulation, and possible support, of further research and inquiry in those occupations where such research seems necessary; the development of a program of publication designed to meet the needs of administrators, teachers and students, public employment counselors and employed adults; the sponsorship or, in rare cases, the conduct of further studies and possibly some research in the field of occupational education and adjustment.

It is expected that the conference will co-operate with such organizations as the United States office of education, the federal board for vocational education, the American Vocational association, the National Guidance association, the National Educational association, the American Management association and others.

WOMEN PAID $1.65 FOR TWO WEEKS IN FACTORY

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Astoundingly low wages for women in Pennsylvania factories have been discovered by Charlotte Carr, deputy secretary of the state department of labor and industry. In some cases women have been paid only $1.65 for two weeks' work.

"Apparently there is no depth to which wage rates for women and children in Pennsylvania cannot go," Miss Carr told a meeting of ministers here. "At the same time that most factories are not working at all, too many others are working overtime."

She declared that women and children are found employed at starvation wages while husbands and fathers are tramping the streets in a vain search for work.

INDUSTRIAL DEATHS DROP 14 PER CENT LAST YEAR

Chicago.—Fatal accidents in industry, which annually take a big toll in deaths from the workers, showed a reduction of 14 per cent last year, the National Safety council reports. There were about 15,000 industrial deaths in 1932, against 17,500 in 1931. Accidental deaths from all causes and in all fields were reduced slightly more than 9 per cent last year.

The industrial showing is based on reports to industrial commissions of sixteen states, but as agricultural accidents are seldom reported to the commissions it was necessary to estimate them separately.

MORE ABOUT COTTON MILLS

(Continued from First Page)

up to 45 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

In other words, the same process which cut the purchasing power from the market, supplied by the wages of workers, is still being carried on assiduously in cotton manufactures.

The factor of capital charges in all manufacture in 1929 was about 37 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. In 1931 it was only a fraction of 1 per cent less than that. In cotton manufactures this figure is seen to be 48 per cent for 1929, and 45 per cent in 1931. What it will be when all the old machinery has been junked and the new production methods are applied throughout the industry, will probably satisfy even the greed of the Shylock breed that have been driving the cotton manufacturing business into the "doldrums."

NON-PARTISAN LABOR LEAGUE.

Trade unionists in a number of central Illinois towns perfected the organization of a non-partisan labor league to examine the records of all candidates for political office. V. W. Storry, of Peoria, is president of the central organization.

A TONIC Laxa

CONSTIPATION, with the ing symptoms that usuall with it, cuts down organi and disturbs normal heal well-being. A thorough cl of the digestive tract is o assistance in the removal ening constipation sympto

When excessive accum waste matter disturbs and the muscles of the large in rendering them temporari able to perform their w evacuating movements, The Black-Draught is useful in lating them to activity. again started, should co regularly until some futu turbance interferes. In thi Thedford's Black-Draught of the TONIC laxatives, te as it does, to establish a r habit of evacuation.

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Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Stove Card of Retail Clerks

Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Bookbinders' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Label of Hoods Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Operators Renew Offer to Donate Services

Anderson Gives Facts to Radio Audience

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 3, 1933 — Number 45

Central Body Offers Support of Workers To Theater Unions

Calls on "Loyal Chattanoogans" to Patronize Locally-Owned Houses.

Calls "Exclusive" Policy of Willby Interests, and Points to Experiences of Unions in Other Cities With New Management of Publix Houses.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council Monday night offered unanimous support to local moving picture operators in their efforts to protect the standards of their craft in this city and approved their action in leaving their jobs at the Publix houses when no assurance could be obtained that contracts entered into last winter would be carried to the end of the period for which they were signed, and which are being observed by all the locally-owned theaters.

In this connection, local operators have carried on a radio campaign in which they stress their offer to work for two weeks during the period of readjustment if they could be assured of reinstatement of contract provisions at the end of that time. This offer, however, they are telling the public, will remain open only until midnight next Saturday, March 4.

The resolution adopted by Central Labor recalls that the Willby interests, which supposedly "leased" many Publix houses in the south, are reported to have had troubles with operators' unions in many cities, and calls upon all Chattanoogans to patronize the locally-owned theaters, who respend their money in this city.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Paramount-Publix Theaters corporation, one of the largest concerns controlling the moving picture industry, with offices in New York City, for years operated the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters in Chattanooga; and,

Whereas, only a few months ago citizens of Chattanooga were told that these theaters had been "leased" to one Willby and associates, along with numerous other Publix theaters in the south; and,

Whereas, these Willby interests have had trouble with operators' unions in almost every city where they have operated since "leasing" or "buying" Publix theaters, because of their efforts to break down standards built up through years of effort by theater employees; and,

Whereas, it is our information and belief that the Paramount-Publix concern and the Willby interests spend very little in Chattanooga aside from that paid employees of the three local theaters, often sending to another city for candy and other office supplies; and,

Whereas, this Willby concern has secured a monopoly on choice theatres and brazenly announced to the people of Chattanooga that they must see these pictures at the high-priced theaters or not at all, thus depriving Chattanoogans owned and operated theaters of booking these pictures for their patrons at a much lower admission price; and,

Whereas, after taking major reductions in pay and a cut of approximately 50 per cent. in buying-power over last year's contract, moving picture operators at the three Publix theaters were told they must accept another cut of $15 to $17.50 per week, although the Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters are still paying the wage scale for which contracts were signed last October, and charging much lower admission prices; and,

Whereas, Chattanooga moving picture machine operators declined to accept this latest cut, left their jobs, and were replaced by imported strikebreakers said to be from West Palm Beach, Fla.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing 5,000 union men and their families, approves the action of the Chattanooga operators and calls upon every loyal Chattanoogan to patronize those theaters which are employing our own citizens and who are respending every dollar possible in Chattanooga, where it will help this city and its citizens; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the home offices of the Paramount-Publix Theaters corporation, and furnished the daily press with a request for publication.

Better Provisions For Older Workers Urged

Albany, N. Y.—A special committee of the New York state commission on old age security, which has been studying the problem of "the older person in industry" for two years, reported that the state and private industry must develop more effective provision for the economic security of wage-earners past 40. Men and women of over 40 present a "real economic problem," the report said.

The committee recommended that sheltered employment be developed for the care of superannuated and invalided older persons and that the present system of financial help to the group be extended. It recommended that work opportunities for middle aged employable persons be developed and that facilities be extended for their vocational training. It further recommended that job studies to reveal possible openings for the older worker be made in all industries of the state.

Building Permits In Big Increase

Washington.—There was an increase of 39.6 per cent in indicated expenditures for total building operations comparing permits issued in January, 1933, with those issued in December, 1932, according to reports received by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, from 851 identical cities having a population of 25,000 and over. Indicated expenditures for all building operations for which permits were issued in these cities for January totaled $42,826,707.

Comparing January with December, there was an increase of 2.7 per cent in the number, but a decrease of 6.3 per cent in the indicated expenditures for new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings increased 3.9 per cent in number and 55.0 per cent in indicated expenditures. Additions, alterations and repairs increased 10.1 per cent in number and 18.2 per cent in indicated expenditures.

Advisory Board Is Advocated for Prison Industries

Bill in New York Legislature Would Set Up Body to Continue Successful Work Begun by Labor and Employers.

New York City, March 2.—Manufacturers and labor are working together for the prison industries of New York state. That is one of the reasons for the success of the prison industries, according to James R. Robinson, chairman of the committee on labor and industries of the assembly, who has introduced a bill to establish a prison industries advisory board to continue the advisory relationship established with manufacturers and labor.

"It is a tradition that labor and employers have always individually been in opposition to prison industries," said Mr. Robinson. "To place them together around the same board for the purpose of improving the prison industries would therefore seem suicidal to the industries.

"But New York state can point to a demonstration of the successful working of such a combination in the New York state advisory board on prison industries appointed in 1931 by Gov. Roosevelt. It was a temporary advisory body to the commission to investigate prison administration and construction, but it is felt that the legislature should continue the principle since organized industry and organized labor are ready to continue the work begun.

New York to Set Example.

"Other states are likely to follow New York's example," said Mr. Robinson. "Thirty-four state legislatures are this year considering legislation affecting prison industries. A large part of this activity is due to the fact that the federal Hawes-Cooper act, which becomes effective Jan. 10, 1934, will close the open market in most of the states to products of prison labor. These goods can no longer be dumped in New York or in other states, because it will be able to eliminate this unfair, price-cutting, wage-slashing competition. As a result many other states must change their system of prison labor production and distribution and adopt the system now operating successfully in New York of making goods only for the use of government departments and institutions.

"The bill provides for a board of not more than six members, serving without pay, appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the commissioner of correction and serving at the pleasure of the commissioner of correction. The duties of the board will be to advise on the direction and control of prison industries and to advise in determining the general policy in all matters affecting the production and distribution of articles or goods manufactured in prison shops so that such prison industries may be conducted in a practical, economical and efficient manner for the primary purpose of rehabilitating prisoners.

Four Labor Members.

Labor members of the New York state advisory committee on prison industries who supervised the study in 1932 and 1932 were: Hugh Frayne, general organizer, American Federation of Labor; E. J. Volz, president, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; John Sullivan, president, New York State Federation of Labor; Rose Schneiderman, president, Women's Trade Union league.

FIGHTS PRISON PRINTING.

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Cassidy, union printer, who is a member of the Ohio legislature, has introduced a bill to take from the printing office in the state prison at Columbus all the plant's work except that required for prison use. The plant is said to do about $500,000 worth of printing a year. Cassidy was prominent in the successful fight for anti-yellow dog contract legislation last year.

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED TAX IS MADE KNOWN

Central Body Officers Confer With Cummings.

POINT TO INEQUITY OF ANY SALES LEVY

Suggest to County Judge Collection of Personalty Tax as Substitute.

Pushing further the determination of organized labor to resist any form of sales tax, which would shift the burden still more upon the already broken backs of the wage-earners, President Kamin and Secretary Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, conferred with County Judge Will Cummings early Monday morning.

The judge expressed his firm belief in the ability of the sales tax to "get the money" and thereby relieve the sufferings of property owners. It was reiterated by the labor representatives that the small home owner would not be relieved, and that the whole trouble lay in the fact that assessments of properties were made in inverse ratio to ability to pay.

When asked why it is that the personality tax, already on our law books, is not enforced, and which would get the money from the right sources, other topics were brought up after the hurried remark that at times it amounted to double taxation, and therefore was not just. It was agreed, too, that a sales tax would most certainly be enforced, due to the lack of expert attorneys in the wage-earners' hire.

Suggestions from the unionists that an exemption of property tax for the first $5,000 of property for personal habitation would really relieve the people needing relief, and then honestly assessing all properties would obviate any need of further taxation, was heartily concurred in by Judge Cummings.

Proponents of the sales tax, in line with a nationwide attack on the public school system, of this country threaten drastic curtailment of the school term, further slashes in salaries of teachers, and elimination of what is vaguely termed as "frills." The threat of script has even been held over the teachers' heads, and it is understood that some pressure is being put to persuade them to indorse the sales tax idea. However, numerous members of the new teachers' union have expressed their determination to resist this pressure and to solidly support the policies of Central Body.

The two members of the Central Body executive committee told those in the conference that the popular preconception that the demands of money-lenders must be met or our whole economic life will come to a standstill, and that the bankers have infallible judgment, is now being replaced by a determination on the part of the oppressed that the interests of the masses must take precedence over the handful of tax-dodgers and "higher type of citizen" that has been in the saddle.

The resolution, drawn up on instructions from Central Body in regards to the sales tax, follows:

"Whereas, various organizations chiefly representing wealthy property owners and individuals are endeavoring to create a 'demand' for a general sales tax for our county, city, state and nation; and,

"Whereas, it is very evident that a general sales tax would put more of a burden on the already impoverished and excessively taxed 'forgotten man' of this nation; and,

"Whereas, since the theory of taxation for this nation is to tax according to ability to pay rather than opportunity to collect, and that a sales tax would exempt a greater portion of the wealth of the few individuals who now own and control this nation, but would tax 100 per cent of the so-called 'common people;' therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That we unanimously and whole-heartedly condemn the sales tax scheme, and call upon our legislators in all branches of government to defeat such proposal; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we suggest and insist that these same sales tax sponsors, as a class, pay their taxes which they already owe but which they are holding back in order to compel the adoption of their ideas of government."

Special Campaign For Label to Be Pushed in April

Month to See Intensive Annual Drive to Boom Use of Union-Made Products and Union Services.

Washington, March 2.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is now preparing for the annual union label campaign which will be conducted during April.

All international unions affiliated with the department and all central labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been invited to take an active part in this campaign.

"While the Union Label Trades Department conducts a continuous campaign for the union label, shop card and button, each year, for the period of one month, this special campaign is conducted for the benefit of organized labor in general," John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, said.

"This is a sort of revival to renew the interest and enthusiasm of trades unionists and their friends in the union label.

"Each year, in this way, new converts to the cause are made. If given the support such a campaign merits, there is no doubt but it will greatly relieve unemployment among trades unionists.

"All localities are urged to take part in the campaign as a matter of self-preservation against unfair employers and those opposed to organized labor.

"This can be done by holding mass meetings to which speakers who are able to explain the great value of spending union earned money for the products and services of organized labor should be invited. The radio, newspapers and advertising of all kinds can be successfully used. The distribution of literature is a great help in campaigns of this kind. Free literature is supplied by the Union Label Trades Department to those requesting it."

Extend Sympathy to Family of J. H. Kellis

Chattanooga unionists are extending sympathy to one of its old-timers, J. H. Kellis, because of the death of a son, J. T. Kellis, last Saturday. Brother J. H. Kellis for some time was a delegate to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council from Painters' and Decorators' Local 226, of which he was an active member for many years. Another son of Brother Kellis, Reuben D, was an active member of the sign writers' union until he took up the practice of law in this city.

The Labor World and the trades union movement extend to the bereaved family its condolences and sympathy.

J. H. Anderson Gives 'Inside Story' About Local Movie Situation

Goes Into History to Justify Stand of Men Who Left Jobs at Publix Theaters.

Reads Statement Giving Attitude of Receiver and Calls Attention to Unionists' Record for Fair Dealing Over Period of More Than Twenty Years.

The "inside" of the walkout of moving picture projectionists and stage employes at the three local Publix theaters was explained to the Chattanooga public last Monday night by Judge James H. Anderson, who went into detail in recalling various events which led up to the present unfortunate situation.

Judge Anderson began his address with the announcement that he had been handed, late Monday afternoon, a statement from Mr. Dooley, receiver for the Tennessee Enterprises, giving the latter's attitude, and which, as a courtesy to Mr. Dooley and out of respect for the court, Judge Anderson read in full.

Judge Anderson's address follows:

It is my pleasure at this time to respond to the call of my friends of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, in their struggle to keep from being crushed out of existence by a chain of picture theaters known as the Wilby organization which assumed control of the Tivoli, Rialto and State theaters last September.

On the surface, I am informed, it would appear that these chain theaters are directing their fight on the men directly involved but that this is not the case; that evidence is at hand to show that the fight now being waged is but the first step in an effort to choke off competition by closing every independent and locally owned moving picture house in the city of Chattanooga. At the time the Wilby organization took over the Tivoli, the Rialto and the State theaters, the projectionists were operating under a contract which would have expired Aug. 31, 1933. Under this contract, the theaters were obligated to pay the projectionists $77.50 per week. The Paramount-Publix interests, although bound by contract, asked for and the projectionists granted a reduction of $15.00 per week from the salary of each man. This was granted to Mr. Morrison, division manager of the Paramount-Publix interests, who agreed to recommend to the New York office that the men get a contract for another year. A new contract dated Oct. 3, 1932, to expire Aug. 31, 1933, was entered into in writing. In this contract, a 62½% reduction was granted. Recently the men were approached on the subject of another and still further reduction of $15.00 per week per man. Having been advised that similar tactics had been used by these chain picture shows to rub out several local organizations in North and South Carolina, the members of Chattanooga Local No. 259, after deliberating the matter for several days, declined to accept further reduction.

At the time of the last effort to secure further reduction, the Tennessee Enterprises, Inc., was and is now in the hands of a receiver and on account of this emergency the men were told that in order to get permission from the court to operate, it would be necessary to reduce expenses and cut wages. I am informed by the men that while they could not agree to a further reduction of the wage scale, they voluntarily agreed to donate their services and work for a period of three weeks without any pay whatever. The men inform me that it was thought the period of operation by the receiver would be about three weeks.

I wonder if even the picture show enthusiasts of Chattanooga as they sit enraptured by the influence of some engrossing picture really appreciate the work done by the projectionists who operate in an almost airtight room away up in the top and at the back of the theater, containing projectors, amplifiers, batteries, converters and other apparatus? These men may or may not have attracted your notice. I never go to a picture show without a feeling of appreciation for the man at work in the little fireproof room away up in the rear.

It is my pleasure to know personally most of these men. I have met and been associated with them intimately in various business, social and fraternal relations. They are men of a high order of intelligence. They are not only picture machine operators, but they are mechanical and electrical engineers. Their profession is one of great importance in this most remarkable age through which we are now passing. To them belongs a large share of credit for the recent vast improvements in the technique of presenting pictures and the introduction of sound upon the screen.

Local Union No. 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, was organized in Chattanooga more than twenty years ago and it is to the credit of that organization that its members have done their work so well and so skillfully that Chattanooga has not once been threatened with a theater disaster of any kind. These men for whom I speak have behind them a record of peaceful relations with their employers, proving a willingness to be fair, reasonable and honorable. They have repeatedly, though protected by signed contracts, voluntarily taken cuts and only recently suffered a cut of practically 50 per cent of manpower, which means that each man now directly involved was at the time his services were dispensed with doing the work of two men.

Some months ago, R. M. Cooke, editor of The Labor World, in a very interesting and instructive article published in the magazine section of the Chattanooga Times stated:

"Chattanooga projectionists are recognized throughout the south as among the most thoroughly competent in the industry. A majority of the men now employed by local houses have grown up with the business and have utilized every opportunity to perfect themselves in the technical phases of the art. Four members of the local union were formerly theater managers, and practically all have taken an active part in civic and fraternal affairs. One member is a former commander of the local post, American Legion. Another is a vice-president of the Projection Advisory council. Others are particularly interested in various charities."

In a statement C. E. Curle, recording secretary of Local Union No. 259, recently published in the local papers, said:

"We believe our record of more than twenty years' peaceful relations with local employers proves our willingness to be fair and reasonable.

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1933

We're Sorry, Too

Will you please have my copy of The Labor World sent to 1505 Bailey avenue instead of to Soddy? My residence is in Chattanooga. I will thank you for this change of address.

I look forward to receiving the Labor World with interest. You are giving us a good paper. I am sorry that I did not take it long ago.

J. D. BALES.

What Next!

A Diesel electric train recently made a successful trial run on an English main line, covering 113 miles at the rate of 65 miles an hour and requiring only 25 gallons of fuel oil, costing $1.20. The train will soon begin regular runs. The Diesel engine generates electricity which runs the train.

WISDOM

I believe that those who profess horror at the intervention of the state for the protection of the weak lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are desirous of using their strength for the benefit of a portion, for the oppression of the rest.—Bismarck.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the first eight-hour day recorded in American history?

A.—The eight-hour day initiated by the federal government in the Charleston navy yard in 1842.

* * *

Q.—When did England begin to legislate for the protection of child workers?

A.—In 1802 the English parliament found it necessary to enact a law prohibiting the employment of children on Sundays and limiting their work week to 72 hours.

* * *

Q.—Are workers protected by legislation against the dangers of lead poisoning in the United States?

A.—The women's bureau, U. S. department of labor, says that comparatively few states have adequate legislation for the protection of workers from lead poisoning in industrial processes.

Building and loan associations lent a million dollars last year.

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FLU--GRIP--COLDS--RHEUMATISM
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Got Over Weak, Painful Condition By Taking Cardui

"I was weak and run-down and suffered quite a bit with pains in my side," writes Mrs. Nick Barranco, of Lorenzo, Texas. "I was nervous. I did not rest well at night, and my appetite was poor.

"My mother had used Cardui with beneficial result, so I decided to take it. I surely am glad I did, for it stopped the pain in my side and built up my general health. I took seven bottles in all."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping women just as this Texas lady describes above.

Cardui is sold at all drug stores.

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Senator Bachman

Organized Labor of Chattanooga joins with all groups of citizens in acclaiming the appointment of Judge Nathan L. Bachman to be United States senator, replacing Senator Hull, who goes to the position of secretary of state in the Roosevelt cabinet. Gov. McAlister, a guest of the Chattanooga Press club at its annual gridiron dinner Tuesday night, personally delivered the commission to the Chattanoogan in the presence of a few close friends at Hotel Patten.

Judge Bachman was a candidate for United States senator in 1924, having resigned as an associate justice of the state supreme court to make the race against John K. Shields and L. D. Tyson. A notable coincidence of that campaign is that the now Governor McAlister managed the judge's race in the state. Although Gen. Tyson was the victor, Chattanooga trades unionists were of one accord in their whole-hearted support of Judge Bachman, and, taking up his cause, carried the story of his most unusual fitness and fine personality to the four corners of the state.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council paid a high tribute to the new senator last Monday night when the delegates unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a motion commending him to the governor for appointment.

Senator Bachman will reflect credit upon the administration of President Roosevelt and upon his home state. He will make a splendid colleague for Senator McKellar, and, with the type of thought represented by these two statesmen, Tennessee is destined to come in for a large share of credit in the working out of great problems now faced by the nation's lawmakers.

Organized Labor of Chattanooga congratulates Governor McAlister, and begs to share in the honor which has come to Tennessee through the appointment of the eminent Chattanoogan to the United States senate.

Fat Rake-offs for the Big Boys

Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the great National City Bank of New York, told a Senate committee that he received "bonuses" of about $3,500,000 in 1927, 1928 and 1929. The bonus payments were in addition to his salary of $25,000 a year.

Mitchell was not the only "big man" to receive exorbitant salaries and bonuses during the years of so-called prosperity. Executives of railroads, steel corporations and many other lines of business received huge incomes.

The big incomes of business executives were one reason why thousands of their employes received low pay. The workers had to take low pay in order that the "big money" could go to the men at the top. The "boom years" were not years of prosperity for all. Millions of wage earners received small pay, in many cases near mere existence levels, which was a big factor in bringing on one of the worst depressions in the nation's history.

Break the Jam!

Politicians talk and talk and the depression continues. All sorts of remedies are discussed but action is lacking. There seems to be no leadership that can arouse the nation and lead it out of the morass of depression and discouragement. Some legislation aimed to bring relief is passed at Washington and at the state capitals, but nothing is done on a big scale to put men at work and restore the national purchasing power. Until this is done, there is little hope of relief. Will the incoming administration break the jam of inaction, get legislative and business cooperation, and put the idle to work? The nation waits to see.

Investigation Is Needed

Senator Oddie, of Nevada, charged recently that the contractors on the big Boulder Dam job are evading the mine safety laws of Nevada and exploiting and "sweating" labor.

He cited figures to show a startling increase in accidents since an order was issued by the federal district court preventing the state authorities from enforcing the safety laws. He showed that the contractors issue paper and coin scrip between the regular pay days, redeemable only in merchandise at company department stores. The scrip can be sold, but only at a discount of 20 to 25 per cent.

As President Green, of the A. F. of L., pointed out, in commenting on Senator Oddie's charges: "Payment in scrip redeemable only in merchandise at company stores means coercion of a most vicious kind; exploitation of a most reprehensible character and reduction in wages which is unjust and unfair."

Senator Oddie demanded immediate investigation of the charges. The investigation should be promptly made. The Boulder Dam work is done with the people's money and it should set high standards of pay, working conditions and fairness. If there is exploitation and unfairness in the work, the people are entitled to know it.

"Rest in Peace"

Not that it's any fun kicking a dead dog around, but Technocracy probably passed out just in time to save it from a much worse trouncing than it got.

Not content with indicting modern machine civilization on sound grounds, as labor has done better and earlier, it went into the fantastic and attempted to lay at the doors of machinery a great many of the high crimes committed, not by machinery, but by men, such as Morgan, Mellon, Rockefeller, et al. Not crimes in the sense of doing things contrary to law, but in the sense of doing anti-social things within the law, or in such a way that the law didn't bother about them.

It wasn't particularly the fault of the machine that the noted Clarke bank in New York blew up, or that 2,500 others failed and it hasn't been the machine's fault that receivership rackets have grown up to be a stench in the nostrils of men in many sections.

Technocracy sought to blanket every crime as due to the one prime economic cause. It can't be done. It started out to be what one magazine has called a prize alibi for the profiteers and big financial crooks.

"New Adjustment" Needed

Neville Chamberlain, speaking for the British government in the House of Commons, said some things that need to be shouted from the housetops in every land.

Pointing out that the displacement of labor which is going on all over the world is one of the greatest problems confronting civilization, Chamberlain said:

"There has been a dislocation of the old equilibrium and somehow or other a new adjustment must be arrived at. This problem cannot be solved in five minutes; it needs the best brains of many countries before a final solution is reached."

Chamberlain realizes that a "new adjustment" must come if civilization is to survive. Some other statesmen apparently do not. Unless they soon wake up, they are due for a sad shock. While as Chamberlain says, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved in five minutes, there is no time to be lost in getting at the solution and putting it into effect.

There has been a refreshing absence of popular hysteria over the attempted assassination of Franklin D. Roosevelt, though some newspapers have demanded more severe punishment for attempted killing of a president than for similar attempts on the lives of private citizens. There is no need for any such law. There is plenty of law to punish adequately attempts to kill a president. The newspapers which cry for vengeance and demand harsher laws seek to convey the impression that the death of a president imperils the republic, which is bosh. It is part and parcel of the tendency to almost deify the president, which some reactionary newspapers are always trying to encourage.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Here is a brain teaser problem for you: A grocery boy set out to deliver his groceries and noticed a peculiar relationship among the number of eggs he was to deliver to his customers. He was to deliver eggs to six customers, and he noticed that each of his customers would receive one-half of his load of eggs, and a half an egg more. The load of eggs would, of course, diminish from customer to customer, so that each succeeding delivery would be for a smaller number of eggs. Of course, no eggs were to be broken, and the boy was to deliver all his eggs, taking none back to the store with him. The problem is, how many eggs did he start out with?

* * *

Our lives are what we make 'em—
That's what the wise men cluck.
Hence the man without the makin's
Is the man who's out of luck.

* * *

A well-known dentist, who doesn't live a million miles from Chattanooga, received a package some weeks ago containing several neckties. Next day came a letter that read in part: "We hope you like the neckties we sent you. Enclosed you will find our bill for $5.00."

The dentist resolved on reprisals. From his work bench he took two old plates and mailed them to the firm with a letter: "I hope these plates fit you or some of your help," the letter read. "Enclosed you will find my bill for $50. I shall expect to receive a check for $45 by return mail."

* * *

Critic—The trouble with the churches today is that they have too much liberalism in them.

Church Deacon—I wish it was shown more in our collections.

* * *

A bird in the hand is considered poor table manners.

* * *

A recent law school graduate dropped in to see his professor one day, and during the visit the professor solicitously inquired how his practice was coming along. "Well," replied the young man, "in the mornings, practically no one comes, and in the afternoons, the rush falls off considerably."

* * *

Norah—Maymie has suffered much for her belief.

Muriel—Good gracious! What is her belief?

Norah—That she can wear a size four shoe on a number seven foot.

* * *

Few of us pay the doctor as promptly as we want him to come when we call him.

* * *

When Elsie Betters hung out a sign recently in Brushville showing that she had opened a beauty shoppe, Jerry Hoban painted one in his cigar store saying that he had Poppe on ice, the Emporium General Store announced the arrival of Toppes for Spring as well as Moppes for the kitchen, and Andy Whilks, the garbage man, not to be outdone, put an advertisement in the Brushville Bugle saying he was now prepared to haul away all kinds of Sloppe at popular prices.

* * *

"What you don't know won't hurt you!" goes an old popular saying. If you believe that you can't believe those halitosis advertisements.

* * *

Here is a problem for the men: What do you do with the suit of clothes that is too good to give away and too shabby to wear?

* * *

The man had waited patiently outside the telephone booth for ten minutes as he watched a young woman with a small child in her arms turn the leaves of the telephone directory.

He (finally)—Madam, can I help you find your number?

She (sweetly)—Oh, I don't want a number. I'm just looking for a cute name for my baby.

* * *

Manager—A customer has made a complaint that the coffee tastes like mud.

Cook (facetiously)—Tell him it was ground this morning.

* * *

Teacher—Does the giraffe get a sore throat if he gets wet feet?

Pupil—Yes, but not until next week.

* * *

It is mighty easy to be an optimist when everything is going your way.

* * *

Clay Mudd, editor of the Brush-
Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you uncomfortable.

* * *

Gladys (indignantly)—Smoke a cigarette! Good gracious, I'd rather kiss the first man who came along!

Edith—So would I, but have one while you're waiting.

* * *

Blessed is the man who can disagree with another without getting mad about it.

* * *

ville Bugle, received from a lady who lives in Pea Ridge a little poem entitled: "I Wonder If You Miss Me?" After reading it, Mr. Mudd returned the poem to the lady, with the following note: "Dear Madam: If he does, he ought never to be trusted with firearms again."

* * *

Hunter (as he came panting up to one of the party)—Just met a great big bear in the woods!

Other Hunter—Good! Did you give him both barrels?

Hunter (wiping his perspiring brow)—Both barrels! I gave him the whole gun!

Bill for $315,000,000 Relief Passes Senate

Washington.—By a vote of 54 to 16, the senate passed the Wagner relief bill, which doubles the $300,000,000 relief loan fund of the Reconstruction Finance corporation and liberalizes the provision for the loaning of money by the corporation for publib works. The Wagner bill was passed in preference to the Costigan-La Follette bill to grant $500,000,000 outright to the states for relief work.

The Wagner bill provides an additional $300,000,000 to the R. F. C. for loans to the states, to be used for the direct relief of unemployment. It provides that loans may be made to the states, municipalities and other political subdivisions for public works that are "needful and in the public interest" without the requirement, as heretofore, that such works be self-liquidating. The bill also creates a fund of $15,000,000 for loans to states for the relief and rehabilitation of transient workers.

Senate Passes Relief Measure

Washington.—The senate rejected the principle of direct federal relief by passing the Wagner relief measure in preference to the Costigan-La-Follette $500,000,000 relief bill. The Wagner bill provides for giving $300,000,000 more to the Reconstruction Finance corporation to be loaned for relief to states, cities and other political subdivisions and liberalizes provisions by which the corporation loans money for public works. It also provides a $15,000,000 fund for the relief of transient workers. The measure was sent to the house.

Patronize our Advertisers.

SHALL WE MAKE THE CHILDREN PAY?

Tennessee must either increase income or reduce expenses. She has decided to do the latter to the tune of 30% to 40%. "Education offers a fruitful field in which to begin," is the tone of too many editorials. It is easy to make reductions in education, just as easy as it would be for mothers to reduce or eliminate the food of their children. In the past both teachers and babies have had faith in the "hand that feeds them." No mother would break faith with her child, and let not Tennesse break faith with those who minister to her children!

Opportunity Knocks Once in a Lifetime

President Stanton E. Smith, of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers union, Local 246, did the thing which is the ambition of every married man, and he got away with it—as far as we know, anyway.

It was at the regular teachers' union meeting last Saturday. Mrs. Stanton Smith had spoken to a motion, and a little later she arose to speak the second time. Seizing the opportunity, Mr. Smith invoked parliamentary procedure which prohibits a person speaking twice to a motion until every other person had the privilege of speaking. Since there were only about 300 present, President Smith felt pretty safe, and for once in history it may be recorded that a married man had the last say where a woman is concerned.

Up to press time it had not been reported the nature of the conversation in the Stanton Smith abode, but anyhow, he had a fleeting moment of the so-called male dominance.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE."

Fifteen concerns are listed as unfair to organized labor by the Peoria, Ill., Trades and Labor assembly. The list includes 1 cigar concern, 1 furnace company, 2 groceries, 2 barber shops, 1 boiler works, 1 metal works, 1 creamery, 2 restaurants, 1 laundry, 1 oil company, 1 ice cream company, and 1 iron works.

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For your taxes, improvement your home, or for other obligat Loans made on most reasor terms and paid back by the or month.
Citizens Savings & L Corporation
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVIC
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HOME OWNED—25c MILE
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208 West Ninth S

Always demanding the U LABEL and SHOP CARD i dence that you are a real live ber of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

...uary Unemployment Reported As Setting All Time High Mark

...e Than 12,000,000 Idle, According to A. F. of L. Estimates, President Green Announces, in Calling for Speedy Action to Bring 30-Hour Week and Adequate Federal Relief to Forestall Even Greater Catastrophe in Present Crisis.

...shington, Feb. 22.—Unemploy... in January was at its all time ... with more than 12,000,000 ...earners out of work, the Ameri... Federation of Labor estimates, ...t William Green announced. ...r estimates for December, 1932, ...d 11,900,000 unemployed," ...t Green said, "and trade ...reports showed an increase in ...loyment from December to ...ry which, when applied to the ...y at large, indicates at least ... more laid off in industry ...e the first of the year. Trade ...unemployment increased from ...er cent of the membership in ...ber to 25.5 in January."

...new peak of unemployment, ...t Green said, "makes the ...f shortening work hours more ...ver urgent.

...ndreds of thousands of jobs," ...tinued, "have been completely ...ated during the depression; the ...ay we can ever put our work... ...opulation back on a basis of ...upport and turn our man power ...ating wealth is by shortening ...rk week. If the work week ...niversally shortened to thirty ... we could put to work 6,600,... ...f the unemployed."

...ing the 30-hour week the "re... ...y standard," President Green ...d that putting six and a half mil... ...employed to work would give ...ew impetus to everyone, give ...hope, raise the national morale, ...rove a powerful force for in... ...d recovery.

...sident Green pointed out that ...relief need is mounting daily and ...ed that the situation indicates ...exhaustion of personal resources ...the increased dependency on ...y. He added:

...o stave off even greater human ...trophe, our immediate effort ...be twofold: (1) A nationwide ...to introduce the 30-hour week; ...(2) appropriation of adequate ...to supplemnt the exhausted ...of local governments."

Figures on Idleness.

...ving details of the A. F. of L. estimates from government figures, President Green said that the figures were as follows: On farms, 220,000 were laid off with the winter season: in factories, 100,000; building construction and roads, 200,000; service industries, nearly 20,000; government, nearly 7,000. The total increase in unemployment from November to December was over 300,000, he said.

Work Insurance Legislation Now Is Held Unwise

New York State Legislative Committee Changes Stand and "Somersault" Is Criticized by Labor Heads and Others.

Albany, N. Y., March 2.—After approving unemployment insurance legislation last year in a preliminary report, the joint legislative committee on unemployment "about faced" on the issue and is opposing such legislation at the present session of the legislature.

The committee "somersault" brought criticism from President John L. Sullivan, of the State Federation of Labor; President David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, and other labor leaders. Other advocates of unemployment insurance joined in criticizing the committee.

The committee held that unemployment insurance now would bring dismissal of thousands of part time workers and add to unemployment. "The conclusion seems unescapable," the report said, "that if we compel contributions to a reserve fund before the index of employment has turned upward, employers will be forced to remove from their pay rolls many thousands of part-time workers who would of necessity be thrown upon the welfare of agencies of the state for support.

"Certainly with conditions as they are, if there is any danger whatsoever of such a result, the legislation should be postponed."

A minority report made by Mrs. Rebekah Kohut referred to a memorandum filed last year, in which she expressed her conviction that unemployment insurance legislation should be promptly enacted and said that she had not changed her opinion on the matter.

The committee's report is believed at the capitol to mean that all unemployment insurance bills will die in committee.

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100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.
PUFFED WHEAT Regular 15c Size, 2 packages..... 15c
CAMPBELL'S SOUP Every Variety They Pack, 2 Cans 15c
COFFEE Del Monte or J. F. G., Pound..... 25c
LARD Pure or Compound, Best Grades, Cartons or Bulk..... LB. 5c
CHILI Van Camp's Regular 10c Size, 2 for..... 15c Large 2½ Size Can..... 15c
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

New First Lady Urges Wage Law; Only Way to Curb Greedy Bosses

Expressing the opinion that it will be necessary to regulate wages by law in order to prevent starvation rates of pay, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, writing in the March issue of "Scribner's, makes "a plea for action against the cut-throat wage tactics of unscrupulous employers who prolong the depression by depleting purchasing power."

There are always some employers ready to take advantage of times like these to lower unnecessarily the standards of labor, she points out, stressing the necessity for the law stepping in to correct that condition.

"Cut after cut has been accepted by the workers in their wages," Mrs. Roosevelt writes. "They have shared their work until many have fallen far below the normal and proper standard for healthful living.

"Refusing to allow people to be paid less than a living wage preserves to us our own market. There is absolutely no use in producing anything if you gradually reduce the number of people able to buy even the cheapest products. The only way to preserve our markets is to pay an adequate wage."

LABOR TO PUSH UNION DRIVE IN CHAIN STORES

New York City, March 2.—Complete organization of all chain store employes will be brought about as soon after congress adjourns as possible, according to an exclusive statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, copyrighted by Grocery Trade News. This is in accord with the resolution adopted at the recent convention in Cincinnati, and Mr. Green said that the officers of the federation would carry out the instructions as soon as they were relieved of the more important federal legislative program.

"We have had conferences with the representatives of several chain systems," he continued. "Some of them reacted favorably and sympathetically; but about half of those with whom we discussed the resolution governing the organization of their workers expressed strong opposition.

Workers Underpaid.

"As to the economic standing and future of the chains, our own people are not in complete agreement. Some of our leaders believe that the development of chain stores is in line with modern mass production and is economically sound. Others are neutral, while many are convinced that the chains are an evil to our present industrial system and a menace to the future.

"There is no doubt that some of the chain systems underpay their workers. We have already found that the five and ten cent stores pay their people very little, and my impression is that the tendency of practically all chains is toward lower wages. However, our data is limited, as yet, for the reason that our preliminary investigation has been inadequate. But next month will see us well started on a complete investigation of the subject, and as soon as we have sufficient facts and figures we shall begin the work of organizing all of the chain store workers in the country."

Mr. Green then briefly discussed the prejudice of many union men and women against food chains, because of the refusal of store managers to give credit during strikes and depressions. He paid a tribute to the old line retail grocer who, in granting credit, was frequently the deciding factor in the winning of strikes. In former depressions, he said, retail grocers advanced food to the unemployed on credit, and, in many instances, constituted a power for order that never has been generally adequately appreciated.

The organization work, Mr. Green also pointed out, will be complicated by the fact that the chains employ several classifications of labor. The meat-cutters, for instance, will have to be taken into the Butchers' union, as they are in Florida, where all the Piggly-Wiggly display the Butchers' union card, while the clerks and wagon drivers will be encouraged to join their respective organizations. Before the close of the present year, however, he hopes to have a great many of the chain systems manned by union labor.

Pinchot Demands Legislature Vote Jobless Aid Fund

Declaring Pennsylvania Faces Threat of Riot and Bloodshed, Governor Urges $20,000,000 Relief Appropriation.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—Calling upon the legislature to appropriate money for unemployment relief, Gov. Gifford Pinchot warned that Pennsylvania faced the "threat of riot and bloodshed" unless both state and federal funds were promptly provided to feed the state's 2,000,000 unemployed this year.

Pinchot appeared personally before both branches of the legislature and offered a relief program to be financed in part by a state appropriation of $20,000,000. He contended this money could be raised without additional taxation, provided the executive department was given additional authority in the collection of revenue.

The governor told the legislature that $20,000,000 was inadequate, as the state was already spending at the rate of more than $80,000,000 a year for direct and work relief. He said that on the basis of present relief work, "at least $100,000,000 more will be needed before the year is out for food alone, and at least $25,000,000 more for shoes, clothing and other bare necessities of life."

"There is no prospect of securing any such sum as $125,000,000," he added. "It is clear, therefore, that we cannot continue giving relief on the relatively costly food order basis and that we must, as a state, go to the community market plan, which is far more economical. This is the emergency relief board. There is no other way out."

UNION LABEL GUARANTEE GOODS ARE AMERICAN

Indianapolis.—"The union label is a guarantee that decent wages have been paid workers engaged in manufacture of the article," says the Typographical Journal, which adds: "The union label is absolute proof that no child labor entered into the manufacture of the article. Nothing bearing the union label was manufactured under sweat-shop conditions. 'Forced labor' is never employed in the manufacture of goods bearing the union label. Nothing made by foreign labor can show the emblem representative of American labor independence. To bear the American trades union label the goods must have been produced by American union labor."

Unions Ask Quick Action On Big Housing Program

With Large Percentage of Building Trades Workers in New York Idle, Need for Immediate Move to Give Men Work Is Declared Urgent.

New York.—Pointing out the urgent need of building trades workers for employment, the Building Trades Council of Greater New York, Long Island and vicinity has begun a campaign for immediate inauguration of the $60,000,000 housing program for New York already approved by the state board of housing. In a statement issued through its housing committee, the building trades council says that a great percentage of the men represented in the organization are now idle.

"Most of them," the statement continues, "have been idle for the better part of the past three years. Many of them are now destitute, having been forced to sell their possessions or put their furniture in storage and double up with relatives and friends because they could no longer pay rent and maintain their families.

"The building industry is generally agreed that the only hope for employment of these men lies in the $60,000,000 housing program approved by the New York state board of housing. If this new construction were undertaken it is estimated that fully $30,000,000 of that amount would be paid directly in wages to the building trades in this city. This money would employ for a full year of forty weeks not less than 20,000 men. In practice it would give employment to twice that number of men for half that time.

"Labor feels that the time has now arrived for something to be done. With capital ready to undertake needed construction, including the reconstruction of some of the worst tenement blocks in this city, skilled workers now unemployed protest against a policy which withholds work and at the same time pauperizes with the dole."

RECEIVER FOR UNION.

Circuit Judge John W. Gerdnik, of Terre Haute, Ind., appointed a receiver for the Vigo County Central Labor union, with instructions to advertise the assets at not less than the appraised value as determined by two appraisers named by the court.

Good-Night!

Williams—"Well, how has everything gone since I last saw you?"

Wilson—"Everything's gone."—Ex.

To LOYAL Chattanoogans!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, representing Five Thousand local citizens and their families, Monday night **unanimously** indorsed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Paramount-Publix Theaters Corporation, one of the richest concerns controlling the moving picture industry, with offices in New York City, for years operated the Tivoli, State and Rialto Theaters in Chattanooga; and,

Whereas, only a few months ago citizens of Chattanooga were told that these theaters had been "sold" to one Willby and associates, along with numerous other Publix theaters in the south; and,

Whereas, these Willby interests had trouble with operators' locals in many cities where they have operated since "leasing" or "buying" Publix theaters, because of efforts to break down standards built up through years of effort by theater employes; and,

Whereas, it is our information and belief that the Paramount-Publix concern and the Willby interests spend very little in Chattanooga aside from that paid employes of the three local theaters, even sending to another city for pencils and other office supplies; and,

Whereas, this Willby concern has secured a monopoly on choice pictures and brazenly announced to the people of Chattanooga that they must see these pictures at the high-priced theaters or not at all, thus depriving Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters of booking these pictures for their patrons at a much lower admission price; and,

Whereas, after taking major reductions in pay and a cut of approximately 50 per cent. in manpower over last year's contract, moving picture operators at the three Publix theaters were told they must accept another cut of $15 to $17.50 per week, although the Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters are still paying the wage scale for which contracts were signed last October, and charging much lower admission prices; and,

Whereas, Chattanooga Moving Picture Machine Operators declined to accept this latest cut, left their jobs, and were replaced by imported strikebreakers said to be from West Palm Beach, Florida; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, representing 5,000 union men and their families, aproves the action of the Chattanooga operators and calls upon every loyal Chattanoogan to patronize those theaters which are employing our own citizens and who are respending every dollar possible in Chattanooga, where it will help this city and its citizens; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the home offices of the Paramount-Publix Theaters corporation, and furnished the daily press with a request for publication.

WE OFFERED TO WORK THREE WEEKS FREE. THAT OFFER IS STILL GOOD, AND WILL REMAIN SO UNTIL MIDNIGHT SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Patronize Chattanooga-owned and Chattanooga-operated theaters, where your money will be respent in Chattanooga.

Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists

A Chattanooga Institution

Here since October, 1910

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed this 11th day of February, 1933, by L. C. WILLIAMSON and wife, IRENE WILLIAMSON, to secure A. A. Hicks a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book G, Vol. 26, Page 229, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933,

the following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number 244, Block Number 25, Mission Ridge Land Co.'s Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in the Registrar's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 20th day of February, 1933.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.

2-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17274

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Emilie Bayless

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

3-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17273

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Wilbert Denson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace

3-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17276

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Samantha Helton

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47969

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

William J. McNalley vs. Helen R. McNalley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Helen R. McNalley is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 23rd day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Geo. M. Giffe, Atty. 3-24

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24183

State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

Viston Taylor et al. vs. I. C. Sieving et al.

Pursuant to decree of said court, made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M., at the court house door in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described property:

Lots 12, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 in block 10; also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, block 11, all as shown in the revised plat of Hamilton Place subdivision registered September 30th, 1922, in plat book 8, page 35, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being part of the Milton B. Ochs tract situated in the ..... Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This March 2nd, 1933.

SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.

3-24

Good Bag.

"Where can I get a license?"

"A hunting license?" asked the clerk.

"No, the hunting is over. I want a license to marry the girl I've caught."—Ex.

HELP OF ROOSEVELT SOUGHT FOR RAIL LABOR LEGISLATION

With Presidential Backing, Unions Hope to Win Federal Laws Changing Hours and Working Conditions, Providing Old Age Security and Unemployment Insurance Reserves.

New York City, March 2.—Railroad labor will seek the aid of President Roosevelt in putting through a broad program of legislation at the coming special session of congress. This was made known following a conference here between the Railway Labor Executives' association and Prof. A. A. Berle, Jr., of Columbia university, representing Roosevelt.

The railroad unions will press for legislation to change hours and working conditions which have been denied them by the railroad managements and will support a measure to give Roosevelt and his cabinet emergency power, with authorization to lead a co-operative industrial and political movement for business recovery.

Railway labor measures on which action will be sought include the following:

Establishment of the principle of the six-hour day.

Provision for retirement insurance to provide security in old age.

Limitation of hours of service, based on a reduction of the present 16-hour-a-day maximum to 12 hours.

Extension of the principle of workmen's compensation.

Establishment of pay roll reserves to provide security in the nature of unemployment insurance.

Legislation requiring that trains shall be adequately manned by full crews and that train lengths shall be limited.

The unions will also campaign for legislation to strengthen the provisions governing collective bargaining and the right of organization in the railway labor act and to obtain guarantees for the safeguarding of the workers' interest in the consolidations of railroad lines.

As an emergency relief measure, the unions will fight for passage of the Costigan-La Follette direct relief bill. As a measure for permanent relief, they back the Costigan-La-Guardia bill for the setting up of a United States Exchange corporation to provide emergency financing for unemployed wage-earners and the emergency concentration of power in the hands of the president and his cabinet.

Announcement of railroad labor's plans was made by Chairman A. F. Whitney, of the Railway Labor Executives' association. Union executives who attended the conference included, in addition to Whitney, the following:

G. W. Laughlin, assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

T. C. Cashen, president Switchmen's Union of North America.

J. G. Luhrsen, president American Train Dispatchers' association.

John F. Schmitt, vice-president International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

W. H. Wickman, international representative Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

J. V. Rattigan, general vice-president, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

A. J. Chapman, representative, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes.

D. W. Helt, president Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

Captain J. J. Delaney, vice-president, National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

Captain J. J. Scully, secretary, National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

John Nolan, assistant general manager, National Marine Engineers Benefit association.

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24648

State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

A. B. Akers and Wife vs. L. Karshofsky et al.

Pursuant to a decree of said court, made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M. at the court house door, in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, all as provided in the mortgage trust deeds, the following described real estate, situated in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 110, Stanley's subdivision of the De Long Tract, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 2, pages 7 and 14 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This February 28th, 1933.

SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.

3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48011

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

C. E. Foreman vs. C. W. Foreman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. W. Foreman is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48019

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Louis Prosterman vs. Molly Ethel Prosterman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Molly Ethel Prosterman is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry Schaeffer, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47928

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lloyd Hassell vs. Mary Hassell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Hassell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 15th day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Seymour, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48018

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Roscoe Falls vs. Annie Falls

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Falls is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 3-24

Old Age Pension Bill Made Law in Louisiana

Governor Signs Measure, Bringing to Successful End 12-Year Fight of Labor for Pension Legislation.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 2.—Gov. Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, in the presence of labor leaders and a representative of the International Labor News Service, signed the old age pension bill passed by the legislature after a fight for twelve years by organized labor, led by the old age pension committee of the United Mine Workers of America.

The law will become operative at the end of 1933. It is mandatory in its provisions and will grant pensions of not more than $15 a month to indigent persons 70 years of age or above, who have resided in the state fifteen years.

Exclusive control of the administration of the law is placed in the hands of county commissioners. It is estimated that the cost of the first year's administration will be $500,000. The state is to pay one-half of the pension out of its general fund and each county is to pay one-half from its general fund.

EMPLOYMENT OFF 3 PER CENT IN N. Y. STATE FACTORIES

Albany, N. Y.—Employment decreased 3 per cent in New York state factories during the December to January period, the state labor department reports. This was a greater than usual seasonal decline, as the average December-January loss for the last eighteen years has been approximately 1.5 per cent. Except for a small net rise in clothing and millinery, all major industrial groups showed downward tendencies.

MORE ABOUT JUDGE ANDERSON

(Continued from First Page)

"We have repeatedly taken reductions, in the face of signed contracts, and only recently suffered a cut of approximately 50 per cent. in manpower, thus doubling the work on each operator, in order to do our part in meeting the economic crisis.

"Contracts signed last October included agreements with the two Chattanooga theater companies, and these concerns are still operating as union houses. Had we submitted to the terms offered by the Tivoli, State and Rialto, the Chattanooga-owned theaters, employing twice as many of our members as the Publix houses, would have rightfully expected corresponding concessions.

"We have, individually and collectively, spent many years to bring our craft up to the level of real American standards, and we could not agree to a proposal which we felt would endanger conditions which we had won by many years of struggle.

"The Chattanooga Moving Picture Machine Operators union is composed of trained experts of years of experience, recognized the country over for unusual competence.

"That our organization has operated for twenty years without difficulties with the theater owners should prove that we are willing to co-operate and do not make unreasonable demands. The present controversy was thrust upon us without notice with a take it now or leave it proposition. We have twenty-one jobs. Seven of these were with the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters. Had we given them the reduction asked for it would have only been fair and we would have been forced to have given the same reduction to the remaining jobs which would have been a loss to our members of $322.50 per week. This is a difference of only $142 per week from the total payroll of the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters and we were unable to see any fairness in such demands. To prove our willingness to co-operate we offered to work three weeks free, if we could have any assurance that our contract for one year, made in good faith, last October, would be resumed at that time, but we could get no assurance of anything whatever.

"We want the theater-going public of Chattanooga to know the situation in its true light. We want you to know us, to know that we are peaceable, law-abiding citizens of Chattanooga. We have nothing to hide, we are facing the public with our grievance and asking you to be the judge. Our salaries and working conditions are not out of line with those paid our profession all over the country.

"When we signed contracts in October we gave the three theaters reductions amounting to $437.50 over our last year's contract, with other reductions even before that, and again we think we have done our share.

"We are showmen at heart and interested in the operation of the theaters and are willing to co-operate in any manner that will not be a death blow to our organization. We offered to work three weeks, or as long as necessary, FREE, if we could be assured that our contract would become effective again."

The public will bear in mind that these men who have spent many years in an egort to raise the craft to the level of real American standards are citizens and home owners of Chattanooga. Some of them have finished paying for their homes; some of them have not. These men are a part of the life of Chattanooga. They have loved ones at home to support and care for and I dare say that the people of Chattanooga will not approve of the action of the Wilby organization to set at naught the contract rights of these men.

Slave Driver.

Our idea of the meanest guy in the world is the guy who was deaf and never told his barber.—Ex.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

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FROM BEST LAXATIVE PLA

Sunshine, Rain and Soil pro
the foods you eat at every me
that rebuild your body as
work, play, live.

Sunshine, Rain and Soil
produce plants that clear up t
ills in the digestive system of y
body. From the best of such
dicinal plants is Black-Drau
made. The right plants are
lected, finely ground, and packa
for your convenient use,— a
ural remedy for sluggish, al
acting, clogged bowels.

Count on refreshing relief fr
constipation troubles when
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tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Bl
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Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

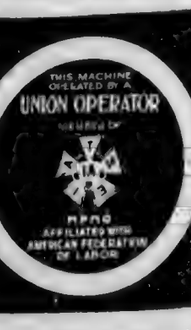
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of IBB Posters and Billers' Alliance

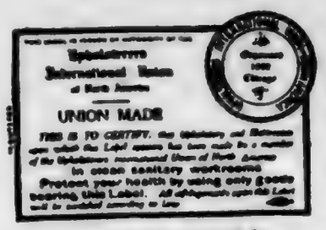
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employees of America

Coopers' Union Label



United Leather Workers Union Label

Pocketbook and Garment Workers' Union Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

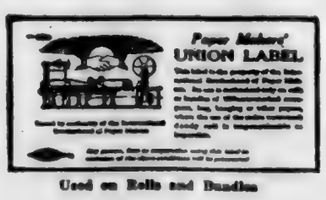
Bookbinders' Union Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

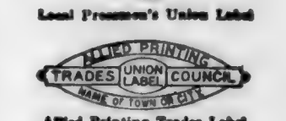


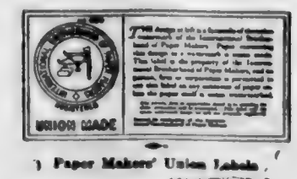
Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

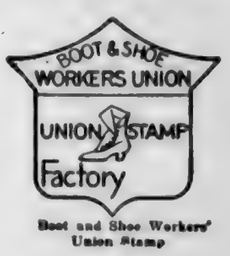
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label


Local Pressmen's Union Label



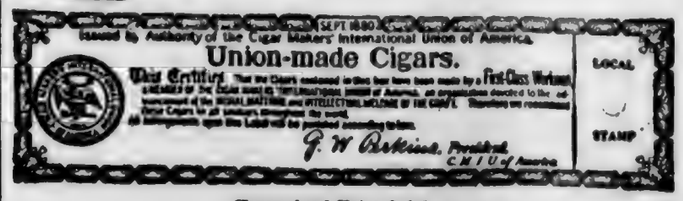
Paper Makers' Union Labels



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

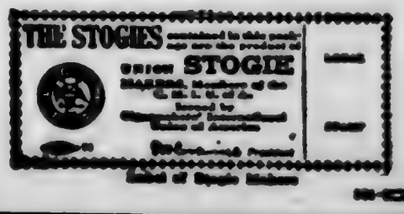
Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



L. P. of L. Label

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 10, 1933 — Number 46

Movie Projectionists Express Appreciation For Public Sympathy

Declare Locally-Owned Theaters 'Packing 'Em In,' Despite Financial Situation.

Withdrawal of Offer to Work Three Weeks Free Features Campaign of Unionists to Protect Hard-Won Standards for Chattanooga Working People.

TYPOS PUT "WAR TAX" ON THEATER TICKETS

Local printers will have a very fair idea, now, of what may happen when the "exclusive" policy of the Paramount-Publix-Willby chain has forced all the Chattanooga-owned theaters out of business.

For Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, "raised the price of admission" for printers to the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters to $10.00 (cash, no checks), plus whatever fee the New York office decides shall be the box-office toll on that particular day. Should the erring Typo, if any, possess a pass—which, incidentally, are said to have beeen quite generally distributed—the ten dollars will be the only financial outlay.

Resolution levying the above "war tax", passed unanimously by the Typos in regular session Sunday, also provides that any such sum collected by the secretary of No. 89 shall be immediately turned over to the "defense fund" of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists.

Withdrawal of their offer to work free for a period of three weeks featured the campaign of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, to protect standards which they have built over a period of more than twenty years, and for which operators at the Tivoli, State and Rialto theaters, known as the Paramount-Publix-Willby chain, left their jobs three weeks ago.

A newspaper advertising and radio campaign has brought a fine response from the general public, according to officials of Local 259, and attendance at the Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters has constantly increased for the past several days. Each of the locally-owned houses has been and is being packed at almost every showing, it was said, in spite of the financial situation, and considerable money is thus being kept in Chattanooga and spent with local merchants.

Officials of Local 259 asked The Labor World to express their heartfelt thanks for the fine support being given the Chattanoogans in their campaign, and expressed satisfaction with the situation.

"We have made our appeal to our fellow-citizens on a record of more than 20 years for fairness in Chattanooga," an officer of the union declared, "and we are gratified with the response which has been received to our appeal. Our offer of free services for a period of three weeks was ignored by the theaters, although we made daily announcement over the radio that the same would be held open until midnight of last Saturday night. We, of course, regret this unfortunate situation, but feel like we had no other alternative than to refuse to accept terms which would have meant the eventual destruction of our organization and would have made all our sacrifices to gain fair standards absolutely in vain.

"We particularly desire to thank our fellow trades unionists for their wholehearted encouragement and support, and ask them, as well as our friends among the general public, to continue to patronize the Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters, where money spent will be respent in this city."

CHARITY TO BENEFIT BY SALE OF INAUGURAL PROGRAM

Washington.—All net profits from the sale of the official souvenir program of the Roosevelt-Garner inauguration will be donated to charity, the program committee of the Roosevelt inaugural committee announces. The program is expected to be more attractive and informative than any issued for previous inaugurations and will be of unusual historical interest. In addition to listing the events of the entire inauguration, hour by hour, the program will include historical articles, by well known writers. The articles will be profusely illustrated. The program will also contain pictures of all presidents of the United States, airplane views of Washington, a map of the city and other features. It will carry no advertising.

Back to the People!

War for human rights, for freedom from the exploitation of the money changers, for a restoration of the earnings power of labor, has been declared and the labor press of America proposes to accept that declaration at its full face value and to join in the conflict.

"I Accuse," might have been the title of President Roosevelt's inaugural address.

"I accuse the great bankers; I accuse the money changers; I accuse the rulers of exchange."

Not in this generation, nor yet in the last, has there been such a ringing challenge to vested interests, to entrenched wealth and privilege, to the highbinders of the high places.

Not in our time has there been the threat to call for war powers for the President to wipe out and repair the depredations of plutocracy.

Well might the President have said: "Mr. Wiggin, the United States will have no more of your kind of operations; Mr. Mitchell, your resignation is merely a gesture, your banking world has got to stop its pillaging."

* * *

The bankers assailed by the President with such dramatic fierceness and with such utter directness are the bankers who have piled up their profits, who have demanded wage reductions and who have sat on their heaps of gold while millions have been starving.

Listen to this diagnosis of the cause of our suffering: "Primarily because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubborness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicated in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men."

And recall these words of understanding: "Yes our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. . . . Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply."

* * *

These are the truths taught by labor through, lo, these many months. And through those weary, dragging months the crisis grew to its climax, so that on the very day after inauguration it was proclaimed that every bank in America must close.

Neither this nation nor any other has ever faced such a critical time, with no past measures to serve as guides.

The reason is simple. Only once can this system pile its debris to such heights, only once can the same forces in our economic life reach the same kind of peak.

We stand at the pinnacle, atop the ruins of plutocratic exploitation and aggrandisement, atop the results of machine production brought to perfection of mechanical operation, but with the fruit blasted and twisted and diverted in its course by the mismanagers of big business and high finance.

It is but a matter of days since a great trade unionist, out of diligent and quiet work, brought forth the facts about Wall Street's domination of industry and but a few days since the United States Banking and Currency Committee brought forth a part of the damning evidence of Wall Street's utter cupidity and conscienceless robbery.

* * *

And now we must go on and create new ways and build bridges from the past to the future. In truth it must be a war—and yet it must savor of the arts of peace, for we face something more than the need to destroy the evils of the past. We must build the good way of tomorrow. And it must rest upon the will of the people. We may destroy with the axe, but we must build with precision instruments. We must build into industrial life the ways of democracy, for unless that is done evil masters will again arise and we have worked, not a cure, but merely respite.

The battle cry has been sounded in the war to destroy the old robbery, to open the doorway through which the people may pass from serfdom to a financial oligarchy to economic freedom. But unless they themselves build the instrumentalities of the future little will have been gained toward permanency of guarantees for good.

* * *

There will be no lack of battle. The powers of money will use every agency and every tool, including many human tools, to block the redemption. Congress may move slowly. Paid professorial servants will interpose their tortuous objections.

There is a famed watch-word: Every American on guard! It needs repeating.

One thing is sure—the battle is on and with the battle on there is a vast renewal of hope, a pouring out of new energy for recovery, a determination that the battle must decide the nation's monumental issue.

This labor newspaper and the whole labor press joins in this new conflict, first declared by labor, now the property of the nation. Our flag is nailed to the mast and there it shall fly in the name of human freedom.

* * *

The ranks of labor must be built larger, they must be drawn more tightly, they must feel the inspiration that comes from fighting in a just cause; and they must keep their eye steadily upon the constructive goal of the American trade union movement. That being done, we shall come out of this conflict, not into a new uncertainty, but upon a foundation of fundamental soundness, grounded in the very heart of democracy, into the first certainty our nation has ever known.

Labor Losing Patience With Industry's Chiefs Green Warns Leaders

Declares Workers Convinced Controlling Interests Attempting to Block Constructive Program.

Failure to Deal with Present Emergency Increases Restlessness of Labor.—Direct and Immediate Action Insistently Demanded By Millions of Unemployed.

New York City, March 9.—Labor, convinced that the controlling financial and industrial interests of the nation have failed to deal with the present emergency in a constructive way, is impatient and is demanding immediate action, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared, in addressing the New York Board of Trade. The address was carried over the National broadcasting system.

Following a plea for the raising of wages to increase buying power, the establishment of the 30-hour week to take up the slack of unemployment and the adoption of legislative remedies, Mr. Green said:

"If we have learned any one lesson out of the distressing unemployment situation which has so greatly impoverished the nation, it is that constructive social justice measures must be enacted by the law-making bodies of the nation.

"It would be a fatal mistake for the business and professional interests of the nation to assume that labor will continue to exercise disciplinary control and self-restraint if they are forced to suffer indescribable impoverishment and unspeakable distress indefinitely.

"For more than three years they have exhibited a courage and loyalty which has challenged national and community admiration. At the present moment they are impatient. They are the real victims of unemployment and economic distress. They are firmly convinced that industrial management and those who actually control the financial and industrial affairs of the nation have refused to accept the remedies which labor proposed and have failed to deal with a great emergency in a constructive and practical way.

"If reason is to influence the action of those who possess the power to determine whether unemployment shall continue or be overcome it must be clearly evident that adjustments in the number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must be made in order to provide work opportunities for those who are idle.

"The scope, magnitude and productive capacity of industry is interwoven with an American standard of living which has been fostered and built up under our American form of government. American labor, therefore, in fighting for the acceptance of its high wage philosophy and high wage standards is fighting as well for the preservation and expansion of industry and commerce."

Mr. Green declared that the outstanding problem before the nation is unemployment. "There can be no hope for economic recovery," he said, "until the problem of unemployment is solved and millions of unemployed workers have been re-employed at decent wages fully corresponding with the requirements of American life and American standards of living. This is the task which industrial management must face.

"Under our system of private ownership the workers themselves cannot return until management re-employs them and until work opportunities are created for them. There can be no hope and no future for the automobile, automobile accessories and luxury and amusement industries until employment is overcome and until wage levels are raised far above the present low subsistence basis.

"In many respects the industrial situation prevailing today is unprecedented. For that reason there can be no tested rule applied or precedent followed. Old remedies which may have proved helpful and constructive heretofore are not applicable in the present emergency. Urgent measures, suitable to an acute economic situation, must be utilized. Whatever should be done in order to provide idle workers with employment should be done even though the action taken does not conform to old methods or standard formulas applied to previous unemployment situations.

"The present situation calls for direct, immediate action. The clear call of the moment is to industrial management to make such adjustments and to initiate such policies as may be necessary to provide employment for idle people and to return them to the wage-earning class where they may exercise their maximum buying power and thus create a demand for marketable goods."

Governor Urges New York Adopt Minimum Pay Act

Lehman Calls on Legislature to Set "Bottom Level" for Wages of Women and Child Workers Employed in Industry.

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—Pointing out that the sweatshop has returned, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in a special message urged the legislature to enact a law setting a "bottom level" below which the wages of women and children shall not be allowed to go.

In his message, the governor declared that the conscientious employer was helpless against the unfair competition of "reckless wage reductions below decent levels of subsistence."

"Such unfair trade practices are inimical to recovery," Lehman wrote to the legislature. "I am confident I voice the needs of industry in urging the importance of assuring a bottom level of wages so as to avoid the continued downward spiral of lower wages, lower prices, lower purchasing power and higher unemployment."

Lehman's recommendation followed the unanimous findings of a conference of representatives of labor departments of eight eastern industrial states, called by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts, a month ago. While admitting that it would be better if the federal government had power to eliminate unfair wage-cutting, he expressed belief that other states would follow New York's example, and said, "I covet for our state this leadership."

The wage cutting conditions, this conference stated, "mean ruin to employers who would like to pay a living wage in competition with these starvation wages." The creation of adequate machinery to maintain fair wage standards, the governor declared, would in effect "prevent wage standards from being set by the least conscionable employers."

Gov. Lehman's plea was based on the premise that "the transcendent goal of present day effort, governmental and private, is recovery." He maintained that wage-slashing, by depressing buyer power and subjecting prices to wide fluctuations, was retarding the forces of recovery.

WAGES CUT BY HALF

Seattle Picture Operators Strike for Violation of Contract.

Seattle, Wash.—When the owner of the Seattle Paramount theater decided to go "open shop" he went with a "bang."

Although he had signed a year's agreement with the Motion Picture Operators' union last September, he abrogated the pact and slashed wages 50 per cent—the heaviest single slash ever put into effect on the Pacific coast. The employes immediately went on strike.

This Poor Time To Impair Night Schools' Service

New York City, March 9.—Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the workers education bureau of America, who attended the conference of educators of the east, held at Teachers college, Columbia university, on February 16, at which proposed economy moves for educational systems were being discussed, took a firm stand in favor of the continuance of night schools as centers of adult education and institutions in which unemployed adults might find opportunities for re-education, a class of schools, which, as he pointed out, were looming up high in importance at the present time.

Mr. Miller, made aware that the subject of proposed economies along this line—some night schools already abolished—was not included in the program of procedure, called the attention of the conference to the omission. In response to a request to supply the deficiency, Mr. Miller dictated:

"When increasing numbers of adults throughout the country, who are being thrown out of employment, are turning to our public night schools for vocational guidance for retraining, civic instruction or the development of new skills for their leisure, it would be a serious blunder to impair this leadership and guidance in our school system."

Frances Perkins Expects to Work With Union Labor

New Secretary of Labor Praises William Green and Says She Will Co-operate With Representatives of A. F. of L.

New York City, March 9.—Asked to comment on the statement of William Green expressing organized labor's opposition to her appointment as secretary of labor, Frances Perkins said she did not regard the statement as an expression of ill-will against her and that she expected to co-operate with representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Miss Perkins was interviewed before leaving New York to take up her new duties.

"Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor are entirely within their rights," Miss Perkins replied to the first question put to her by the reporters. "I am glad they expressed themselves openly and frankly. It creates a more wholesome situation and I do not in any way regard it as an expression of ill-will against me."

After remarking that Mr. Green's statement was not to be interpreted as a refusal to co-operate with the labor department, Miss Perkins praised Mr. Green as "a man of great integrity, vision and patriotism."

To See Labor Representatives.

"Inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt will call a special session soon after his inauguration there will be many matters for me to talk over with Mr. Green and the representatives of organized labor," she said. "And I certainly shall do so. If they cannot find the time to come and see me I will hasten to see them."

Miss Perkins said that under her regime "there will be prompt, regular and candid statistics of unemployment."

"There will be no coloring of facts and no conclusions will be drawn," she declared.

"In everything I do," she continued, "I want to keep clear the conception that President-elect Roosevelt has voiced, that the government of the United States is a combination of the federal government and that of the various states. It is the working out of that constructive thought in the field of labor to which I wish to apply myself."

Favors Public Works.

Asked whether she had any special plans to relieve unemployment, Miss Perkins said she had always advocated proper utilization of a public works program as one method of helping unemployment, not as a panacea "because there is no one panacea that can relieve all forms of unemployment."

Any stabilization program, she said, would have to include a definite improvement in standards of work and health, in the prevention of accidents, in the establishment of a basic minimum wage that would represent "the fair value of services" and in the rule of one day of rest in seven.

Better Provisions for Security Of Workers Past 40 Advocated

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—Industry and the state must develop better provisions for the economic security of men and women past 40, the special committee of the state commission on old age security said in a report to the legislature. The report said that wage-earners over 40 present a "real industrial problem."

The special committee has devoted two years to studying the problem of the "older person in industry." Twenty-five hundred manufacturing concerns co-operated in the study.

"The problems of the older person," the report said, "may be divided into two major categories. In the first place are those of the superannuated and invalided older person. It is recommended that sheltered employment be developed for their care and the present schemes of financial assistance to the group be extended.

"In the second place are the demands of the middle-aged employable persons. Facilities for the maintenance of their work qualifications, physical, mental and trade, must be developed. Schemes for adjustment and facilities for jobs transfer must be established both by industrial employers and the state employment service.

"The employment service must be made adequate in number and personnel to answer the needs of the localities which they serve.

"Above all, however, the economic position of the older person depends upon the extension of work opportunities and the regularization of employment in industry. While progress is being made in this direction, voluntary retirement by the inferior workers among the older population should be facilitated by the establishment of a contributory old age pension scheme permitting individuals to leave industry at the age of 60 years."

Pennsylvania Labor Head Scores Proposed Cuts in Teachers' Pay

Harrisburg, Pa., March 9.—Politicians want to create sweatshop and speed-up conditions in the Pennsylvania school system, John Phillips, president of the State Federation of Labor, charged in testifying against proposed reduction in the $100 a month minimum pay scale for rural teachers. A flat 10 per cent cut in all minimum rates for teachers is proposed.

"Better salaries for teachers raised standards of public education in this state to the level of other modern states," Phillips said. "We now want to destroy educational standards along with economic standards. Teachers are not in a competitive industry.

"Today, no one with any economic intelligence could cut wages except to meet an immediate competitive situation.

"The school teachers have been better police for young people in this depression than the police. Nevertheless, thousands of young people are roaming hungry and desperate throughout Pennsylvania. A wise state would provide better educational facilities, to occupy the idle jobless child. Cut teachers' salaries and you will inevitably affect the morale of the educational system so that thousands of youngsters who now stay in school because they have no work, will drift out and swell the army of the unemployed."

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1933

Confidence?

By T. R. Cuthbert

President Roosevelt's inaugural address has aroused in the breasts of a long-suffering public hopes for a new deal. One particular paragraph stuck in the writer's mind, particularly later in the week when the so-called banking "situation" became so acute. The paragraph recalls that part of St. Matthew 21:12, which says:

" * * And Jesus went into the temple * * * and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the chairs of them that sold doves."*

President Roosevelt, in speaking of our economic distress, said: "Primarily, this is because rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men." Hallelujah, we say.

Further, "* * * Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence."

Alas, alas, how the mighty have fallen! Accustomed to posing as the last word in worldly knowledge and all that is sensible, the bankers are now desperately urging the dear people to "have confidence" and not shake the edifice which the "money changers" themselves have constructed for fear that a falling beam may hit their august bodies.

Confidence will be given and should be given to our banks only after remedies and safeguards in line with those proposed by organized labor for years have been instituted. Now it seems that dire necessity will produce such remedial legislation as has been urged by the American Federation of Labor.

It is the duty of all good citizens to sit steady in the boat.

However, do not be lulled into forgetfulness by crocodile tears and allow these bankers to seize the helm of the new ship of destiny being built and wreck it also with their self-imposed arrogance and omnipotent complex

Many progressive women are up-to-date in everything, except possibly their birthdays.

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Blind Employers Leading Backward

House committee on labor reports, after investigation, there must be a shortening of work-time—or the dole.

This committee is late with its findings, but it's good for someone to rub it in. Labor long ago told the nation, on the basis of carefully computed facts.

The problem is simple: Machines have speeded up operations. Millions out of work. Logic calls for reducing work-hours so all can work. Blind employers, hoping for continuance of fat profits, refuse to see the obvious necessities. Trying to lead down the road to profits, they lead the nation backward. Employer leadership and banker leadership have about played out.

Such leadership led to wreckage in depression, millions of wealth concentrated in few hands, much of it loaned abroad; millions of American workers left idle, no source of income, no source of life.

Congress thus far has merely made gestures, twiddling with partisan politics, playing for petty advantage, stranger to statesmanship. Shorter hours or the dole puts it mildly. The alternative will be much worse than that unless there is mighty quick action.

But even if there is quick action, shorter hours doesn't solve the problem. There also must be higher wages—let that never be forgotten. Congressmen may be interested only in seeing men at work. Labor is interested in seeing them at work under just terms, and with a constant extension of democratic practice in industry. Labor is interested in ending this depression in such a manner as to prevent another.

The moral leadership of America today is in labor's hands. Fatuous and foolish persons had better get in line and follow.

Doesn't Go Far Enough

New York garment workers who were displaced by pressing machines are receiving a "dismissal wage," thanks to their membership in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. They are to receive $10 a week for eight weeks, as the result of negotiations between the union and the employers. If they had not been union workers, in all probability they would have been on the streets, without even a "dismissal wage" to partially compensate them for the loss of their jobs.

The "dismissal wage" is good as far as it goes, but it does not solve the problem of the man displaced by the machine. He is still out of a job and very fortunate if he can find another one. The only real remedy for the displacement of men by machines is shorter hours and higher wages, to take up the unemployment slack and increase purchasing power. Unless this remedy advocated by organized labor is adopted, men will continue to be thrown out of work and prosperity will be a thing of the past, never to return.

Wage increases will help clear the way to general business recovery, Philip K. Wrigley, of the William Wrigley, Jr., company, of Chicago, points out. He backed up his words by announcing an increase in pay for the Wrigley factory workers.

"If we pay simply enough for our workers to live on," Wrigley said, "we cannot halt a downward trend in general business conditions. They are the great consumers of products and must have more than enough to cover the bare necessities of life if improvement is to be felt in a host of lines."

Mr. Wrigley pointed out further that it is the workers who put money into circulation and that they are the first to feel it when a "price-cutting panic" hits an industry. He added that he believed there are a number of concerns, even in times like these, which might be able to increase their workers' wages and still do a profitable business.

Evils arising from war plague mankind long after the actual fighting is over. Germany is finding that privations suffered during the World war have stunted and weakened the bodies of its young people. A dearth of girls with physiques suited to be dress models has just drawn this to the German public's attention. The demand for pretty girls to act as models exceeds the supply.

"There are more applicants for mannequins' jobs than ever," the Berlin Vorwaerts explains, "but their chests are too narrow, their shoulder blades protrude too far, or their carriage is poor owing to weak physique. Hardships during childhood and during the war years are responsible."

Persistence wins. A twelve-year fight by organized labor, with the United Mine Workers in the lead, has resulted in the enactment of an old-age pension law in Indiana. The law is not regarded as all it might be, but its advocates say that it is a step in the right direction.

Passing of the Indiana pension measure shows that social and labor laws can be enacted at this time, despite the assertions that the depression has made adoption of such legislation very difficult, if not impossible. Labor and other progressive legislation can be passed even now, but it takes hard work.

The depression is bringing back old things, old processes, old ways of living. Neighborhood grist mills, long idle, are running in many parts of the country. Old Dobbin is staging a comeback in communities where the farmers are too poor to buy or operate automobiles. In Pennsylvania, firewood is being used more than in decades, now being cut in quantities for the kitchen stove, the living room stove and the furnace. Formerly it was used largely in the fireplace, which may be considered a luxury. Of course the use of more wood means the use of less coal, which is another blow at coal mining.

What Next!

Sir Joseph Isherwood, British naval architect, has designed new ships with barrel-shaped hulls which are expected to show great economies in operation, with cubic capacity of the holds 3 to 5 per cent more than the best ships built since the war and coal or oil consumption 10 to 15 per cent less.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What union is waging an intensive organization drive from March 1 to May 31 of this year?

A.—Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers International Alliance.

* * *

Q.—Is Frances Perkins, new secretary of labor, a member of a trade union?

A.—Not as far as known.

* * *

Q.—When was the child labor amendment submitted to the states?

A.—In 1924.

Mistress—So your matrimonial life was very unhappy? What was the trouble? December wedded to May?

Chlo Johnson—Lan' sakes, no, mum! It was Labor Day wedded to de Day of Rest.

JOBLESS PRESENT RELIEF PROGRAM

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23.—Several hundred unemployed men staged a demonstration on the steps of the Indiana capitol building and demanded a new program of relief. Speeches were made by the leaders of the marchers on the state house steps behind a cordon of police.

In sharp contrast to previous demonstrations, Gov. McNutt gave a committee of three, representing the crowd, a hearing in his office, and later arranged that they should present their demands to the senate and house of the legislature now in session.

The demands included abolition of the basket system of poor relief, unemployment insurance, free school textbooks, clothing, food and car fare for school children, a moratorium on evictions and utility debts, and opposition to the proposed sales tax.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE.

Chicago.—Employes of three Chicago shoe factories—the Myer Rudolph company, Fashion Built company and the Irving Shoe company—went on strike for the 48-hour week and an increase of 20 per cent in the piece-work scale. The strikers said forty-eight hours is the regular time but in busy seasons, which include Sunday work, the stretch is seventy and even eighty hours.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SCHOOLS!

Norton, of Columbia, Declares "Those Who Control Great Wealth" Are Trying to Starve Our Educational System

Leaders of the National Education association—an extremely conservative organization—meeting in Minneapolis last week "viewed with alarm"—and with extremely good reason. The plight of the schools, as told by men and women with first hand information, is little less than desperate.

"Unless the poorer farming districts of the country have aid soon from the richer urban centers," declared Commissioner of Education W. J. Cooper, "our rural school system will collapse."

Dr. John K. Norton, of Columbia university, pointed out that a regular campaign is on to curb free schooling. This movement, he declared, is fostered by "those who control great wealth" who are willing to "cripple the public school system" in order to cut down their taxes.

"There are those," said Dr. Norton, "who believe in limiting education, who want education in a broad cultural way only for the classes, while the masses are given but a taste of it. We call upon those who sit in key places of business and financial control to spend less time in organizing 'economy leagues' which strike indiscriminately at every public service, such as the schools, which the people have created for their children."

One of the best illustrations of these economy drives came from another quarter. The Kiwanis club of Texarkana held a Washington luncheon on George's birthday. It was an intensely patriotic affair. The D. A. R. furnished the cake, and put their initials on it, and the ice cream was decorated with a capital "W," and then Dean Akin, of the Junior college, talked of schools.

He said they could keep open if the school teachers would take a two-thirds cut in salaries. The highest paid teacher in that district now gets $120 a month. The plan is to cut this to $40. The lowest paid white teacher gets $40 now, and the lowest colored teacher $31. If they are subjected to the same proportionate reduction, how can they exist?

If this is patriotism, Al Capone is a philanthropist. If there is anything in America worth while, it is the system of free schools. America has done what Huxley dreamed of doing; built a ladder of education by which the poorest child may climb from ignorance to the loftiest learning. The ladder has broken runs in places, and there are splinters in its handrails; but—it is there, and it must not be torn down.—Labor.

A. F. OF L. GREAT HELP TO FEDERAL WORKERS

By HENRY W. STRICKLAND
Industrial Secretary, Railway Mail Association.

Now that the drive in the senate to impose additional wage cuts upon government workers has been defeated, it is appropriate that acknowledgment should be made of the great assistance rendered to the government workers, in this hard-fought battle, by the American Federation of Labor. Not only did this help, in time of greatest need, benefit the members of the affiliated organizations of government employes, it was of equal benefit to all other government workers as well. A fundamental principle of wage and working standards was involved; and, as always in such instances, the A. F. of L. fought for the maintenance of high standards.

The fight was made under the personal direction of President Green, who kept in daily touch with the situation; and who left no effort undone to stop the determined and well organized drive in the senate to still further beat down wages of postal employes and other government workers. President Green personally sent letters of protest against the proposed additional wage cut to each senator, pointing out in clear and emphatic logic that to further cut the wages of government workers would accomplish nothing more than to prolong the depression, when the country needs now, above all else, greater buying power on the part of the workers. He also called and presided over a conference of the officers of the various affiliated organizations where careful plans were made to co-ordinate resistance to the attack.

Then in addition to these things President Green and Secretary Morrison directed that the federation's experienced and influential legislative committee should devote its entire time to the fight for the time being and actively work with the officers of the affiliated organizations in interviewing all senators. How much this assistance was needed and how valuable it proved to be is best shown by the fact that on the crucial vote to make the wage cut 10 per cent, instead of the present 8 1-3 per cent, it was defeated only by five votes—44 to 39. Three votes the other way and the added cut would have carried.

Again, as at many times in the past, has the close relationship and interdependence of government workers with the labor movement been demonstrated. The old idea that employes of the federal government, organized independently, were self-sufficient and that their problems and their fights were not related to those of organized industrial workers, has long been exploded. We know that every postal worker feels a sense of deep gratitude for the great assistance rendered by the American Federation of Labor in this fight to maintain decent wage and working standards.

LABOR BUREAU SEES LITTLE SIGN OF INDUSTRIAL GAINS

New York City.—Reviewing general economic conditions, "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic news letter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., says that about the only favorable development in the past month was a seasonal spurt in automobile manufacture, which might have been larger if the production of the new Ford had not been held up by strikes against low wages and bad working conditions in body building plants.

"Meanwhile other factors in the industrial situation have become worse," the review says. "The level of commodity prices has, after its spurt of last summer, fallen to a new low, under the former depression low of last June. The drop has come chiefly in agricultural commodities, which experienced the rise of last summer. The result is that the disparity between the prices received by the farmer and the prices of industrial products is wider than ever."

TO MR. KILLOUGH

Congratulations are due to Mr. T. W. Killough, County Court Clerk, for his stand in defense of the pocketbooks of the "small" taxpayers. In an interview that appeared in the Chattanooga News of March 9, Mr. Killough attacked the proposed sales tax as being unfair shifting of the tax burden, and affirmed his belief that with equitable assessing of property and exercising laws now on the statute books, that sufficient funds to run the county government would be forthcoming.

Here's to you, Mr. Killough! It is known that other of our officials believe as you have publicly stated, but they lack the intestinal fortitude to permit the danger of incurring the ill-will of special selfish interests. May your tribe increase. We thank you!

Coffins never have to be enlarged because of the good that is interred with men's bones.

BIDS WANTED

FOR BIDS FOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO NATATORIUM AT WARNER PARK.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 1, 1933.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the commissioner of the department of public utilities, grounds and buildings until 11 o'clock a.m., March 13, 1933, for repairs and alterations to the natatorium at Warner park.

Specifications and blank form for proposal, contract and bond will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of ten ($10.00) dollars with the secretary of the department, guaranteeing the return of the plans within five days. The successful bidder will be required to execute a surety company bond for seventy-five (75%) per cent of contract amount, conditioned on the performance of the terms and requirements of the contract.

With each bid must be filed a certified check or bidder's bond by approved security for five hundred ($500.00) dollars, payable to Alvin Shipp, city treasurer, and to become the property of the city if the contract is not signed and work started within 15 days of the acceptance of the bid by the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JAMES A. CASH,
Commissioner, Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings.

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Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

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EARS "Del Monte", Large 2½ Size, can 19c
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ONNIE OATS Full 20-Oz. (Regular Only), Pkg. 4c
UGAR "Domino" 1-Lb. 10c Size XXXX Pulv. or the Browns, pkg. 6c
AN TOMATOES "Bush Bros.", They Are Better, Size 2 Can, ea. 6c

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Remember that telephone service costs only a few cents a day; a small sum compared to the convenience and protection it offers to every member of your family.

Any telephone worker — operator, lineman, clerk or other employe, will quote rates and give you information about the service. They will be glad to take your order, too. Talk it over with your telephone friend today

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Bargain LAMPS TO-DAY!

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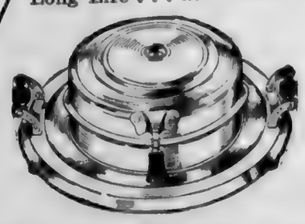

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The Tennessee Electric Power Co.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

"You hear a lot about those 'foreign debts,'" says Tom Rose, "but they don't worry me half as much as my own."

* * *

One-half the world may not know how the other half lives, but it must be admitted that the women never tire of trying to find out.

* * *

The average woman desires to be the one to make a man forget all the other women he knows, then she proceeds to remind him of them all the time by asking him questions about them.

* * *

A woman in St. Paul, Minn., kissed a cop and was fined $25. There seems to be no such charge for those who cop a kiss.

* * *

Minister—Say, will you people subscribe for a new chandelier for our church?

Deacon—Yes, but where are you going to get somebody to play on it once you get it?

* * *

This is the time of the year when just a little attention to the home premises and to the streets and alleys and vacant lots will do much to improve the appearance of the town during the spring and summer months. Small expenditures and a little time will do wonders in making a town attractive.

* * *

Minister—Do you take this man for better or for worse?

Colored Bride—No, sah. Jes' as he is. If he gets any better he'll die, an' ef he gets any wuss Ah'll kill him myself.

* * *

A local man says in the spring a housewife's fancy lightly turns the furniture around.

* * *

A little girl of four came tearfully to her mother one morning with the complaint: "How can I button my dress when the buttons are in the back and I am in the front?"

* * *

Small Girl—Give me a bite of your candy, please, Joe.

Small Boy—Can't do it, but you can kiss me while my mouth is sticky.

* * *

Son—Daddy, why do they call it the mother tongue?

T. R.—Well, just see who uses it the most.

* * *

It's hard to get the best of some Knoxville men—they haven't any.

* * *

One reason some concerns are "in the red," is the fact that not enough black in the way of printer's ink was used in their advertising.

* * *

There is some doubt as to where St. Patrick was born, but none about the fervor with which March 17 is celebrated.

* * *

A local woman is positively defeated. She spent most of an evening trying to put a jigsaw puzzle together, and not quite finishing the job, left it as it was in the living room on a card table. The next morning the well-meaning negro maid, ever wishing the house to look nice, cleaned up the mess and put it back in its box.

* * *

A lot of fellows fail to "show up" when it comes to the "show down."

* * *

Nervy Young man (entering Hester's shop)—Say, is my credit good for a shave?

Ball—No, if you can't raise a quarter keep on raising whiskers.

* * *

The farmer works hard and as soon as he can he moves to the city. As soon as a city man can afford it he builds him a home in the country.

* * *

Young Hubby—What under the sun do you girls do at afternoon teas?

Young Wifey—Giggle, gabble, gobble and git.

* * *

Asked by her Sunday school teacher to give the Bible verse for that day's lesson, a little girl replied: "Go ye into all the world and spread the gossip to all the people."

* * *

The corner around which we believe prosperity is loitering must be one of those "four corners of the earth" which globe-trotters have so often visited.

* * *

The mayor had just laid the foundation stone of a new hospital.

One of the Trustees—And now, we will hear his honor's dedication speech.

The Mayor (suddenly turning to his wife with beads of perspiration on his brow. Whispering)—Good heavens, Mary! What will I do? I laid the stone on top of my speech!

* * *

Windy Wolf—Do you remember when a girl was proud of having a wasp-like waist?

Ragson Tatters—I ought to remember it; that was when I got stung.

* * *

The bigger they are the harder they fall, observes the good editor of this paper, as he drops bulky unsigned letters into the wastepaper basket.

* * *

Candidates for assistant postmaster appointment must send in their photographs on their applications. George Forbes, who isn't so good looking, sent in a picture of Ben Turpin, movie star, on his card.

* * *

Mr. Smith (to his neighbor)—Mrs. Brown, have you spoken to your son about mimicking me?

Mrs. Brown—Yes, I have. I've told him he's not to act like a fool.

* * *

The man who cannot stay at any one job or stick in any particular place, may not become a tramp. But just the same he has the chief characteristics that go to make a tramp.

HELP IS ASKED TO WIN AAA UNION PRINTING

Washington.—The Allied Printing Trades council of Washington, D. C., and vicinity has begun a campaign to induce the American Automobile association to have its printing done in union shops and carry the union label. The work was formerly done in Washington union shops, but in recent years most of it has been gradually taken away from the union shops in the capital and sent to non-union shops in other cities.

The Washington printing trades unions are appealing to printing trades unions and central labor bodies throughout the country to help in the campaign for the union label on the AAA printing, which includes maps, tour books, hotel and tourist guides and a monthly magazine. Some trades unionists who belong to the automobile association have already given up their membership in protest against its policy and many others are expected to do the same unless the label appears on the association's printing.

RAILROAD STRIKE CONTINUES.

Belfast.—A conference of railway officials and union leaders failed to settle the strike of railroad workers in northern Ireland. The deadlock remains unbroken and the workers are continuing their fight against wage reductions.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

To LOYAL Chattanoogans!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, representing Five Thousand local citizens and their families, at its last regular meeting **unanimously** indorsed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Paramount-Publix Theaters Corporation, one of the richest concerns controlling the moving picture industry, with offices in New York City, for years operated the Tivoli, State and Rialto Theaters in Chattanooga; and,

Whereas, only a few months ago citizens of Chattanooga were told that these theaters had been "sold" to one Willby and associates, along with numerous other Publix theaters in the south; and,

Whereas, these Willby interests had trouble with operators' locals in many cities where they have operated since "leasing" or "buying" Publix theaters, because of efforts to break down standards built up through years of effort by theater employes; and,

Whereas, it is our information and belief that the Paramount-Publix concern and the Willby interests spend very little in Chattanooga aside from that paid employes of the three local theaters, even sending to another city for pencils and other office supplies; and,

Whereas, this Willby concern has secured a monopoly on choice pictures and brazenly announced to the people of Chattanooga that they must see these pictures at the high-priced theaters or not at all, thus depriving Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters of booking these pictures for their patrons at a much lower admission price; and,

Whereas, after taking major reductions in pay and a cut of approximately 50 per cent. in manpower over last year's contract, moving picture operators at the three Publix theaters were told they must accept another cut of $15 to $17.50 per week, although the Chattanooga-owned and operated theaters are still paying the wage scale for which contracts were signed last October, and charging much lower admission prices; and,

Whereas, Chattanooga Moving Picture Machine Operators declined to accept this latest cut, left their jobs, and were replaced by imported strikebreakers said to be from West Palm Beach, Florida; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, representing 5,000 union men and their families, aproves the action of the Chattanooga operators and calls upon every loyal Chattanoogan to patronize those theaters which are employing our own citizens and who are respending every dollar possible in Chattanooga, where it will help this city and its citizens; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the home offices of the Paramount-Publix Theaters corporation, and furnished the daily press with a request for publication.

WE OFFERED TO WORK THREE WEEKS FREE. THAT OFFER IS STILL GOOD, AND WILL REMAIN SO UNTIL MIDNIGHT SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Patronize Chattanooga-owned and Chattanooga-operated theaters, where your money will be respent in Chattanooga.

Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists

A Chattanooga Institution

Here since October, 1910

...IC WORKS 5-DAY WEEK ...W EXTENDED IN NEW YORK

...ny, N. Y.—The New York ...legislature passed by unanimous ... a bill, which was signed by Gov. ..., extending until March 1, ... the law enacted in 1931 pro... for a maximum five-day work... week on all public work per... by contract for the state or ... its subdivisions.

CALIFORNIA LABOR EDITOR GETS CITY COMMISSION JOB

Long Beach, Cal.—The city council of Long Beach unanimously approved the appointment of Carl Fletcher, editor and manager of the Long Beach Labor News, for membership on the harbor commission.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 9th day of February, 1933, by L. C. WILLIAMSON and wife, IRENE WILLIAMSON, to secure A. A. Hicks a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book G, Vol. 26, Page 229, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933,

the following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number 244, Block Number 25, Mission Ridge Land Co.'s Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in the Registrar's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 20th day of February, 1933.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.
2-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17274

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Sadie Bayless

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS.
3-24 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17272

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Wilbert Denson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS.
3-24 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17276

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Samantha Helton

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS.
3-24 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47969

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

William J. McNalley vs. Helen R. McNalley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Helen R. McNalley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 23rd day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Geo. M. Giffe, Atty. 3-24

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24183

State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

Viston Taylor et al. vs. I. C. Sieving et al.

Pursuant to decree of said court made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M. at the court house door in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, all as provided in the mortgage trust deeds, the following described property:

[illegible] Block [illegible] Hamilton Place [illegible] Subdivision [illegible] the [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible] of the Mary B. Ochs tract [illegible] Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This March 2nd, 1933.

SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.
3-24

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

UNION CALLS ON EXPLOITED BANK CLERKS TO ORGANIZE

Citing Victimization of National City Bank Workers, Unionization Is Urged as Only Protection Against Similar Practices.

New York City, March 9.—Pointing out that the National City bank, whose head, Charles E. Mitchell, was recently compelled to resign, had virtually forced underpaid employes of the bank to buy its stock at inflated prices, the Bookkeeping, Stenographers and Accountints union, No. 12646, of the American Federation of Labor, issues a call for the organization of bank workers to prevent them from being victimized by their employers.

Referring to the revelations of the National City bank's underhand methods, recently made before the senate committee on banking and finance, the union says in a statement:

"We are particularly appalled at the revelation that the supposed respectable and responsible gentlemen, under the guidance of Charles E. Mitchell, did not hesitate to victimize their underpaid bank clerks and other clerical employes by unloading 60,000 shares of the bank's stock at from $200 to $220 per share, which in reality have a value at the best of $40 each. According to the testimony before the senate committee, many of these unfortunate employes are still paying monthly installments on these shares and in numerous cases are still obligated to pay sums exceeding the $40 value of the stock, this in face of the notorious fact that wages have been slashed to disgracefully low levels.

"In contrast to this insistence that the employes pay to the last cent the sums for which they obligated themselves, Mitchell and his associates established a $2,500,000 loan fund of the bank's monies, from which they have loaned themselves hundreds of thousands of dollars, without interest obligations. As a matter of fact, all told, only 5 per cent of these so-called loans have been repaid to date, while large sums have been written off the books and are no longer carried as debt obligations. And let it be remembered, too, that these mismamed loans were taken by bank officials, who in the boom years received not only enormous salaries, but who arrogated unto themselves fabulous sums running into millions in the form of bonuses.

"At the very time that the National City bank was unloading its inflated stock on its helpless employes (for we are well aware that many bought stocks in order to retain their positions), the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants union was appealing to these workers to organize, as only through a strong union could they really obtain wage and working standards commensurate with the responsible work required from bank employes. Unfortunately by a combination of the antagonism of the bankers and the mistaken notion of some of the workers themselves of economic security, our appeal and efforts were fruitless.

"In this hour of bitter awakening, when not only their investments have been practically swept away, but wage and working conditions in the financial district are so bad as to be beyond belief, we again sound the call for organization and assure bank employes a welcome within our ranks.

"ERNEST BAHM,
"President-Secretary."

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24648

State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

A. B. Akers and Wife vs. L. Karshofsky et al.

Pursuant to a decree of said court, made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M. at the court house door, in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, all as provided in the mortgage trust deeds, the following described real estate, situated in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 110, Stanley's subdivision of the De Long Tract, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 2, pages 7 and 14 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This February 28th, 1933.

SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.
3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48011

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

C. E. Foreman vs. C. W. Foreman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. W. Foreman is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48019

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Louis Prosterman vs. Molly Ethel Prosterman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Molly Ethel Prosterman is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Schaeffer, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47928

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lloyd Hassell vs. Mary Hassell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Hassell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 15th day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. H. Seymour, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48018

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Roscoe Falls vs. Annie Falls

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Falls is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 3-24

Mayors Ask Law Directing R. F. C. Loans for Cities

Conference Representing 49 Municipalities Seeks Immediate Congressional Action on Plea for Relief Grants.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Mayors of forty-nine cities, including twenty-five of the largest in the country, met here at the call of Mayor Frank Murphy, of Detroit, and called upon congress to immediately enact legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance corporation to make relief loans to municipalities, and to purchase municipal tax-anticipation warrants with or without maturity dates. The relief loans would be secured by pledges of unpaid or delinquent taxes.

"Enactment of this legislation is absolutely essential to the continued operation, and even to the continued existence of the municipalities of America," Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, said in presenting the resolutions for loans, which were adopted without a dissenting vote.

The conference reaffirmed its previous indorsement of a federal appropriation of at least $5,000,000,000 for a public works program and directed a committee headed by Mayor William A. Anderson, of Minneapolis, to work out a "definite industrial program of productive private work for the unemployed."

The urgency of the situation was reviewed by Mayors Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee; Roy T. Miller, of Cleveland; T. S. Walmsley, of New Orleans, and others.

Permanent organization of "The Mayors Conference of the United States" was effected, the members adopting a constitution presented by Socialist Mayor Hoan, of Milwaukee.

UNIFORM MECHANICS' LIEN ACT SUBMITTED TO LEGISLATURES

Washington. — President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has sent to state branches copy of a uniform mechanics' lien act, with the request that it be submitted to friends of labor in the legislatures for introduction, if it has not already been introduced. The act was prepared by the standard state mechanics lien act committee of the United States department of commerce with the co-operation of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws.

Stating that there are very few states that have adequate lien laws, Mr. Green wrote that labor is protected in every way in the proposed bill. A representative of the building trades department served on the committee which drafted the bill until his death. Then a representative of the A. F. of L. took his place.

BUSINESS LEADER ADVOCATES LABOR'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Philadelphia, March 9.—Pennsylvania organized labor's legislative program of a minimum wage for women and children and the shorter work-week for all workers won the support of Dr. Herbert J. Tily, president of Strawbridge & Clothier, and a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Tily gave the measures his approval in a letter to David S. Schick, editor of the Labor Record. Schick had written Dr. Tily asking his position on the minimum wage bill introduced in the state house by Representative Norbert Fitzgerald, of Erie, for the Pennsylvania Security league and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

In his reply, Dr. Tily assailed wage-cutting and said: "I am very definitely in favor of such legislation, based on sound economic principles, as will insure a better distribution of wealth and a better average living condition for men and women who work with their hands for a livelihood. I also feel that a proper regulation of the hours of labor, to the end that the available work of the world may be distributed among the greatest possible number, is in line with forward looking regulations in the interest of the great mass of workers."

Labor's legislative efforts to shorten hours in Pennsylvania include the house bill cutting the working week of women from 54 to 44 hours; a 30-hour work-week bill for all industry; and a senate bill establishing the 44-hour week for minors.

LABOR MAKES FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois labor is making a determined fight for unemployment insurance legislation and will be represented at hearings on two bills before a committee of the state legislature here. The bills were prepared by officials of the State Federation of Labor.

One of the bills provides for the creation within the state department of labor of an unemployment insurance commission to be composed of three members, one of whom is a representative of labor. The other bill is designed to provide an unemployment insurance fund and provide for its administration.

Wm. E. McEwen Dies At 58 of Heart Attack

St. Paul, Minn.—William E. McEwen, editor and publisher of the Duluth Labor Herald, died here of a heart attack on Feb. 15, at the age of 58. He was in St. Paul in connection with affairs of the state conservation commission, of which he was chairman.

Mr. McEwen, who was known to his host of friends as "Billy" McEwen, was long one of the outstanding labor men in Minnesota. He was eighteen years secretary of the State Federation of Labor and was state labor commissioner under Gov. John A. Johnson. He had been a member of the Plumbers' union for forty years. Funeral services were held in Duluth, where he was born.

CAMPAIGN FOR UNION SHOPS.

Wilmington, Del.—Plans for a campaign to increase the demand for the product of printing shops employing union labor were made at a conference here of the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware Typographical unions' conference. About twenty-five local unions were represented. The conference pointed out that the union is the best means of maintaining high wages and purchasing power.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

How Black-Draught Holds its Popular

A LAXATIVE made from h[illegible] approved, medicinal plants [illegible] about the least expensive lax[illegible] you can find: Thedford's B[illegible] Draught.

There's no expensive cont[illegible] for you to buy when you ask [illegible] dealer for Black-Draught. An[illegible] light weight has saved freight [illegible] in your favor. Black-Draug[illegible] right with you in economy[illegible] brings prompt, refreshing r[illegible] to sufferers from constip[illegible] troubles.

Don't put up with sick head[illegible] sluggishness, gas, dizziness, [illegible] taste in the mouth, biliousness, c[illegible] tongue, bad breath, distress [illegible] meals, when due to constipation [illegible] take Thedford's Black-Draught.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt S[illegible]

City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Issued by Authority of the Int. Molders Union of North America. This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods. An infringement upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law. UNION MADE

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' International Union of North America — UNION MADE — This is to certify, the Upholstery and Mattresses upon which this Label appears has been made by a member of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America in strictly sanitary workrooms. Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label.

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Stove and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Machinists' Union Label

Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

B.C.W. — Brick and Clay Workers' Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Allied Printing Trades Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Local Typographical Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Union-made Cigars. This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Workers we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law. LOCAL STAMP

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

THE STOGIES mentioned in this package are the product of UNION STOGIE MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A. Issued by Authority of the International Union of America. Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA — GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD — REGISTERED — 8944230

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 17, 1933 — Number 47

BELIEVE LETTER TO NONUNION OPERATOR VALUABLE EVIDENCE

rades Unionists Hold Contents Significant in Present Controversy.

olice Officials Deny Attorneys, Bijou Manager and Others Privilege of Scanning Epistle Found in Car of Tivoli and Rialto Operators by Officer Shipley---Judge Anderson Secures Promise It Will Be Produced for Federal Court.

"Just had a talk with Ken- dy * * * Heard you had stench mb last night * * * Have nty of everything for Chatta- oga and Nashville * * * If you nt any little odd jobs done, can l you who and how * * * Split- g job three ways, making 7.50 per week * * *"

The above, substantially as re- lled by half-dozen or so local tizens who read the contents of letter found in the automobile two nonunion picture machine erators arrested by city police rly Tuesday morning, is be- ved by local trades unionists d others to indicate a possible rce of the reign of terror and ndalism which has been ram- nt at local movie theaters since e strike of operators at the ee local Publix-Willby houses, e Tivoli, State and Rialto, some r weeks ago. The letter was itten on the stationery of the abama theater, Birmingham, e of the Willby chain, and was ned "Oscar Himself."

Arrest of the nonunionists, em- ed at the Tivoli and Rialto, naxed a week of major devel- ment in the strike situation, e officers and members of Lo- 259 having on Monday been ed to appear before Federal dge Taylor on March 29 to wer contempt charges brought behalf of receivers for the nessee Enterprises, a subsid- y of the Paramount-Publix n. Members of Local 259 med in the complaint are A. C. in, W. W. Williams, Felix ell, C. E. Curle, W. C. Belcher, n Blanton, J. B. Lowry, L. L. furdy and P. R. Neligan.

When taken into custody at e 1:30 Tuesday morning, the nion operators were driving a with a Florida license tag, ac- ding to statements made by nesses, and had "playfully" ped into a car driven by J. B. wry. Mr. Lowry, it was testi- , left the scene hurriedly in rch of an officer, and when he rned Officer Shipley had al- dy arrested the pair, one rged with driving while drunk d the other with prowling. The rges were dismissed in police rt Thursday morning, al- gh one of the two, who gave name of J. N. Mitchell, was d $5 for being drunk. His panion, H. A. Gheesling, was ssed.

pon receiving news of the ar- s, James H. Anderson, attor- for the striking operators; k Roach, manager of the theater; W. J. Counts, at- ey for the Bijou, and several mbers of organized labor went the city hall to investigate the umstances.

I. M. Kennedy, representative the Paramount-Willby inter- s and E. R. Rogers, local man- r of the Paramount-Publix- by chain, also appeared on scene, and were immediately n into the office of Chief of tectives W. H. Hackett, where prisoners were brought and tioned.

Judge Anderson, Mr. Roach and rney Counts were excluded m the room, being informed by chief of detectives that the r was a "private confer- ." Mr. Roach reported that his est that he was an interested y was of no avail, and the stigation was confined to f Hackett, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. ers and the prisoners.

pon being admitted to the presence of the chief after the arrested men had been returned to the jail, Judge Anderson asked to see the letter referred to above, but it had "apparently disappeared," according to the attorney. However, it was later found, and Judge Anderson, although denied the privilege of scanning it, was assured in police court that it would be held for the federal court.

Attorney Henson Schoolfield, who appeared as attorney for the nonunionists, denied that the letter was incriminating.

Commissioner Eugene Bryan refused to allow representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to see the letter, and censured Officer Shipley for permitting others to read it. It was reported that Shipley had been discharged, but this was later denied.

Interest in the matter on the part of representatives of Central Body and of Local 259 was intensified by the fact that during the past two or three weeks various acts of vandalism have been perpetrated in local movie houses, including both the Publix theaters and the locally-owned houses, which are operated by union men. Stench bombs and tear gas have been put into the theaters, and public sentiment has been aroused to a high pitch. Officers and members of Local 259 have held that if the citizenship of Chattanooga disregards their long record for fair and lawful activities, they should at least give credit for common sense which would prevent their prejudicing their own case by engaging in acts which would certainly turn sentiment away from their cause.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night unanimously reaffirmed its confidence in the officers and members of Local 259, when a proffered resignation of President Kamin was unanimously rejected. It is the opinion of Central Body delegates that when the facts are brought out in court the union operators will be relieved of any suspicion of complicity in the deplorable terroristic acts.

Oregon Limits Injunctive Writ

Salem, Ore., March 16.—A bill passed by the Oregon legislature outlaws the "yellow dog" contract, limits the power of injunction in labor disputes and recognizes the right of labor to organize, strike, picket and otherwise use the lawful weapons of trade unionism.

The bill declares the public policy of the state of Oregon regarding the relationship of employers and workmen and defines and limits the jurisdiction of state courts in labor matters.

The bill passed the senate with but four votes against it. In the house there were also only four votes against.

The bill is practically identical with the federal act which applies in federal courts.

The measure expressly outlaws the "yellow dog" contract, saying it shall not be enforceable in any Oregon court.

How little it takes to upset some people. A woman told us the other day that a funeral she attended was completely spoiled for her because the undertaker wore squeaky shoes.

President Kamin Given Renewed Vote of Confidence

Central Body Refuses to Accept Resignation and Reaffirms Support of Operators.

Reiterating their utmost confidence in the members of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, and in President A. C. Kamin, of Central Body, a member of the movie union, delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night unanimously and emphatically rejected a proffered resignation of Mr. Kamin, which was the outcome of developments in the strike of operators at the local Publix-Paramount-Willby houses, the Tivoli, State and Rialto.

At the opening of the session President Kamin announced that he, together with fellow officers and members of Local 259, had been cited to appear before the federal court to answer charges of contempt in connection with the unfortunate affair which has agitated the local citizenship for the past four weeks. He said that while of course he had been guilty of no crime, the fact that charges have been preferred might be construed in some way as a reflection upon the labor movement, and it was not the purpose of himself or of Local 259 to in any way embarrass their brothers in Central Body.

Mr. Kamin's statement called forth protests from all parts of the hall, and the unusually large number of delegates present were unanimous in their feeling that nothing had occurred to shake the confidence of local trades unionists in the upright character of Mr. Kamin and his associates, most of whom have been an active and valuable part of the local movement for decades in its efforts to secure and maintain for Chattanooga working men and women American working conditions and justice in the economic and social life of the community.

Motion to reject the resolution was unanimously carried.

Plan Celebration Of Thirtieth Year For Central Body

Anniversary of Reorganization to Be Observed With Elaborate Entertainment Next Week.

Plans for a great "birthday party," celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the reorganization of a central labor body in Chattanooga, will be worked out by a committee appointed by President Kamin Monday night, consisting of Tom F. Hall, George Forbes, W. E. Eckenrod, Paul J. Aymon, W. L. Wergin and R. M. Cooke.

Delegates at Monday night's session pointed out that, although a central body had been organized in this city some forty years ago, it had been disbanded and a reorganization was necessary in 1903. The charter of present body was granted the latter part of April of that year, and it has functioned continuously since.

According to preliminary suggestions, the celebration will take the form of a "get-together," to which all trades unionists will be invited, and at which time numbers of "old-timers" will be allowed to reminisce to their heart's content. Various features of entertainment will be worked out, it was said, and a notable program will be arranged for the information and pleasure of local workers.

Postal Clerks Assail Pay Cuts

Washington, March 16.—Protesting against further government pay cuts, Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks, declared all civil agencies of the government could be abolished without substantially reducing taxes.

Teachers to Pass On Proposed Change In Pension System

Mayor Bass Assures Central Body Committee Plans Will Be Submitted to Union.

Executive committee of Central Body Thursday reported a definite promise by Mayor Bass that no change in the present city pension system would be made until after any such proposal has been submitted to the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association.

Delegates from the teachers' association, Local 246, at the regular meeting of Central Body Monday night, stated that, while they were not at this time opposing the pension of city employes that is now being discussed, they did feel that they should be given opportunity to consider the matter for themselves. On their request, Central Body adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the teachers of the city schools would be vitally affected by any change in the present pension law of the city of Chattanooga; therefore

Be it resolved, that the sentiment of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is that there be no change in the pension law of the city of Chattanooga at this time, at least not without submitting the proposed change to the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers association, Local 246, of the American Federation of Teachers, for their consideration, said submission to give that body sufficient time to study the bill and make its recommendations thereon.

After conferring with Mayor Bass Thursday, members of executive committee of Central Body reported the promise of the mayor to submit draft of any bill if and when drawn up, with sufficient time for study.

The mayor stated that proposals thus far were only preliminary and were submitted from various sources, some from employes other than teachers, and some from individuals. He assured the union representatives that recognition would be given to that largest group of city employes, the school teachers, and they could study the bill when it was drawn up and then offer whatever amendments or changes they thought best.

Educators Assail 'Hysterical' Cuts In School Costs

Teachers Representing Six States Condemn "Hurried" Slashes in Budgets as Peril to Nation's Welfare.

New York City, March 16.—"Hurried and hysterical cutting of school budgets" was denounced in a resolution passed here by more than 3,500 junior high school teachers, representing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"We should be delinquent in our duty," the resolution said, "if we failed at this time to protest most vigorously against that form of public hysteria which is causing some of our communities to ruthlessly slash school budgets with an apparent sole motive of economy at any price.

"While recognizing that school budgets should be decreased in proportion to the decreasing costs of supplies and equipment, we appeal to the communities to permit the intelligent handling of these reductions by capable, practical, trained educators who know where to cut with the least damage, rather than by those who, although their motives may be of the best, are ignorant of the necessities of the schools.

"Finally we urge that any economy which economizes at the expense of future generations is false economy. As we see it, the grave danger of hurried and hysterical cutting of budgets is not to ourselves, but to the children whose future is the welfare of every community and of the nation as a whole. Tax dollars should be saved by other means than the crippling of the boys and girls who constitute the future hope of all of us."

Hamilton Solons Asked to Support Child Labor Bill

Trades Unionists Hope All Progressive Organizations Will Join in Appeal to Legislators.

Urging each of the four Hamilton county representatives to personally support in the Tennessee legislature a bill to ratify an amendment to the constitution of the United States known as the Child Labor amendment, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council believes such action more timely than ever. Much heartened over the fact that during the past winter three more states, namely, Oregon, Washington and North Dakota, adopted this progressive measure, it is hoped that Tennessee will be the next to fall in line.

Communication addressed to the Hamilton delegation from the secretary of Central Body says: "This amendment seeks to restrict employment of children in industry, thus giving more opportunity for their parents to secure employment and also giving opportunity for these same children to attend schools and become better citizens."

Of course, it is pointed out, withdrawal of the tender youth of our nation from the sweatshop and factory may reduce the exorbitant profits of the greedy employer, yet it is held by most people that the American child is of more concern and importance.

It is hoped that various organizations, such as parent-teachers, teacher unions and other like bodies, will also communicate with the legislative delegation and urge ratification of this amendment.

Success Lodge, 56, Joins Central Body In Waterway Fight

Machinists' International Officers Confer With Green on Matter of Legislation.

Aiding in the drive instituted by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to secure for this section the proposed program for the Tennessee river basin declared by President Roosevelt, Success Lodge, Local 56, Machinists, has outlined to its international officers the objective desired. Pointing out to President A. O. Wharton, International Association of Machinists, the necessity of legislation that will place this work under the prevailing rate of wage law, Recording Secretary W. F. Lange, Local 56, succinctly states:

"Success Lodge 56 is merely co-operating with the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, pursuing its policy of preparing for eventualities before the necessity of defending against same."

Reply from President Wharton indicated prompt compliance with local machinists' request in that the international officers are now conferring with President William Green relative to necessary legislation.

It will be recalled that Central Body has called on all trades councils and building trades locals in cities in the Tennessee river basin to fall in line with the movement inaugurated by Chattanooga Central Body. Prompt response from a number of the petitioned councils include Birmingham, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., who express enthusiasm and energetic indorsement of the project.

Plans for calling a convention to be held in this city are being discussed by executive committees and building trades locals here.

EDUCATOR ASKS MORE SCHOOLING FOR YOUTH

(Special from Labor)

Chicago, March 16.—Extension of the number of years of free public education of the youth was described as "inevitable" by President Robert M. Hutchins, of the University of Chicago, in an address before the High School Teachers' association. He said:

"Since students cannot find employment at the end of their school term, many must be sent to jail, to army camps or to school. The latter course is the least expensive and most productive."

REACTIONARIES MAKE RENEWED ATTACK ON STATE PRIMARY LAW

Gus Dyer Appears Before Judiciary Committee in Behalf of Repeal.

Compensation for Labor Department Officials Slashed and One Inspector Eliminated---Hanly Reports Presentation of Several Bills in State Legislature---Measure Regulating Trucks Set for Action Tuesday, March 21.

By DAVID HANLY
(Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.)

Nashville, Tenn., March 16.—The senate on Thursday passed the general appropriation bill with practically no changes from the bill as submitted to the general assembly by a sub-committee of the finance, ways and means committee, which sat during the five weeks recess. Gov. McAlister, in his message to the legislature, urged its passage as written by the committee. The house had previously passed this measure after tacking on many amendments. The senate non-concurred in nearly all the house amendments. The differences between the two houses will be ironed out by a conference committee.

The measure made drastic cuts in all departments of the state government. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the expenses of the state government for the next two years $14,000,000, as compared with the 1931 appropriation bill.

The department of labor was curtailed by cutting out one deputy factory inspector. The salary of the chief factory inspector was reduced from $3,000 a year to $1,800 a year. The salaries of the three deputy inspectors were reduced from $2,000 a year to $1,512 a year. The salary of the woman factory inspector was reduced from $2,000 a year to $1,350 a year. The salary of the superintendent of the workmen's compensation division was reduced from $3,000 a year to $1,800 a year. The salaries of the chief mine inspector and his deputies were reduced in the same proportion.

The senate judiciary committee on Tuesday considered a bill by Senator Denning, of Sumner, to repeal the compulsory primary law. The principal speaker in the bill was Gus Dyer, the mouthpiece of the manufacturers' association. If there were no other reasons for retaining the primary system the fact that Gus Dyer was opposed to it would be sufficient reason for its retention.

There is considerable agitation here for the repeal of the compulsory primary law and return to the old convention method of nominating party candidates. The judiciary committee took no action on the bill, but will consider it in executive session at a later date.

The house today passed a bill by Representative Maysilles, of Coffee county, which provides that the state public utility commissioner shall fix the same valuation of utility corporations for rate-making as is fixed for taxation.

Several labor bills have been introduced and action on some of them is expected next week.

The bill regulating the size, weight and length of trucks is set for Tuesday, March 21. This bill is being advocated by the railroad workers.

Now that the appropriation bill has been disposed of, the general assembly during the remainder of the session will consider many measures of a general nature.

BIG UNION DRIVE BRINGS RUSH OF NEW MEMBERS

Cincinnati, March 16.—International Secretary-Treasurer Bob Hesketh, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, through members of the general executive board, who are located in various parts of the country, announces that the union's big spring nation-wide organization campaign has started out bright and cheerfully. The campaign will last until May 31.

Cleveland, O., locals have reported an increase of fifty members. Philadelphia locals report an increase of 100 already in March.

One New York local of Cooks and Waiters, Local 16, reports 145 initiations the first week in March. Chicago locals have added over 500 to their ranks in the last month.

The Pacific coast, middle western, and southern locals are joining wholeheartedly in the organizing program, also the Canadian locals, and despite recent banking disturbances, the campaign is already successful and will bring in several thousand new members.

LEGION CHIEF HOLDS JOBS FOR IDLE BIGGEST PROBLEM

Cleveland, O., March 16.—Work for the unemployed is more important than balancing the federal government budget, Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, told the ninth Ohio district conference of the legion here.

"I realize fully that balancing the budget of the United States is an important matter, and something that in due time must be done," Johnson said. "But the most important thing in America today is not the budget, but putting millions of men back to work."

Speaking of veterans' legislation and the demand that veterans' disability allowances be cut, Johnson said:

"The legion does not stampede. The Portland convention (of the legion) authorized me to appoint a committee, and I have appointed a committee of ten of the most distinguished legionnaires to study all of the World war veterans' legislation, both from the standpoint of the veterans and the government.

"Wherever there may be anything wrong with the law or the administration of it by the veterans' bureau, the legion has the courage to speak out in meeting."

EDITOR OF BIRMINGHAM LABOR ADVOCATE DEAD

Birmingham, Ala.—J. H. F. Mosley, editor and manager of the Labor Advocate, official organ of the Birmingham Trades council and affiliated organizations, died on March 4 at his home here after a brief illness. Mr. Mosley, who was 75 years old, had been editor of the Labor Advocate for the last thirty-five years and active in all matters concerning the welfare of the workers. He was a pioneer resident of Birmingham.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1933

A Splendid Choice

Appointment of Mr. Z. C. Patten as conservator to have charge of affairs at the Chattanooga National bank, whose license to reopen for unrestricted business was held up by government authorities this week, was a wise move, and one which will go a long way in establishing confidence of the local public that technicalities will be eliminated and the institution will very soon be allowed to function in a normal way.

Mr. Patten's long record for keen business foresight and his success in connection with various enterprises will inspire patrons of the bank to a realization that patience, co-operation and confidence are necessary in the working out of affairs of that institution, just as these qualities have been and are a requisite to the happy ending of an unfortunate situation which has shaken the financial and economic structure of the whole nation.

The Labor World believes that Chattanoogans will extend to the newly-appointed conservator a full measure of that brand of confidence which was the foundation for the success of President Roosevelt in meeting the national crisis, and, further, that it will prove to be thoroughly justified.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What president of the United States said: "I emphatically believe in organized labor. I believe in organization of wage-earners?"
A.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Q.—How many states have ratified the child labor amendment?
A.—Eight, as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington.

Q.—Where will the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Musicians be held?
A.—At Chicago, in June.

Q.—What did the President's Research Committee on Social Trends say of the death rate and the adequacy of wages for meeting [illegible] standards of living?
A.—In the discussion of the question, the committee suggested one test that might be applied, saying: "Death rates are much higher in the lower income groups than in others. Until a point is reached where the death rate does not vary according to income, it seems paradoxical to claim that wage earners are receiving a living wage."

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE
B L & K R
IS FINE
A [illegible] DOES THE WORK

Helped By Cardui

Here's the true story of how Cardui helped Mrs. H. E. Dunaway, of McComb, Miss., as written by herself.

"I was sick and rather discouraged. I was so weak and thin, I was not able to do my work as it should be done. This made me fret a good deal, and did not help my condition.

"I had pains across my back and lower part of my body. My nights were spent in rolling from one side of the bed to the other, hoping I would soon go to sleep. Then when morning would come, I would be just as tired as when I went to bed. A neighbor, seeing how badly I felt, told me to try Cardui. After I had taken one bottle, I was much better. I kept on taking Cardui, and I was stronger and slept much better at night."

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

A Convert to A.F. of L. Wages Policy

The American Federation of Labor has insisted ever since the depression began that wage increases instead of wage cuts blaze the way to business recovery by enlarging rather than decreasing the ability of the masses to buy the commodities through the sale of which business recovery must come.

Now J. Henry Pew, president of the Sun Oil company, announces his support of this policy. In his report to the stockholders of the company he declares that liberal wages and salaries and additional investments in improving plants and facilities are basic elements in rebuilding prosperity and making it permanent. Here is his message:

"Even before the depression it was plain that continued prosperity demanded the maintenance of a broad-based buying power such as could be assured only by a general program of liberal wages and salaries.

"Capital would still have had reasonable reward and been available in adequate supply to finance every requirement of legitimate enterprise. Even when prosperity seemed boundless, some people believed that to distribute its fruits more liberally among salaried and wage-earning workers would best insure the buying and consuming power of the community.

"That would have been the best guarantee against the breakdown of consuming capacity which is now the greatest obstacle to improved business. Unfortunately, these considerations were less hospitably entertained before 1929 than they have been since.

"Nevertheless the company has continued its program of liberal expenditures for self-liquidating improvements, and has been able to keep, with very few exceptions, full force of employes at work without reductions in compensation.

"Results have fully justified the effort to avoid reductions in employment or compensation."

In pursuance of this policy of plant expansion and full employment for employes, Mr. Pew told the stockholders that during 1932 the company expended $5,200,000 in improving its refineries and contemplates spending $4,000,000 for additions and betterments during 1933.

We strongly recommend Mr. Pew's wage policy to those destroyers of American living standards whose reactionary slogan has been wage reductions and more wage reductions despite the fact that following every broad wage cut the depression has sunk to lower levels.

Wage cutting employers should graduate from the school of economic ostriches, lift their heads from the sands of blindness, and join those employers with vision enough to see that prosperity can only return from an enlarged buying power vested in the millions of wealth producers.

A Deserved Tribute

Deserved tribute to the attitude of public school teachers during the depression was paid by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent address. Speaking of the lamentable curtailment of educational facilities in many communities, Mr. Green said:

"Teachers have been forced to forego the receipt of salary for services rendered, the school terms have been shortened or terminated, and the facilities for carrying on educational work have been greatly curtailed . . . The injury inflicted upon our social order because of the impairment of our educational system will never be completely repaired.

"The sad feature of it is that the youth of the nation, the children in the homes, who ought to be accorded the widest opportunity to secure a public school education are the victims of this phase of the depression. Deplorable as the condition of our public schools has been and now is, the conditions would have been much worse in every community had it not been for the patriotic, heroic and unselfish attitude which the teachers have manifested and the behavior which they have shown during the most trying period in our national life."

Organization Must Go On

Sacrifices made by the pioneers in the labor movement have helped this generation to higher pay, fewer hours, better working conditions. The work must go on. Progress does not halt. The work must be continued by trade unionists of this generation. The foundations have been built and it devolves upon trade unionists of the present to continue the building.

The past years have been discouraging. Unemployment has made organizing work difficult, and it has been a task to keep even established organizations intact. But the need for organization is greater than ever. The depression has shown that organization is a pillar of strength even under the most adverse conditions. The unionized workers have done much to maintain wages, help the unemployed, and keep up morale.

When the depression is over, the workers must be prepared to win higher wages and shorter hours, not only for the immediate benefits but to prevent another depression. Only if they are strongly organized can they act for their own protection and advancement. Organization must go on, with every union member doing his part in the work.

Wages Must Rise with Prices

If there is inflation and prices rise, wages must go up with them, organized labor says. Reason demands that wages follow prices if they shoot upward as the result of inflationary action. Labor has pledged support to the new administration and expects the administration to play fair by supporting labor in its demand for increases in pay in proportion to increases in prices.

UTILITY TAXES ITS CONSUMERS FOR FIGHT TO KEEP RATES HIGH

(Special from Labor)

Wheeling, W. Va., March 16.—For ways that are dark and tricks that are mean, the public utility is peculiar.

Wheeling is served by the Natural Gas company. This company is owned by the Columbia Gas & Electric corporation, which also owns the Columbia Engineering Management company. These facts are necessary to an understanding of what follows.

About 1922, the Natural Gas company was given permission to raise its rates for a period to end December 15, 1927, after which the rates should go back to the old level. When the time arrived, however, the company refused to reduce the rates, and after long and useless negotiations the city began legal proceedings. These have lasted 17 months. The Natural Gas company now presents a bill of $225,128.21 for "expenses" in fighting the suit, and claims the right to add this sum to its "operating costs," and take it out of the consumers!

The householders of Wheeling are to pay the cost of a long and dishonest fight to keep up their gas rates!

Some details make this claim even more startling. The holding company, Columbia Gas and Electric corporation, hired one of its subsidiaries, the Columbia Engineering Management company, to defend its other subsidiary, the Natural Gas company. The left hand was hired to defend the right; and even that is not all. Employes of the management company got double salaries, plus 10 per cent, for the time they spent in trying to "gyp" the city.

What Next!

A new building paper, mirrored with metal foil on both sides, insulates by taking advantage of the fact that heat, like light, may be reflected. The new heating insulating material is made of kraft paper, waterproofing compound and metal foil. It may be used as building paper or applied against the studs to face the air space.

FIGHT GYPSY MOTH.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Unemployed men paid by the Pennsylvania department of agriculture from an allotment of money by the state emergency relief board are making a sweeping attack against the gypsy moth in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Idle Ask Legislature For Quick Relief

Unemployed From All Parts of State March to Capital and Demand Immediate Appropriation of $100,000,000.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 9.—Declaring that people are "actually starving to death" in Pennsylvania, spokesmen for about 500 unemployed wage-earners from all parts of the state presented a relief program to the legislature calling for the immediate appropriation of $100,000,000. The demands were cheered by the unemployed who marched into the house of representatives where a joint session of the house and senate had been called to listen to their demands. "Your bread and butter depends upon us workers," Norris G. Wood, of Philadelphia, one of the chief spokesmen for the unemployed army, told the legislators, "and the time has come for you to remember that."

Wood said that the unemployed demanded an immediate "yes or no" answer to requests for $100,000,000 unemployed relief, abolition of the commissary plan, reduction of state appropriations and salaries, graduated income taxes, appropriation of $7 a week for unemployed persons and an additional $1 a day for each dependent, a moratorium on rents for the unemployed and similar measures.

The demonstrators went from the capitol to the farm show building to hold a convention and effect a statewide organization. More than 1,000 of the jobless were here, but 300 from Philadelphia and Easton arrived two late to take part in preliminary demonstrations at the capitol.

Banker Urges Equitable Wealth Distribution

$500,000,000 Federal Jobless Relief Fund, Unemployment and Old-Age Pensions, and High Income and Inheritance Taxes Included in Program to "Save the Rich."

Washington.—A drastic program to save the rich on the one hand and benefit the masses on the other was advocated by Marriner S. Eccles, a banker of Ogden, Utah, before the senate finance committee.

Appearing in the committee's survey of economic conditions and remedies for the depression, Mr. Eccles, who described himself as a capitalist, urged a five-point program, including relief grants, greater public works expenditures, the domestic allotment farm relief plan, refinancing of farm mortgages, and the settlement of war debts with cancellation preferable.

He advocated giving the states outright $500,000,000 of federal funds on a per capita basis to meet unemployment relief needs for the rest of this year. He said government funds for construction activities should be increased to $2,5000,000,000 for public works loans at low interest rates.

Mr. Eccles urged a future policy calling for a more equitable distribution of wealth production through a unification of the banking system under the supervision of the federal reserve bank, and high income and inheritance taxes to control capital accumulation.

A national child labor law, minimum wage, unemployment and old-age pension laws, and a national board to co-ordinate public and private activities in the economic world were held essential.

As further steps, he said, the government should rigidly control all financial issues, private and foreign, and all transportation and communication facilities.

"Such measures as I have proposed may frighten the people who possess wealth," Mr. Eccles explained. "However, they should feel assured that my program is to save the rich, not soak the rich."

Labor Fights Pay Cut For State Employes

Boston.—Headed by Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, a delegation of labor representatives expressed strong opposition to pay cuts for state employes at a hearing before a committee of the state legislature. Watt declared he could not believe the committee would follow the advice of men who are responsible for the existing depression or that the legislature, if it was forced to reduce salaries, would begin with girls getting $600 to $700 a year, when there are judges drawing $15,000 yearly.

SERVICE BANDS ORDERED TO CEASE BROADCASTING

Washington.—The secretary of the navy on Feb. 28 ordered the Marine and Navy bands to cease broadcasting. The Marine band has been sending out programs by radio since 1922 and the Navy band began broadcasting at about the same time. The American Federation of Musicians has frequently protested against the radio programs of the two bands, holding that they displaced professional musicians.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

New deal?

Looks more like it might be a new game.

Some said labor papers were going too far in roasting bankers. Some said the senate committee headed by Norbeck was going too far in lashing Charley Mitchell. Charley Mitchell probably was one of those that thought so.

Then came the inauguration and everything that others had said was rolled into one red hot ball and fired by the new president straight into the ranks of the big banker gents of Wall Street.

If Roosevelt's legs were as strong as his head he'd probably have landed a kick along with his hot shot.

Not long before that one of the big bankers said in a speech: "We don't know where we came from, we don't know where we are, we don't know where we're going." Anyway, now they know where they're going.

Big bankers? Big? Who said Big? Money changers! Incompetent, stubborn—and a lot more.

They have gutted America, and America is plenty mad about it—at last.

* * *

A year ago it was said, "Close the New York stock exchange." It wasn't closed then, but it WAS closed on March 6—plenty tight.

A place to buy and sell securities is one thing, but the New York stock exchange is something else, as a lot of Americans know.

The thousands who have been trimmed would like some 25-cent dollars with which to pay those that did the trimming and who hold the mortgages and notes.

Today, even today, the big bankers are sending their warnings via the underground—warnings about what they're going to do. If signs mean anything, they're going to shut up, get out, and like it. And never come back.

However, if they never come back, it will be because Labor rises to the occasion and locks the door. That's Labor's job. Political leaders can't and will not do everything.

The whole load can't be put on government—unless we want a permanent bureaucracy, which might start good but would end up bad.

* * *

With whatever remedies political government may adopt, we must have shorter workweeks and higher pay. That has to come. That's where Labor has to get busy. That's Labor's job.

It's true that what was promised as a new deal looks like a whole new game, but we can't take everything for granted. We have to sail in and see to some things ourselves. Congress has not become entirely saintly, nor has it come over to Labor's camp.

There is plenty for Labor to do.

Labor's proposal for federal licensing of interstate corporations is the best proposal thus far, and Labor will have to fight that through a congress that won't like it.

But at bottom, higher wages and shorter workweeks hold the key cure. That's industrial, that's economic, that's Labor's job.

* * *

Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the powerful National City Bank of New York, with his confessions of underhanded and dishonest practices by himself and his associates has done more to discredit the banking system than would the crash of scores of banks. They sent Al Capone to a federal prison for less.

EVANSVILLE LABOR PROTESTS CLOSING OF LIBRARY STATIONS

Evansville, Ind.—Decision by the library board to close seven school library stations as an "economy measure" brought a sharp protest from the Central Labor union. The central body declared that closing of the stations would deprive hundreds of families of library facilities, place children of the sections affected at a disadvantage and add to unemployment by the dismissal of library employes. The decision justified public condemnation, the central body added.

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For your taxes, improvements your home, or for other obligati Loans made on most reason terms and paid back by the w or month.
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HOME OWNED—25c MILE
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Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

LOG CABIN SYRUP Table Size 21c Medm. Size 40c
CARNATION MILK Armour's Veribest, Small Size, 4 for..... 9c Tall, 2 Cans 9c
PILLSBURY Buckwheat or Pancake Flour Regular Size — 2 Packages 15c
HEINZ KETCHUP Small Bottle 10c Large Bottle 15c
CIGARETTES 4 Popular Brands, 20s 14c 50 in Flat Box 35c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Complete Banking Facilities Now in Operation

The HAMILTON NATIONAL and its four branches have again resumed normal banking functions. As a result of the Holiday restrictions large amounts of collection items have accumulated. Our entire organization is bending every effort to speed these items on to their destinations.

In order that Chattanooga and this section may keep pace with the upturn in business which is in progress we extend an invitation to the citizens of this community to use the complete facilities of this bank. Particularly are we interested in co-operating with business concerns and industries so that their payrolls may be handled in the usual manner.

Our main endeavor is to co-operate with our patrons and friends in every way possible to further their progress and help Chattanooga to lead the way in the better business era which we are entering.

Hamilton National Bank
Of Chattanooga
Market at Seventh — Main at Market
East Chattanooga — Rossville, Ga.-Tenn.
1424 McCallie Avenue
Resources Over $25,000,000.00

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Unemployment Must Be Ended And Wages Raised, Green Declares

Wage-Cutting Policy of Employers and Discharge of Millions of Employes Reduced Labor's Buying Power Billions of Dollars and Accentuated the Depression—Workers' Ability to Purchase Commodities Must Be Restored and 30-Hour Week Applied to Absorb Unemployed.

New York, March 16.—An emphatic attack on the wage-cutting policy of American employers, a demand that the shorter work day and work week be immediately applied on a nation-wide scale to provide jobs for millions of unemployed, and the pledge of co-operation with President Roosevelt in his efforts to bring about economic recovery, characterized the address on "Modern Behavior in a National Emergency," by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a luncheon given here by the New York Board of Trade.

Mr. Green's program for economic recovery also included more liberal credit, modification of restrictive anti-trust laws, elimination of child labor, a flexible currency, and government control of credit.

"The point reached in the declining trend of wages, commodity prices and material values has produced such a state of national chaos as to awaken a public feeling of grave apprehension," Mr. Green said.

"Paralleling this downward trend in material values is a steady decline in physical, moral and spiritual forces, the effect of which cannot adequately be appraised.

"The losses which the nation is bound to sustain as a result of this experience will be keenly felt long after economic recovery has progressed to the point where industrial conditions may be regarded as normal."

Fallacy of Wage Cutting.

Pointing out that the wage-cutting policy of those who own and control industry ruthlessly destroyed the buying power of the workers and thus reduced the volume of sales of manufactured commodities, Mr. Green continued:

"It has been a very costly lesson. Many industrial managers are publicly admitting the mistake made, stating that industry has gone too far in its market-destroying policies. They now boldly assert that there cannot be either a revival of trade or economic recovery until buying power has been restored and confidence and faith in the nation's industrial, economic and financial institutions are re-established.

Buying Power Reduced 25 Billion Dollars.

"The soundness of this character of reasoning is established by the fact that in 1929 the total buying power of wage earners and salaried workers of the nation totaled $53,252,000,000. It was reduced to $45,503,000,000 in 1930; to $37,741,000,000 in 1931; and to $28,232,000,000 in 1932. The buying power of the nation's consuming market was $25,020,000,000 less in 1932 than in 1929. If an allowance is made for the reduced prices in manufactured commodities amounting to 22.7 per cent, there would still remain a curtailment of buying power and of the nation's consuming market amounting to $22,729,000,000.

"These figures represent facts which cannot be controverted. They show that if the nation is compelled to buy less of manufactured goods there must be a proportional decline in the sale of manufactured products.

"Here is the answer to why markets were destroyed, why there is a contraction of the nation's consuming power, and why there are silent mills, factories and workshops throughout the land."

End Unemployment.

On the question of unemployment, Mr. Green said "there can be no hope for economic recovery until this problem is solved and millions of unemployed workers have been re-employed at decent wages fully corresponding with the requirements of American standards of living."

"There are many causes which have contributed toward the creation of the distressing situation through which the nation is passing. Labor understands these causes quite well," he continued. "It is proper for these causes to be kept in mind when remedies are suggested. Many of the causes which are at the base of our national distress can only be corrected through legislative action and labor will exercise all its power and influence to bring this about.

"Labor has offered the following remedies for alleviation of unemployment and human distress:

High Wages, 30-Hour Week

"First, the restoration of buying power through the establishment and maintenance of high wage standards. In the opinion of labor the time has arrived when wage-cutting should end and when corporations and humane employers should boldly and courageously lead in announcing increases in wages to all employes. There must be an increase in wages and commodity prices before unemployment can be overcome.

"Second, in order to take up the slack of unemployment and to deal constructively with the problem of mechanized industry, the five-day work week and the six-hour work day should be generally and universally applied.

"Third, the creation of credit facilities so that both small and large employers of labor may finance production.

Liberal Credit.

"If credit were made available and more elastic and flexible there are many employers who would venture into the field of production and thus work opportunities for many of the unemployed would be created.

Legislative Remedies.

"These economic remedies which can be quickly and voluntarily applied should be supplemented by the following legislative remedies:

"A modification of restrictive anti-trust legislation containing protective provisions for safeguarding the public against exploitation and embodying within it the declared public policy of the United States toward labor, labor organizations and industry.

"Child labor legislation which would eliminate the employment of children and which would serve to protect child life.

Flexible Currency.

"A revision of banking laws and of the federal reserve act so as to provide a greater degree of safety to depositors, a flexible currency plan which would adequately meet business and industrial needs, and constructive governmental control of credit facilities so as to prevent, so far as possible, an orgy of speculation such as occurred in 1929.

Social Justice.

"It is the collective opinion of labor that additional legislation providing for the enactment of social justice measures should be acted upon by the legislative bodies of the nation at the earliest possible date.

"If we have learned any one lesson out of the distressing unemployment situation which has so greatly impoverished the nation, it is that constructive social justice measures must be enacted by the law-making bodies of the nation."

Support the President.

"There are evidences on every hand," Mr. Green concluded, "that we have reached a national crisis and that, for the moment, it is difficult to see or understand what will be the outcome. The faith of all the people is being subjected to a very severe test.

"In the midst of our trying and tragic experiences our duty is plain. We must exercise self-control. We must discipline ourselves. We must be calm in the face of a great emergency and we must face our responsibilities bravely and with unfailing courage.

"Naturally the people look to the president, the chief executive of the nation, for leadership and constructive action. In order to strengthen his purpose, to originate policies, to execute them and to chart a course designated to promote economic recovery, all classes of people must co-operate and must rally to the support of the president.

"Figuratively speaking, we are making war upon the forces which have caused financial collapse and economic chaos and in order to win for ourselves and posterity we must unite wholeheartedly and in a common purpose in support of the president of the United States."

RICH CHILD GETS $3,000 PER MONTH; NINE DOLLARS FIXED FOR BUDGET OF POOR FAMILY

Judge James A. Delehanty, of New York, recently approved a budget drawn up for Lucy Cotton Thomas, a 7-year-old girl. Announcing that he was thinking of the "future necessities of the infant," the judge decided on the figure of $3,000 a month.

The itemized monthly budget follows:

Rent for apartment at 995 Fifth avenue	$800
Chauffeur, maid service and incidentals	350
Governess	125
Food for infant, mother and servants	600
School (tuition and incidentals)	50
Storage of automobile and garage charges	150
Laundry and cleaning for infant, mother and household	50
Electricity and telephone	75
Gifts and gratuities to servants and apartment house employes	25
Furnishing, repairs and incidental expenses of maintaining apartment	700
Traveling expenses	100
Insurance, storage and cartage	75
Miscellaneous expenses, including French, music and dancing lessons, drugs, books, flowers, stationery and medical expenses	400

About the same time, another budget was being drawn up by the Family Welfare association in Baltimore. This one, to be used by the officials in Baltitmore in paying a dole to unemployed families, was based on a diet six days a week of canned beans, oleo, and bread, with a few extras thrown in on Sunday. The cost was $2.30 per week for each family or a little above $9 per family per month, as contrasted with the $3,000 a month for one little girl.

Poor America! All the food and clothes needed for all the little girls of seven—yes, and music and dancing teachers, and books and flowers enough too. But America is haunted now by a way of doing things in which luxury regally sits at the top; and misery, well policed, lies at the bottom. The two little budgets are quite natural products of our present lack of charity, and there's no way of ending the inequality they represent except by restoring charity. Then we can balance the budgets of all.

ATTENDANCE TO 15 YEARS URGED BY LABOR LEADERS

Albany, N. Y.—Immediate passage of the Desmond-Bernhardt bill raising the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 years was urged by labor leaders and social workers at the hearings on the bill before the senate judiciary committee.

Dr. Abraham Lefkovitz, representing the American Federation of Labor, declared that if the nation were to avoid "social suicide," it should compel as much education as possible.

The only opposition came from representatives of the Western Union Telegraph company.

WISDOM

War is the most ferocious and futile of human follies.—John Hay.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Z. C. Patten has been appointed Conservator and Edward Finlay and T. R. Durham have been appointed as Deputy Conservators of this Bank by the Comptroller of the Currency, under whose direction the Bank will be operated.

The Bank Opened for Business at 9 a.m. Friday

Deposits made on and after March 1st, including all deposits made hereafter, will be subject to check without restrictions. Such deposits will be accepted as trust funds and will be available at any time. They will be held by the bank:

(1) In cash in vault.
(2) Invested in Government Bonds.
(3) Deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank in a special trust account.

Checks will be received on deposit as well as cash, provided the checks are drawn on banks which are now open on an unrestricted basis.

Other functions of the bank will operate on a normal basis. They include:

(1) Collections.
(2) Exchange.
(3) Safe Deposit Boxes.
(4) Making Change.
(5) Acceptance of Gold or Gold Certificates, either for deposit or currency.

For the present,

(1) No loans will be made, and
(2) Deposits made prior to March 1st, 1933, will not be immediately available.

This arrangement makes it possible for the bank to serve its customers and friends to the extent named.

As restrictions are released by the Comptroller, public announcement will be made.

Chattanooga National Bank

STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FIND JOBS FOR THOUSANDS

Sacramento, Cal.—The employment offices owned and operated by the State of California located jobs for 1,884 unemployed workers during the last two years, according to the report of Gov. James Rolph to the special session of the California legislature.

BEATS CONVICT LEASE BILL.

Little Rock, Ark.—A convict lease bill before the Arkansas legislature was badly defeated as the result of the opposition of organized labor, represented by the joint legislative committee, composed of the legislative representatives of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 9th day of February, 1933, by L. C. WILLIAMSON and wife, IRENE WILLIAMSON, to secure A. A. Hicks a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book G, Vol. 26, Page 229, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933,

the following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number 244, Block Number 25, Mission Ridge Land Co.'s Addition to East Lake, as shown by plat of record in the Registrar's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 20th day of February, 1933.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.

By W. S. Beck, President.

2-17

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17274
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Sadie Bayless

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
3-24 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17273
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Wilbert Denson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
3-24 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17276
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Samantha Helton

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
3-24 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47969
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
William J. McNalley vs. Helen R. McNalley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Helen R. McNalley is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 23 day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Geo. M. Giffe, Atty. 3-24

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24183
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Viston Taylor et al. vs. I. C. Sieving et al.

Pursuant to decree of said court made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M. at the court house door, in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, all as provided in the mortgage trust deeds, the following described real estate, situated in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 4, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, and all that part of Lot No. 43 lying East of Pine Street, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 2, pages 7 and 14 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being part of the Milton B. Ochs tract situated in the Third District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This March 3, 1933.

SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.

3-24

Deserve better working conditions by asking other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

BIG FINANCIER CONFIRMS LABOR'S BANKING EXPOSE

Head of World's Largest Commercial Bank Dramatically Vindicates John P. Frey's Sensational Charges By Offering Plan to Abolish Evils Bared By Labor Representative.

New York City, March 16.—Smashing confirmation of every charge made by John P. Frey, representing labor, in his detailed and voluminous attack on banking domination of industry has just come from Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the governing board and president of the Chase National bank, the largest commercial bank in the world.

Seldom has such complete vindication of a labor charge come with such dramatic swiftness and completeness.

Aldrich has just advanced a plan for banking reform in which he suggests, almost point by point, abolishing the evil hook-ups and iron-clad control exposed by Frey in his sensational testimony before the senate judiciary committee and later attacked by Senator Norris in the senate.

Aldrich would completely divorce commercial banking and investment banking, put a noose of restrictions around the operations of such great international bankers as J. P. Morgan and others, and in general cut away the lines that connect the two kinds of banking in what has come to be a vast machine for milking American industry and labor. He also would include all commercial banks in the federal reserve system.

Would Sever Alliances.

Under the Aldrich plan the alliances now existing between the large private banking houses and the commercial banks would be cut. He announces that actual steps already have been taken to cut the ties between the Chase National and the Chase-Harris-Forbes company, the Chase National's agency for distribution of stocks and bonds. Aldrich would prevent dealing in bonds by private banks which deal in securities.

The Morgan banking picture was one of the most striking elements in the picture presented by Frey. The Aldrich plan would take the Morgan directors out of commercial banks, striking a tremendous blow at the Morgan financial power over banks and consequently over the industries to which those commercial banks make loans. The Morgan house would be deprived of its deposit business unless it abandoned its securities deals and unless it agreed to make public such information as commercial banks are compelled to make public, which it does not now have to do.

Indictment Now Confirmed.

Frey, after more than a year of patient and careful work, went before the senate committee with evidence that has not been impeached in the slightest detail. He took to the committee an astounding accumulation of evidence showing the tremendous extent to which the great private banking houses of New York dominate American industry and dictate industry's policies, including wage policies. It was such an indictment as has seldom been offered in relation to American industrial and financial affairs. He attacked a colossus. Aldrich, one of the most potent and powerful figures in that indicted financial machine, has now agreed to the indictment by offering proposals for its undoing.

Out of the New York banking combination assailed by Frey has come the lead and the direction in the great wage reduction campaign. This machine could dictate policies because of its interlocking control and that is what it has done. Aldrich leaves one loophole. He does not propose that commercial banks shall withdraw their directors from commercial enterprises. Aside from that, his sweeping admissions agree to the Frey indictment, point by point. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades department, has scored a tremendous and outstanding victory in the Aldrich admission, because Aldrich is one of the commanders of the banking world.

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24648
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
A. B. Akers and Wife vs. L. Karshofsky et al.

Pursuant to a decree of said court, made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M. at the court house door, in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, all as provided in the mortgage trust deeds, the following described real estate, situated in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 110, Stanley's subdivision of the De Lozier Tract, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 2, pages 7 and 14 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This February 28th, 1933.

SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.

3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48011
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
C. E. Foreman vs. C. W. Foreman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. W. Foreman is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47928
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lloyd Hassell vs. Mary Hassell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Hassell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 15th day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Sevier, Atty. 3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48018
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Roscoe Falls vs. Annie Falls

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Falls is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam H. Sevier, Atty. 3-24

MINERS ASK REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION AGAINST LEWIS

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Mine Workers union, District No. 12, of the United Mine Workers of America, has instructed its attorneys to take steps for removal of the injunction restraining International President John L. Lewis from interfering with the affairs of the Illinois union. Removal of the injunction would permit President Lewis to direct the fight against the Progressive Mine Workers, which is seeking to disrupt the United Mine Workers. At a board meeting of District No. 12, there was only one vote against the decision to seek removal of the injunction.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17322
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Lizzie Edwards

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 16, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
4-7 Justice of the Peace.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17323
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Annie Creek

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 16, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
4-7 Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48066
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charlotte Womack vs. O. D. Womack

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that O. D. Womack is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-7

Labor Backs Roosevelt in Bank Collapse Emergency, Green Says

A F L President Demands Government Protection for Bank Deposits and Insists That Wage Increases Must Accompany Price Boosts Caused by Inflation.

Washington, March 16.—Complete co-operation and support of the American Federation of Labor to President Roosevelt in the national emergency caused by the breakdown of the banks was pledged by William Green, president of the federation, in a statement dealing with the rights of the workers under conditions arising from the banking chaos.

Pointing out that under the collapse of our financial institutions the working people, already bearing the major burden of the depression, will suffer most, Mr. Green militantly declared that the savings of the masses deposited in the banks should come under the protection of the government, and that if commodity prices rise under inflated currency employers must increase wages so that living standards shall be protected.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"If currency inflation arises out of the collapse of banks and their failure to function in a crisis labor will demand that wages shall increase in an amount corresponding to an increase in commodity prices which must inevitably follow.

"No improvement in the distressing conditions could be hoped for or expected if, through some form of currency inflation, the buying power of labor would remain standardized while commodity prices increased.

"The purchasing power of the masses of the people must keep pace with whatever increase in commodity prices may occur.

Workers Suffer Most.

"The closing of banks and the collapse of the nation's financial institutions will add to the distress of labor.

"Working men and women will suffer most.

"The intense seriousness of the situation, however, calls for a continuation of self-imposed restraint and discipline and the exhibition of that character of courage and patience on the part of labor which has thus far charterized their conduct under the most trying experiences.

"Labor is willing, anxious and ready to aid in bringing about economic recovery.

"It must do its part in the great emergency through which the nation is now passing.

"No good purpose will be served, but instead great injury may be done if, at the moment, labor should substitute feeling for common sense and ill-advised action for sound judgment.

Protect Savings.

"The demand of labor, however, is that the law-making bodies of the nation and those in control of our government take such steps as may be necessary to control the banking institutions of the nation, to accord protection to the savings of the masses of the people and to prevent the dissipation of their deposits after they have placed them in the banks of the country in all good faith and confidence.

"Such legislative action will serve to restore confidence and faith which, for the moment, has been greatly impaired if not altogether destroyed.

"The responsibilities growing out of this terrible experience caused by the failures of the banks to function rest heavily upon the president of the United States.

"All classes of people are looking to him for leadership and constructive advice.

"He deserves the encouragement, support and help of all classes of people, including labor.

"In the existing grave emergency labor will respond as it has in every instance by giving to the president its full and complete co-operation and support."

DIZZINES

relieved by Black-Draught

"I decided to take Thedford's Black-Draught, as I had been having bilious spells," writes Charles E. Stevens, of Columbus, Ind. "When I get bilious, I get sleepy and tired and do not like doing my work. It is hard to tell how I feel, but I do not feel good. I get awfully dizzy. I know then that I had better take something. After I found how good Black-Draught is, that is what I have used. I guess it rids me of the bile, for I feel better—don't feel like I am dropping off to sleep every time I sit down. That helps me, is a very bad feeling."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Stove and Which Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Boilermakers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 24, 1933 — Number 48

EASURE TO OUTLAW YELLOW-DOG' PACTS IS OFFERED IN HOUSE

rphy Bill Would Limit Granting of Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

Attack Made on Barbers' License Law. Speaker Moore Votes Favorably on Garnishment Law—Truck Bill Passes Both Houses. Hanly Sees Convention on Eighteenth Amendment as Assured—Committee to Consider 48-Hour Week for Women.

By DAVID HANLY,
gislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor)

Nashville, Tenn., March —The house of representatives passed a bill to nd the garnishment law. der the present law no tter how small a man's ges, ten per cent is sub- to garnishment. The bill passed by the house fixes at exemption of $40 a nth for a married man d $30 a month for a single . This bill was passed y after a hard fight.

Speaker Frank Moore ted for the bill.

Representative Robinson, Hamilton county, voted inst the bill.

Representative Smith, of milton county, was not corded as voting.

The senate today passed a limiting the size of ucks to 18,000 pounds. is bill was passed in the ue the day previous. It w only awaits the governr's signature to become a w.

The house on Wednesday passed a bill to elect delegates to a convention to be held in July to consider the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Under this bill an election will be called on June 7 for the purpose of electing delegates. There will be seven delegates from each congressional district, but they will be elected by a state-wide vote. This bill is assured of passage by the senate.

Among the bills introduced is one to repeal the present barbers' license law. Also a bill to reduce the license fee $2 to $3. Also a bill to reduce the salaries of the board members and the inspectors under the law.

Representative Murphy, of Davidson county, today introduced a bill to outlaw the "yellow dog" contract and limit the power of judges in granting injunctions in labor disputes.

There will be a meeting of the labor committee of the house on Friday morning to consider a 48-hour law for women and amendments to the compensation law.

Hour Week for Women Opposed By New Hampshire Mill Owners

ncord, N. H., March 23.—The committee of the New Hamp- house of representatives held gs on the 48-hour week bill for introduced by the New Hamp- State Federation of Labor, t its president, John L. Barry. bill was also supported by Winant and other progressive not connected with the labor ment but who see the necessity he shorter work day and work Horace A. Riviere, organizer e United Textile Workers of ce, took an active part in as- g the legislation.

measure was opposed by Wil- P. Sullivan, mayor of Nashua, laimed the 48-hour week would the Nashua Manufacturing com- and its 2,000 employes out of ble, and Robert Amory, treas- of the Nashua mills, who also p the bugaboo of mills leaving Hampshire should the state the 48-hour week.

uman F. McMahon, editor of the Worker, the official organ of United Textile Workers of , took considerable of the ce away from the Sullivan- threat by quoting from the which Richard B. Watrous, ry of the Providence Chamber merce, made a few months ago ecoming the delegates to the ion of the National Associa- Cotton Manufacturers, an or- ion of northern textile barons, own city.

McMahon said that after telli- delegates that three years the convention speakers be- the migration of the cotton ry to the south, Mr. Watrous

day you are not hearing about to the south of any more of tile industries. On the other you are hearing wails from the of a fear, strongly expressed, what happened to be their gain years ago is now their loss ability. If mills that went south not returned, the word seeps through that some of them are wishing they could return, because they have been experiencing the disadvantages that come from operating in states and cities where there has been a ruthless increase of state and municipal taxes and where labor conditions have not proved so favorable as they were first pictured to be."

Mr. McMahon also declared that B. B. Gossett, vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, the southern textile barons' union, had recently warned his association that mill conditions in the south were on the defensive and that New England was again assuming and holding its leadership.

The statements of Mayor Sullivan and Mr. Amory, Mr. McMahon said, could not possibly be reconciled with the position taken by Mr. Watrous and Mr. Gossett. He insisted that the real reason for their hostility to the 48-hour week bill was their determination to continue if possible the present long hours and low wages imposed on the New Hampshire textile workers.

Fitzpatrick Joins League For Just Utility Rates.

Chicago, March 16.—John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, became a member of the board of directors of the Utility Consumers and Investors league of Illinois, which is waging a fight for more reasonable utility rates and effective legislation. Others on the board include Harold L. Ickes; Carl Vrooman, secretary of agriculture under President Wilson; Prof. Paul Douglas, of the department of economics of Chicago university; and Prof. A. R. Hatton, head of the department of political science in Northwestern university.

In a radio talk given under the auspices of the league, Prof. Douglas pointed out that high utility rates, in face of general reduction in wages and commodity prices, are a definite factor in prolonging the depression.

LABOR SEEKS SENATE PROBE OF RAILROADS

Further Mergers Sharply Assailed by Workers.

INVESTIGATION BY SENATE IS ASKED

Consolidations Mean Loss to Public and Labor, It Is Pointed Out.

Cleveland, O., March 23.—A senatorial investigation of railroads has been asked by the Railway Labor Executives' association, representing 21 railroad labor unions, A. F. Whitney, chairman of the association, announced here.

Declaring that the Railway Labor Executives' association is "unalterably opposed to any scheme that suggests further railroad mergers at the expense of the public and the railroad employes," Whitney said that the senatorial investigation was sought so that the public may have the truth and more fully understand why the railroads are now unable to meet their fixed charges. The proposed inquiry would cover the railroads' capital structure, the manner in which they have been manipulated by Wall Street and all other factors in the railroad situation.

Scoring any further railroad mergers, Whitney said:

"The report of the National Transportation committee strongly suggests that further steps be taken to consolidate our American railroads with the thought of eventually developing one gigantic railroad system in the hope of very materially reducing the cost of operation.

"It is intimated that Mr. Frederic H. Prince, of Boston, is working on a program to place the railroads in approximately seven groups to harmonize with the financial control of said railroads.

"Any scheme to bring about further mergers of our American railroads means the sacrifice of proper service to communities, the impairment of property values in cities where terminals and shops are abandoned, the loss of positions to thousands of employes, and a frantic effort to force the public to continue to pay a return upon a capital structure that should be materially pared down to fit present values and the needs for the immediate future."

The Railway Labor Executives' association also announced that it is opposed to any substantial diminution in the organization or the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission so far as jurisdiction is exercised over the regulations of the steam railroads and other means of transportation.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SPONSORED IN NEW JERSEY

Trenton, N. J.—Compulsory unemployment insurance will be established in New Jersey if a bill sponsored by Assemblyman McCampbell becomes a law. The state and employers would make equal contributions to the fund on the basis of a uniform percentage of pay rolls. After one week of unemployment workers would be paid 50 per cent of their weekly earnings. In its method of raising the insurance fund the McCampbell bill differs from the model bill adopted by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, which prescribes that employers exclusively shall provide the fund.

NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE MEASURE GOES TO SENATE

Albany, N. Y.—The labor and industrial committee of the New York senate reported favorably the Wald minimum wage bill. Indications are that the upper house of the assembly will pass both this measure and the minimum wage bill introduced by Senator Dunnigan.

The Dunnigan bill would create a minimum wage system, but the only penalty it would provide for violators of the regulations would be the publication of their names. The bill sponsored by Senator Albert D. Wald, of New York City, would make the application of the minimum wage rates mandatory.

It is said the sponsors for the legislation intend to have the bills adopted by both houses so that Gov. Lehman could make a choice.

Beer Expected To Provide Jobs In Many Trades

Author of Beer Bill Says 300,000 Will Get Work Immediately—Dozen or More Lines of Activity to Benefit.

New York City, March 23.—The return of legalized beer will provide immediate employment for 300,000 persons, Representative Thomas H. Cullen, of New York, author of the beer bill, said in an address over station WOR.

Cullen added that eventually the number given jobs will be much larger, recalling that Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of labor's national committee for modification of the Volstead act, had predicted that legalized beer would afford employment directly and indirectly for 1,000,000 persons.

Cullen was one of three speakers who discussed the effects of the beer bill. Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, estimated that the brewing industry would produce 40,000,000 barrels yearly, providing new jobs for 500,000.

To Help Many Lines.

It is believed that legalization of beer will benefit more than a dozen lines of industry and agriculture. Of these, it is predicted that the bottle making industry will be an outstanding beneficiary. It is reported that the bottle manufacturers have received large orders from breweries, which are preparing to begin distribution of beer as soon as the law permits.

Manufacturers of bottle caps look for substantial improvement in their business. Specialty printers and lithographers who make labels for bottles are making plans for increased orders.

Prices for making ingredients of beer are expected to increase of the volume of the beverage manufactured reaches the predicted proportions. This includes yeast, which will help the food companies; barley and hops, which will aid the farmers, and sugar, which will add to the incomes of the growers and refiners.

Truck Makers to Benefit.

Manufacturers of heavy motor trucks are looking forward to substantial orders from breweries, nearly all of which have to buy new trucks. The railroads expect additional freight business in transporting middle western brands of beer to various parts of the country.

Benefits are also expected in lines that manufacture brewery equipment, and in the industries that furnish metal alloys for vats, tubes and other apparatus. Manufacturers of kegs and bottle cases are expecting increased business.

Another field expected to be helped by the renewal of the beer business is advertising. It is argued that with fifteen years gone since beer was legal, it will be necessary once again to embark on national campaigns in newspapers to bring the names of the various brews before the public. This will help the printing industry.

Clothing Firm Is Declared 'Unfair'

Central Body Acts After Various Crafts Report Employment of Non-Unionists.

Reports that the clothing firm of Henderson & Coleman, operating a men's store at 1000 Market street, had on various occasions employed non-union workmen in connection with repairs, etc., led to the business being declared "unfair" by the delegates to Central Body at last regular meeting.

Action was taken formally on request of delegates from Local 74, Carpenters, who, with other representatives, brought in a report that one member of the firm is now building a home, with no union labor whatever employed in its erection.

On presentation of this report, various delegates recalled that from time to time the firm had been appealed to concerning the employment of union men exclusively, and the statement was made by several that this had not been done.

HUGE FORTUNES MENACE NATION DECLARES LONG

Louisiana Senator Would Tax Great Wealth.

DRAFTS TWO BILLS AIMED AT 'BIG BOYS'

Believes Sixty Million Dollars Enough for Any Individual.

In and out of season, Senator Huey P. Long, democrat of Louisiana, has proclaimed his conviction that there is only one solution for the country's economic ills—the breaking up of dropsical fortunes.

He goes even farther and insists they are a menace to democratic institutions and will destroy our government unless whittled down to reasonable size.

Two measures to achieve this object which were drafted by the Louisiana senator were introduced last week in the house by Congressman Numa F. Montet, democrat of Louisiana, and referred to the ways and means committee.

One is a joint resolution declaring a national emergency and proposing a stiff capital levy on huge fortunes, and the other is a bill which would keep fortunes trimmed by stepping up in drastic fashion taxes on large incomes and estates.

To take care of "artful dodgers" who might seek to escape the capital and income levies by distributing their wealth among relatives, the legislation lays a restraining hand in the shape of taxes on gifts.

Admitting that his proposal is "revolutionary," Long, nevertheless, insists that the country must come to it if it is to survive. He declares it is the one certain way to balance the budget, while at the same time it would bring about vast social changes that would contribute to the welfare and happiness of the people.

The capital levy, Long says, would not drive anybody into the poorhouse, since it would not touch fortunes of a million dollars or less. After that, however, there would be a different story. The second million would be taxed $10,000—just 1 per cent—and Uncle Sam's "rake-off" would be gradually sweetened until $90,000,000 is reached, when $40,000,000 would be taken.

Long believes that $60,000,000 is the maximum that any individual should be permitted to retain.

The super-income taxes proposed by Long would be in addition to the present income rates, but they would hurt no one until his annual income reached $300,000, when he would be called upon to deliver up $120,000. From that point the levies increase with the size of the fortune until 90 per cent is claimed from incomes of $35,000,000 or over.

Estates of $10,000,000 would be taxed $3,116,000, and again the rates increase progressively until 95 per cent would be taken from estates of $35,000,000 or over. No beneficiary would be permitted to inherit more than $5,000,000—all over that belonging to the government.

Taxes on gifts—to prevent tax evasions—are the same as those provided in the capital levy.

For authority for his program Senator Long harks back to Moses and ancient Jewish law.

"The Jews," he said in a senate speech, "realized that the accumulation of wealth in a few hands was not good for any people, so they provided that every fifty years property should be redistributed.

"They called this the year of jubilee—and that is what it was. It meant not only a fairer division of wealth, but the revival of peace, happiness and prosperity for all the people.

"The ancient law provided that every seven years there should be a partial redistribution of wealth, that the dispossessed might get a new start.

"Reverence for wealth is of comparatively recent origin. The ancients would not tolerate moneychangers and usurers, and the taking of interest was a crime for which there were severe penalties."

There's a lot of men who fasten their dogs up at night and allow their sons and daughters to run loose.

CONGRESS MUST AID DESPAIRING MILLIONS M'GRADY DECLARES

Labor Representative Makes Dramatic Appeal to Nation's Lawmakers.

Calls for Quick Action to Give Relief to Idle. With Mass Poverty Everywhere Apparent, Congressional Action Is Only Way Out. American Standards of Living Utterly Destroyed and National Morale Deteriorating. Pitiful Conditions Are Described.

Washington, March 23.—American standards of living have been utterly destroyed during the depression, and mass poverty and despair is the order of the day, Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a fervent plea for immediate relief action by congress. Mr. McGrady spoke at a dinner of the joint committee on unemployment, and his address was broadcast over Station WOL.

Declaring millions of men, women and children are looking to congress for help, McGrady called upon congress to answer their cry. "We ask you to meet this issue intelligently, courageously, adequately and without loss of time," he said.

Men, not blind economic forces, are responsible for our plight, McGrady asserted, painting a startling picture of present conditions. His address follows:

"Our president and the congress of the United States are still facing the greatest problem ever confronting the nation, namely, mass unemployment and its by-product, mass poverty, and it is the hope and the prayer of all of us that the issue will be met adequately at the very earliest moment.

Warning Repeatedly Given.

"Our social welfare workers in all of the states, our clergy of all denominations and organized labor have repeatedly over a period of three years called the attention of our national leaders to the alarming situation that has been progressively developing.

"Men, not blind economic forces, are responsible for our present plight.

"Leaders of finance, leaders in industry and those high in the councils of the nation have for the past three years procrastinated and have allowed the policy of drift to continue so that at this very hour those totally unemployed have reached the enormous figure of 13,200,000 and there are millions more working only part time who are receiving a dying wage instead of a living one. The loss of wages from 1928 to February, 1933, amounts to $33,000,000,000.

Forty Millions in Poverty.

"From very conservative figures there are not less than forty millions of our people living in poverty. More than 15 million of these people would perish if it wasn't for the fact that they have been subsisting through the aid of charity. Approximately 5,500 schools have already closed, 500 in three states alone—Arkansas, Arizona and Oklahoma. **There are today more than 14 million of our children of school age who are on the streets because the local communities, impoverished as they are, can not keep the schools open.**

"The American standards of living that we have always boasted so much about in the past have been utterly destroyed.

"Our investigators have found as many as five people sleeping in one bed. They have found three families living in a tenement of three small rooms. Thousands of infants have died because the mothers, suffering for months from hunger and malnutrition, could not give these infants proper nourishment.

Despair Order of Day.

"Our hospitals are overflowing everywhere with the victims of this depression. Insane asylums are disgracefully overcrowded. **Mass poverty and despair is the order of the day. Local relief has almost completely broken down.** Twelve months ago cities that were able to contribute from $15 to $20 per month for a family of five have cut their relief to $8 and $10 per month and in six of our large industrial sections they are allowing only 50 cents per week to feed a human being. This makes no provision for housing.

"I have investigated buildings in three of our largest cities that were opened up to give shelter to the homeless and I found the most distressing conditions. In a building 75 by 200 feet long, seven stories high, there were herded together like cattle 1,900 men, no adequate toilet facilities, and I found young and old, many of them well educated, most of them who formerly came from good homes, herded together with thieves, drug addicts, and depraved persons. The conditions and the surroundings were shocking.

National Morale Deteriorating.

"Much bitterness has developed and there is a general spiritual deterioration among these millions who can find no work, who are not adequately fed, and who are miserably clothed. Cynicism and resentment against the government and against society is growing. Family groups have disintegrated. **The consequences of this whole situation will reach far into the future, some say for the next 50 years.** Millions of our people, broken by undernourishment, despair and defeat, will never again lead normal, self-respecting lives. The failure on the part of the government to meet the issue is sapping the nation's vitality and only immediate action can save the situation. Every resource of government should be used to save the lives of our citizenship.

"We are still the richest country in the world. The very latest figures obtainable show that we are still in a better position financially than any of the other large powers. The United States per person has less debt than any other of the outstanding nations, and we have more wealth per person than any other nation in the world.

"We did not hesitate one instant to pile up a national debt of 25 billions of dollars in the late war, most of which was used to destroy property and human life. **Why should we hesitate now in appropriating sufficient money to preserve and prolong the lives of our own American men, women and children?**

"To the members of the congress who are the representatives of the people we call upon you to answer the ever-swelling cry of our despairing fathers and mothers.

Effective Action Urged.

"We ask you to meet this issue intelligently, courageously,, adequately and without loss of time.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 4 of this year gave a new transfusion of hope into the heart of the nation. We call upon you to put this new hope into law. You must do it. There is no other way out. You must remember that our men, women and children are citizens of the federal government as well as they are of the states, and you must be concerned over the future citizenship of this republic.

"Men, women and children, not silk, cotton or gold, are the wealth of the nation. Millions of men, women and children are looking to you for action. Don't desert them."

BANK HEAD ARRESTED.

Newark, N. J.—Peter R. Sleight, president of the Arcadia Trust company, which closed June 9, 1932, and his son, George Sleight, treasurer were arrested here on warrants charging second degree forgery and first degree larceny. The warrant was issued on information supplied by Joseph Haney, trustee for the depositors of the bank, which is in liquidation.

THE LABOR WORLD

830 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7563

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933

Wisdom

Many a man thinks that it is his goodness that keeps him from crime when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Do not mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When and where will the next meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—Beginning April 20, at the A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Q.—Who said, "The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relations should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds?"

A.—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

Q.—What is the legislative program of organized labor at present?

A.—As outlined recently by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, the program includes the 30-hour week, to be won by economic or legislative action, unemployment insurance, old age pension laws, widows' pension laws, improved workmen's compensation acts, minimum wage legislation for women and minors permitted to work under child labor laws, more adequate factory inspection legislation and amended child labor laws.

What Next!

By a revolutionary discovery in paper-making, white newsprint paper has just been made at Savannah, Ga., from Georgia pine trees only seven years old. Newsprint is now made from 50-year-old spruce trees. Experts believe that the Georgia discovery may mean the utilization of millions of acres of young pines in the southern forests.

FIVE-DAY WEEK APPROVED.

Sacramento, Cal.—A bill providing a five-day working week for state employes, to such an extent as held practicable by the governor, has been passed by the lower house of the state legislature and sent to the senate. It would be in effect until Jnuly 1, 1935, unless terminated by the governor. The bill is designed to provide more jobs for the unemployed.

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE

B L & K R

IS FINE

A light dose at bedtime followed by a full dose before breakfast. "DOES THE WORK."

Nagging Pains

are WARNING SIGNALS

TEMPORARY pain relief remedies may save you much suffering at the moment, but putting a mask over a warning signal does not clear up the condition it was telling you to avoid.

When periodic pains, due to a weak, run-down condition, distress you, treatment for the cause of the trouble should be started without delay.

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817 Market Street

Pity Poor Wall Street!

Pity poor Wall Street. It is getting knocked all around the block. Terrible. Nobody seems to have any respect for the big boss bankers of Wall Street.

The ordinary home town banker is a pretty good guy as folks go, and nobody is climbing his frame.

But those big wig gents down in Wall Street—socko!

Pity them? Well, why pity them? Let's look.

From sworn testimony it is clear they literally gutted the nation of its wealth.

They not only used the regular methods of trade to do their dirty work; they played crooked tricks, they used sharp practice, they piled up the devious devices of corporate outfits, one atop the other, until they created a maze baffling to the ordinary mortal. With this intricate machine they looted a nation. They raked in the money. They surely got theirs!

They sent millions, oh, billions—abroad, most of it never to come back. And all the while they preached, like "the Old Counsellor," that it should be almost a religious rite to turn our money over to them. They were the great boys, they were. Silk hats and everything.

* * *

Well, they're getting raked over the coals now. There may be some indictments. There may be a change in the system, vastly more vital. To merely punish is to say that it's not a good idea to get caught, or to over-play the game. To change the system makes the same offense impossible of repetition.

It wasn't so very long ago that these big bankers were weeping big tears and crying that they were taking reductions and losing money and so the workers must take some losses, too. If anybody wants to get good and mad there's something to get mad about. Plenty. How they were losing, these big wigs in Wall Street!

Up to this time a couple of bank presidents have had to quit and that's about all. Whole boards of directors were equally responsible. Let us remember that. On those boards are a lot of fellows who have basked in the light of public admiration. Now we see they've got clay feet and tricky brains—or foolish ones. Hard to think they're just foolish. Well, the halos are slipping anyway.

* * *

And now we find more facts. Financial authorities have turned out some dividend figures. We find that those companies which made a profit in 1932 made more profit than they made in 1931. Those that lost in 1932 lost less than they lost in 1931.

That doesn't look as if business had suffered so terribly. The authority for those figures is Barron's, a leading financial paper. It doesn't fool its big business readers.

Moreover, the firms that made profit last year were firms dealing in the necessities of life, such as foods. They made the necessities of life—the things the unemployed needed and couldn't get—yield them a higher profit in the worst year of the depression.

It seems the further we go into the facts of this depression the dirtier the picture gets. An organized labor movement of ten million workers could do a lot of washing up to make that picture cleaner.

Unemployment Camps---How?

Unemployment camps, under army direction, are in prospect. Wages of perhaps $1 a day "and keep."

Any genuine attack on unemployment is going to have support. But we can afford to watch to see whether these proposed camps send men to skilled work to break down standards, destroying progress won at great cost.

Regimentation of workers never has appealed to American labor. Nor does labor seem enthused about the idea now. There is plenty of skepticism.

Bound to support and admire any real attack on unemployment and probably prepared to yield some ideas, there will be plenty of vigor used in seeing that unemployment relief remains just that; seeing that unemployment relief is not used by bureaucrats down the line as a means of smashing further into labor standards and safeguards.

Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown and his Mississippi river levee record are not to be forgotten.

Up From Here?

"Nowhere to go but up," says a leading magazine of the business field.

Perhaps that's right. If we haven't hit bottom we've hit something all-fired hard. It feels as if it must be a bottom. In that case there is no place to go but up.

Evidences are that we shall go up. And any people that could go so far down with so little disorder, complaint and self-restraint, ought to be able to go up likewise. But we shall not leap into big prosperity. There will not for a long time be full employment, unless labor can by great and heroic moves win from a reluctant and bigoted world of employers a work-day short enough to take up the unemployed and a wage so much higher that we can buy the products of our factories to prevent another down hill avalanche. If we don't get prosperity we've got something to do; and if we get prosperity we've got something to do. Labor has its battles cut out for it either way. But better, much better, to fight with prosperity coming on. Let's hope there's no place but up to go.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES HAIL DEFEAT OF NEW PAY CUT

Washington.—The definite rejection by the senate and house conferees of the Bratton 5 per cent reduction amendment to the treasury-postoffice appropriation bill, and the approval of the conferes' action by the house of representatives, was declared to be a great victory for federal workers by John Arthur Shaw, president of the American Federation of Government Employes. The amendment, sponsored by Senator Bratton, of New Mexico, would have made it mandatory for government officials to make 5 per cent cuts in appropriations, and thus force either compulsory payless furloughs or the dismissal of a large number of government employes.

"The action of the national legislators in refusing to impose further wage reductions on government employes is notice to the country that the insidious practice of wage cutting must come to an end," Mr. Shaw said.

"It is a matter for patriotic satisfaction for government employes for the government to exert its leadership in calling a halt on this vicious practice."

MOVIE STUDIOS CLOSE

Hollywood, Cal.—For the first time in the memory of Hollywood, motion picture studios were closed here, as the result of the refusal of union workers to accept general wage reductions. Unorganized works staffs agreed to work through the next eight weeks at half pay.

LABOR DEPARTMENT COLLECTS LARGE SUM IN WAGE CLAIMS

New York.—Wage-earners last year collected through the New York state department of labor a total of $202,108 which was denied them by greedy and dishonest employes. The wage claim collections, which were made by the labor department's bureau of labor welfare, showed an increase during 1932 of $80,552 over 1931.

From May 30 to Sept. 10, the bureau adjusted 583 wage claims against summer hotels and collected $30,950 for claimants, that being the largest amount ever collected by the state labor department in hotel wage claims in a single season.

NORWAY WAGE STANDARDS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED

Oslo.—All the agreements made after the great Norwegian strike of 1931 have been renewed for a year, with no cuts in wages, as the result of negotiations between national organizations of the workers and employers. The agreements contained a clause for the automatic setting of wages on the basis of the index figure of costs of living at the end of 1932. By virtue of this clause, wages would have been cut 3 per cent, but it was agreed not to put this reduction in effect.

A writer states: "Billiards require the greatest finesse and most expert touch of any human endeavor."

The writer, obviously, hasn't tried to borrow money from a bank lately.

Brown Confesses

Editor Labor World.

You know I have for quite some time (about three weeks, to be exact) been suffering with a slight attack of "guilty conscience," owing to the fact that I had some gold put away that held tender memories (not legal tender memories, the other kind). It had been in my family for years and years. You understand, and since I lost all of my family some thirteen years ago, I have treasured that gold and had it hidden away carefully, of course.

But about three weeks ago, when this great moritorium (or was it "masoleum?") was proclaimed by the only president we've had in many years, my conscience began to dig me in the gizzard and whisper, in the well-known "still small voice" that I had no business hoarding all that gold when Uncle Sam needed it so badly. But you know how hard of hearing I am! Of course I did not hear any "still small voice" telling me to dig up that sacred gold and turn it in for scrip or even real money, and it took that "still small voice" two full weeks to make itself distinctly heard enough for me to become ashamed of myself and dig up that hoarded gold, and then only after all chance for having to swap it for scrip was safely passed. What made it first audible enough to me to understand what it was driving at was reading about that game little Italian girl sending in her five-dollar gold piece and chain without her name even. So yesterday I dug it up and brought it downtown, being very careful none of the hungry general public knew I had it, of course, or I doubt my reaching the business district still in possession of it. And me being so very well known at all of our city banks and feeling a delicacy in publicly appearing in either of them with so much gold at such a late date, I made a strategic move of taking the gold to my jeweler and having him exchange it, not for scrip or cash, but for credit upon that enormous bill I owe him and let him cash it in at the bank, which move worked very well, and he gave me full credit for this gold of 60 cents for three-quarters of a pennyweight in my dad's old spectacle frame!

Hoping your conscience has made you dig up all that enormous lot of gold you have been hoarding for years, I am,

Patriotically yours,
H. F. B.

Filene Sticks To Guns in Pay Cut Controversy

Boston Merchant Insists He Has Not Changed Mind, Despite Wage Reductions in Big Filene Store.

Boston, March 16.—Edward A. Filene, leading Boston merchant, who has been a strong advocate of high wages, has not changed his mind, he says, despite the fact that the big Filene department store has recently cut wages and salaries.

In a public statement, Filene revealed that there had been a controversy within the company on the question of reducing pay. Declaring that he still believed wage reductions intensify the depression and that the best hope of recovery lies in maintenance of wages, he said:

"While I am the largest individual stockholder, I do not control the policies of the company. . . . It seems to be enacting on a smaller stage a controversy which is waging throughout our country, and in which every citizen is vitally interested.

"I shall, of course, continue to fight, both within and without our business, for those business policies which seek first to increase the mass buying power and to enable business to make more profits through the distribution of more things. Of course I do not expect to remain in a minority; for it seems to me that every other plan for business revival has been tried and failed and that it cannot be long now before business will look upon wage reduction as prolonging and intensifying business depression."

Loose Change.

It is about as hard to drag an old fellow out at night as it is to keep a young fellow in. . . Remember the robin, he sings in the rain. . . The only thing that travels faster than light to a woman's mind is a run in her new chiffon hose. . . Some men cook their goose by getting stewed. . . Call it trial marriage, just as if there were any other kind. . . Arguments make few friends. . . The man who comes home whipped at night is usually the man who went out whipped in the morning. . . Fools rush in where wise girls fear to wed. . . The more a man really knows, the less certain he is that he really knows anything.

Comedian—Look here, I object to going on just after that monkey act!

Stage Manager—Why, laddie? Are you afraid they'll think you are an encore?

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Public sentiment demands that money placed in banks be safe and is prepared to support any legislation looking to this end. Bankers who openly fight this sentiment are due for a rough time, but they are showing a chastened spirit and it is probable few will publicly avow opposition. More than likely the opposition will be kept underground and will work in devious and mysterious ways to defeat a permanent program of strict regulation.

If the bankers' opposition should come out in the open, it will only strengthen the demand for restrictive legislation and encourage a growing sentiment for government ownership and operation of the banking system. There is no doubt that sentiment for government banking is increasing. The feeling is reflected in the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor in going on record for government guarantee of bank deposits and a policy leading to government ownership of all banks. Confidence in government banking is shown by soaring postal savings deposits, which passed the billion-dollar mark in February, an increase of $63,032,370 during the month.

* * *

Union-hating employers, who take advantage of the depression to attack labor, received a militant answer from the International Typographical union, which recently voted by 30,025 to 16,336 for a special defense assessment upon members. By voting the defense fund, the I. T. U. has made it possible to put up an effective fight against efforts of employers to lower wage and working standards.

As President Charles P. Howard, of the I. T. U., writes in the Typographical Journal:

"In the face of conditions as they are the action of the union is an inspiring example for organized labor to follow and is a definite assurance that we will see to it that the International Typographical union has not grown old with its years."

* * *

Victor F. Nelson, who has spent more than twelve of his thirty-four years in prison, says that under present prison conditions it is "somewhat futile to expect the prisoners to reform."

"Of all the persons on the face of the earth," he declares in his book, "Prison Days and Nights," just published, "the prisoner is surely the person least likely to be capable of such a miracle. His reformation, where it is at all possible, will be achieved only through a great deal of well-directed pulling from above; but until such help is made available he is no more likely to reform himself than he is to grow two heads."

Nelson ought to know what he is talking about. What he says indicts the whole prison system as well as the society which permits it to exist. Penologists and others who have studied the problem of dealing with offenders against the law have been saying the same thing with increasing frequency in recent years, with the result that the prison system and our whole method of coping with crime stand on the defensive, hard put to justify themselves.

NEW JERSEY CRITIC OF JUDGE GETS FINE AND JAIL SENTENCE

Trenton, N. J.—Vice-Chancellor Buchanan imposed a fine of $500 and ten days' imprisonment for contempt of court on Sanford C. Flint, of Asbury Park, chairman of the bond and certificate holders' protective committee of the Monmouth Title and Mortgage Guaranty company.

Mr. Flint criticized Mr. Buchanan for warding $30,000 in fees to Frank H. Smith, former banking commissioner, and Charles J. Stamler, Newark attorney, for a year's work in liquidating trusts of the company. The criticism aroused Mr. Buchanan's ire, and he countered by socking a $500 fine on Mr. Flint, and then plastered ten days in the county jail on top of the fine, with an additional ten days if Mr. Flint declined to pay the fine.

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Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
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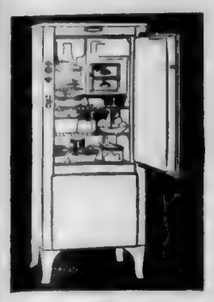

THAT Frigidaire you've been wanting . . . is all shined up and ready to be installed in your home. Perhaps you were waiting for a price reduction . . . it's certainly here! But you'll have to act quickly to take advantage of it . . . this special reduction applies only to the models we now have in stock. Come in at once . . . get full details and prices and select the model you want before it is sold!

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Shorter Workweek Forecast For All Federal Workers

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The Roosevelt administration will inaugurate the five-day week in all federal government departments, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, predicted in addressing the war department lodge of the American Federation of Government Employes.

Morrison said the federal employes would profit by shorter hours without reduced pay and the government would benefit by increased efficiency. He urged the workers to form a strong organization and make a determined campaign for the shorter work week. In their efforts, he said, they would have the militant backing of the A. F. of L.

SURVEYS EXPOSE BRUTAL SLASH AT WORKERS' PAY

Labor Department and Conference Board Figures Show More Than Billion Dollar Loss to 2,399,558 Employes Covered in Compilation.

Washington, March 23.—Statisticians rejoice to find that while wages for workers in 1,236 plants were given pay cuts of 11.1 per cent, salaries of big executives were cut 14.9 per cent, thinking salaries got the worst of it.

But they didn't. Even a 15 per cent slash from a $10,000 salary leaves $8,500. The average wage of the workers is $1,340 and when the average out of 11.1 per cent is taken from that miserable beginning it leaves the still more miserable sum total of $1,192 to suffice for a year!

Results of figures gathered by the U. S. labor department and the national industrial conference board 1,236 plants show that the 11.1 per cent cut has been applied to 1,573,665 employes, while 825,893 were fired from those plants. So—

The lost wages per year of those fired total $1,106,696,620, while the slash of 11.1 per cent from those at work totals $210,871,110, while the total wage loss inflicted by this group of plants comes to the grand and staggering total loss to these workers of $1,317,567,730.

If the loss were to be figured on today's actual wage instead of the average wage of all U. S. workers as bound by the last census, the workers in these plants would be shown to have still less left. For the conference board reports the present average wage in manufacturing as $16.21 per week, against $28.53 in 1929, a drop of roughly $12 per week.

Only hopeful note in the two reports is that wage cuts are slowing up. There are fewer ones coming along. Drastic reduction in number of cuts was found in the last six months. Bosses and bankers call this the end of "deflation." Another way to say it is that they have squeezed out of the workers about all there is.

These figures indicate the extent to which labor is paying the bill for the depression. Senate investigation evidence shows bankers profited by it and largely were responsible for it—the big bankers of Wall Street.

Labor Asks New Administration To Give Employment to Jobless

Washington, March 23.—Labor asks that the wealth of the nation be used primarily for the benefit of its citizens, the American Federation of Labor says in the leading editorial in the current American Federationist.

After outlining conditions in the present crisis and declaring that labor's hope hangs upon one individual—the new president—the editorial says:

"Labor submits that the humanly created wealth of this nation be used primarily to protect and conserve the citizenry of our nation.

"We can be sustained only by producing the things we need. It is the primary duty of the new executive to give priority to getting our economic machine started so that we shall have opportunity to earn a living. Through national conferences in which organized workers shall participate, let us plan to start production upon a basis that will lead to sustained progress. In this emergency, when the safety of one is dependent upon preventing the breakdown of capitalism itself, no one can plead self-interest.

"In the name of millions looking to it for leadership and help, the American Federation of Labor asks the new administration to give us work. We shall not be content with makeshift doles. We seek only the right to self-respecting life. The constitution of the United States assures us the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We petition now for that which gives content to these constitutional rights—the right to earn a living."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The richest man in the world today is he who can wake up at 2 o'clock in the morning and go right back to sleep again.

* * *

Friend—What are you going to call your baby?

Father—Whatever my wife names him.

* * *

Jacob—I dreamed last night that I had invented a new type of breakfast food, and was sampling it when—

Janice—Yes, yes, go on.

Jacob—I woke up and found a corner of the mattress gone.

* * *

Young Woman (to country lass)—That's a beautiful pair of hose you have on.

Country Lass—Them ain't hose, they are legs.

* * *

Yes, sir, this depression surely is bringing people closer together. In one house they are sleeping four in a bed.

* * *

Man—I'd like to buy a diamond necklace for my wife.

Floorwalker—Glassware in aisle 9.

* * *

He—What kind of shoes do you think I ought to wear with these hose?

She—Hip boots.

* * *

You can lead a horse to water,
But you can't make him drink;
You can send a man to congress,
But you can't make him think.

* * *

For the past three years, wise men from the east, the west, the north and the south have been working on a jigsaw puzzle. If they ever succeed in putting the pieces where they belong, it will make a beautiful picture which will last until somebody again tips the table and scrambles it.

* * *

Drunk (optimistically)—How long is it goin' to take to buil' tha' subway?

Engineer—Eight years.

Drunk—Eight year! (hic) T' 'ell with it. I'll take a taxi.

* * *

Edith—Did you see those pink bloomers we just passed?

Jack (excitedly)—Where? Where?

Edith—In the florist's windows.

* * *

Last summer, Ole and Jens, who are novices at the game, went fishing. Strangely enough, they happened to hit a good spot and hauled in quite a bunch of whoppers.

Ole (as they proceeded to pull up the anchor)—By yee, das fine fishing hole—las mark das place and comb back tomorrow.

Then as they neared the shore, Ole asked:

Ole—Did you mark das place where ve caught dose fish?

Jens—You bet. Ay poot cross mark on da side da boat.

Ole—Well, lunkhead, how do you know ve'll get das same boat tomorrow?

* * *

If cigarette advertising copy gets very much longer, only the unemployed will have time enough to read it.

* * *

Our private statistician reports that girls with steady jobs scored remarkably high matrimonially during the recent leap year.

...Lord, Labor Foe, Wins Fight To Control Aviation Corporation

New York City, March 23.—E. L. ...d, labor-hating manufacturer of ...e Cord and Auburn automobiles, ...s waged a bitter battle against ...n airplane pilots last year, has ...n his fight for control of the Avia... corporation. As a result of ad...ional purchases of the company's ...k, Cord has taken complete con... and has been elected chairman of ...e board of directors. The old board ...f directors resigned when advised ...t Cord had purchased a controlling ...k interest.

...n the battle for proxies for con...l of the board of directors of the ...ation corporation last November, ...sident Green, of the American ...deration of Labor, denounced Cord ...s an enemy of labor, declaring he ...d shown a most antagonistic atti...de toward organized workers in the ...ustries he dominated.

President Green sided with the old management and expressed the hope that Cord would lose. "The American Federation of Labor firmly believes that if Mr. Cord secures control and through such control dominates the aviation corporation, which in turn owns American Airways, Inc., one of the largest air transport systems in the world, it means an attack on labor, which, of course, labor will resist to the utmost," Green said in a letter to LaMotte T. Cohu, then president of the aviation corporation.

Cord made a bid for public sympathy by charging that the bankers were behind the management of the aviation corporation and were seeking to prevent him from obtaining control. Labor's answer to this was that the interests then in control were fairer to the organized workers than Cord.

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Announcing—

That there is now available, through the Institute of Business Technology, at an unusually low cost, a complete Home Study course, consisting of Bookkeeping, Accounting, Buying, Selling, Credits, Collections, Banking, Business Finance, etc., based upon records and experiences of actual business concerns.

Business Tech invites men and women in clerical positions who desire to better their conditions, as well as business heads, departmental managers, parents and students, to investigate the many advantages of its course as compared with that of any other method of business instruction.

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WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17274
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Sadie Bayless

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

3-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17272
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Wilbert Benson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

3-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17276
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Samantha Helton

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on March 27, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 3, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

3-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47969
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
William J. McNalley vs. Helen R. McNalley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Helen R. McNalley is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 23rd day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Geo. M. Siffe, Atty. 3-24

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24163
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Viston Taylor et al. vs. I. C. Sieving et al.

Pursuant to decree of said court, made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M., at the court house door in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described property:

Lots 12, 22, 23, 24, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 in block 10; also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, block 11, all as shown in the revised plat of Hamilton Place subdivision registered September 30th, 1922, in plat book 8, page 35, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being part of the Milton B. Ochs tract situated in the.....Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This March 2nd, 1933.

3-24 SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.

CHANCERY COURT LAND SALE
No. 24648
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
A. B. Akers and Wife vs. L. Karshofsky et al.

Pursuant to a decree of said court, made in the above styled cause at a former term, and revived at the present term, I will on the 31st day of March, 1933, at eleven o'clock A.M. at the court house door in the City of Chattanooga, expose to sale at public outcry, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, all as provided in the mortgage trust deed, the following described real estate, situated in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 11, Section F, property of the De Long Tract, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 2, pages 7 and 14 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This February 24th, 1933.

3-24 SAM ERWIN, Clerk & Master.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48011
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
C. E. Foreman vs. C. W. Foreman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. W. Foreman is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Boyd Hammond, Atty. 4-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 47928
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lloyd Hassell vs. Mary Hassell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Hassell is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This March 23rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

S. H. Seymour, Atty. 3-31

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48014
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Roscoe Falls vs. Annie Falls

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Falls is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 3-24

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17322
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Lizzie Edwards

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 16, 1933.

4-7 J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

THEATRICAL UNIONS WAGE BIG FIGHT ON PAY CUTS

Stagehands and Musicians Score Success in New York as Managers Virtually Admit Defeat in Wage Slashing Drive—Theaters Close in Some Cities When Workers Refuse Cut.

New York City, March 23.—Organized theatrical workers are fighting all over the United States against wage slashes and are scoring many successes.

In New York, the nation's biggest theatrical center, the League of New York Theaters has virtually admitted defeat in the battle to cut the wages of union stagehands and musicians. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the league, announced the organization realized its "helplessness to fight the unions" and that it would adopt a policy of watchful waiting. In theatrical circles his statement was interpreted as a tacit admission of defeat.

Despite threats to close, theaters belonging to the league remained open, with the stagehands and musicians standing pat on their refusal to accept a wage cut. The workers pointed out that the managers were granted reductions when the existing contracts were signed and declared they could not accept further cuts.

In Cleveland, Indianapolis and other cities theaters were closed when stagehands, motion picture operators and musicians made determined objection to further "deflation" of their pay.

Indianapolis Theaters Closed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Threats to close all theaters in Indianapolis for an indefinite period have been put into effect by owners following failure of wage conferences between the moving picture operators, stagehands and musicians' local unions. Unorganized employes of the theaters—between 800 and 1,000 workers—have accepted wage cuts, some as much as 50 per cent, managers say.

Recently the Lyric theater here, a combined vaudeville and picture house, closed because the workers refused to take a cut. Moving picture operators have a wage scale of around $64.50 for a 45-hour week. Union officials said the employers were trying to force a cut beyond all reason, and they believed the present scale was not excessive.

JOBLESS WOMEN IN DESPAIR AS RELIEF EMPLOYMENT ENDS

New York City, March 23.—Single women of the "white collar" class who have been given temporary work by the emergency work and relief bureau, are in despair as a result of being laid off because of lack of funds to continue their employment, William H. Matthews, director of the bureau, said at a meeting here.

Written appeals from this group of women tell only part of the story of their plight, Matthews said.

"These women come to make personal pleas," he said. "One has only to glance at their eyes as they sit outside the office, wait in the hallways and on stairs for a word with those who they think, if they can but speak to them, arrange for a return to work. It was one of our best paymasters who returned to the office the other day and asked if he could not be put on a route for a few days where he would not have to see the look of anxiety and dread that came into the faces of these women when they received their last pay envelopes. 'It's more than I can stand,' he said."

Mr. Matthews read a number of pitiful appeals from the women who had been laid off. One said: "Today I received the notice that my work ends next week and under the present conditions it seems almost like a death notice."

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17323
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Annie Creek

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 16, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48066
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charlotte Womack vs. A. D. Womack

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. D. Womack is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48076
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bill Clayton vs. Edna Jordon Clayton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Edna Jordon Clayton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 17th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Lee Hasson, Atty. 4-14

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17339
Price Auto Co. vs. Gidden Hood

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 17th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

George W. Fletcher, William A. [illegible], Executors and Executrix of J. Parker, deceased, and [illegible] Bank, Trustee, [illegible]

Pursuant to the authority vested in us by the last will and testament of J. Parker, deceased, and by the deed of trust executed to us by [illegible] and wife, Mrs. [illegible], dated the 1st day of [illegible], 1928, and of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book [illegible], page [illegible], and at the request of the holder of same, The First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described property, free from the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the east door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933.

the following described property in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Lot No. 154, Block No. 12, Oak View, New Era Land Company's Addition, No. 1 as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 69 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts 41 feet on the east side of Faron Street, formerly Lincoln Avenue, and runs back eastwardly of uniform width 140 feet to an alley, being the same property conveyed by Mrs. B. Milgrom, widow, to Symanthia Josephine Parker by deed dated 12th May, 1928, and registered 20th July, 1928, in Book F, Volume 23, page 495 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee."

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 23rd day of March, 1933.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

4-14

Miners Announce Intention to Push Coal Regulation

Union Says Scheme Upheld by Supreme Court Benefits Only Operators and Gives No Protection to Public and Labor.

Washington, March 23.—Efforts to secure federal legislation for regulation and stabilization of the bituminous coal industry are being made with increased energy since the supreme court decision in the Appalachian coals case. This was made clear by a statement issued by the United Mine Workers of America through Ellis Searles, official representative of the union in Washington.

The supreme court held that Appalachian Coals, Inc., a marketing organization formed by non-union operators in the southern fields, could be organized without violation of anti-trust laws.

"Regulatory legislation is vastly more necessary now than ever before," says the miners' union. "A careful study of the Appalachian Coals scheme discloses that it is merely a device wholly beneficial to coal operators and to no one else.

"The interests of the public and of the hundreds of thousands of miners are wholly ignored in the Appalachian Coals arrangement. It affords no protection to the public in the price of coal, but leaves the operators free to charge any price they please.

"Appalachian Coals is a union of coal companies who refuse to permit their employes to join a union of their own. They not only propose to control the price of coal, but they also propose to continue to pay starvation wages to their employes.

"The United Mine Workers of America is not opposed to the formation of selling pools and agencies, but the union says such pools and agencies must be regulated by the government as a protection to the public and to the men who work in the mines. We do not believe congress is willing for them to run wild and unrestrained."

NEW YORK ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL FORMALLY ORGANIZED

New York, March 23.—The New York Adult Education council, which was formally organized at a meeting on Feb. 2 at the American Museum om Natural History, has issued a statement of its purpose and plans as follows:

"The purpose of the council is to serve as a co-ordinating and stimulating agency in adult education throughout the New York metropolitan area. The constitution adopted at the organizing meeting provides for individual members at annual fees of $2 for active members and $1 for associate members. Co-operating organizations with varying fees are also provided for. Officers of the council are John H. Finley, president; Everett Dean Martin and Mrs. H. A. Ingraham, vice-presidents; Seymour Barnard, treasurer, and Winifred Fisher, executive secretary. Twenty-six directors have been elected, of whom Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the workers' education bureau, is one.

"At the office of the council, 366 Madison avenue, New York City, an information service on adult education opportunities in the metropolitan area is being set up. As soon as the necessary material has been gathered, the use of the service will be offered to adult education agencies and to individuals.

"The council has planned a series of meetings for members and others interested in adult education. On April 3 a dinner will be held at the Panhellenic, Forty-ninth street and First avenue, on the subject "What Are the Problems That Confront Adult Education in Various Special Fields?" C. L. Lindeman will make an introductory address. Guests will be seated according to special interests, such as workers education, parent education, creative art, and so on. After discussion among each group during the dinner the leaders from each table will form a panel, discussion from the panel and from the floor being conducted by H. A. Overstreet. This plan has been made with the hope of bringing together a wide variety of special interests in adult education, to discover what problems and situations are being met with at the present time.

"While there will be no general solicitation of members, the council will be glad to welcome as members all who are interested in adult education."

URGES PUBLIC WORKS AS BASIC DEPRESSION REMEDY

London, Eng.—J. M. Keynes, the well-known British economist, is an earnest advocate of extensive government loans for public works in every country as the major remedy for the depression.

Mr. Keynes maintains, according to a sympathetic editorial in the London Times, that the depression, "variously but consistently recognizable in falling prices, contracted incomes, diminishing trade, rising taxation and obstinate unemployment will yield to nothing but a policy of confident loan expenditure upon schemes of capital development nationally fostered and internationally concerted."

The coming world economic conference, Mr. Keynes says, should adopt this principle of large government expenditures for public works, as it will be merely a pious futility for the conference to pass resolutions favoring abatement of exchange restrictions, standstills, tariffs or quotas, which are symptoms only. His main contention is that the mechanism of prosperity can be set in motion by the action of governments, and that patriotism makes it imperative for governments in every country to get busy with extensive public works programs.

A Laxative that costs only 1¢ or less a dose

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Black-Draught is made of approved laxative plants, firmly ground so you take the medicine into your system just as naturally as you get nourishment from the food you eat.

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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America

Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

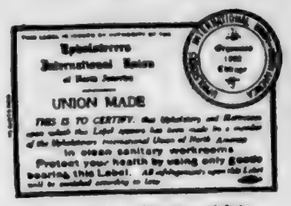
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

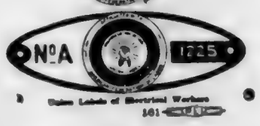
Union Made Shirt & White Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Bookbinders' Union Label



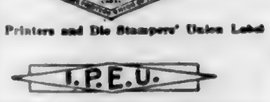
Union Labels of Electrical Workers 161

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

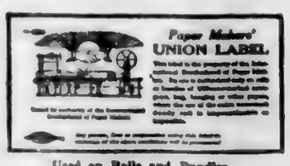
Brick and Clay Workers' Label 861

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



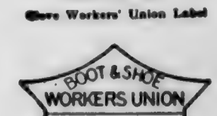
Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 181

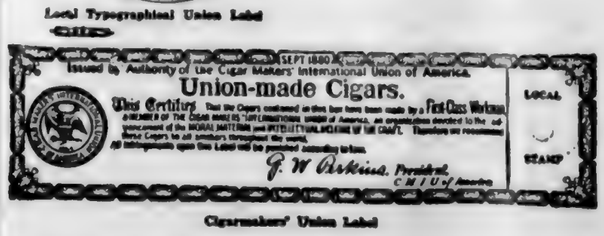
Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels 161



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Local Typographical Union Label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Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 31, 1933 | Number 49

EMPLOYERS DEFEAT EFFORT TO CHANGE COMPENSATION LAW

Flood of Letters in Protest Checks Proposed Bill.

Will Be Reintroduced Next Week---House Labor Committee Recommends for Passage Several Major Remedial Measures---Prohibition Repeal Plan Passed After Fight.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, March 30.—The Senate on Tuesday passed the bill to provide for a convention to consider the repeal of the prohibition amendment in the federal constitution. This measure passed the house last week by a large majority. The principal fight came over an amendment by Senator Craig which struck out the method of selecting the delegates to the convention as provided in the bill as it passed the house and substituted a plan providing for ninety-nine delegates to be elected as members of the lower house of the general assembly are selected. Under this plan Cannon county, with a population of 8,735, would have one delegate to the convention, and Hamilton county, with a population of 159,497, would have three delegates to the convention. Under this plan a large number of the population of the cities of the state would have been disfranchised. This was the plan advocated by the prohibitionists. It was tabled by the close vote of 17 to 16.

The bill as passed provides for seven delegates from each congressional district, who shall be elected by a majority vote of all the voters of the state.

A bill amending the workmen's compensation law failed of passage in the senate on Wednesday. This bill was sponsored by the Tennessee Federation of Labor. This measure brought forth a flood of letters from the members of the Manufacturers' association protesting against its passage. It will be called up again next week.

The following bills were recommended for passage by the house labor committee on Wednesday: Eight-hour day for employes on state work; amend workmen's compensation law; forty-eight hours for women and children; regulating the employment of minors. We expect some action on these bills next week.

The general assembly has but three weeks left in which to finish its labors. The senate today adopted a resolution creating a steering committee of seven members. This committee will decide what measures will be considered by the senate during the remainder of the session.

A. F. of L. Unions Only Active Foes Of U. S. Pay Cuts

President Green Declares Organized Labor Will Continue Efforts to Protect Wage Standards of Federal Workers.

Washington, March 30.—That the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates, including the American Federation of Government Employes, comprised the only active opposition to the proposed salary reduction for federal workers, amounting to a probable 15 per cent, is pointed out by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement made public from headquarters of the American Federation of Government Employes, Washington, D. C.

The statement by Mr. Green was in the nature of a recapitulation of the legislative efforts to forestall salary reduction, and represented an endeavor to let federal workers know who had borne the brunt of the campaign in their behalf.

It directs attention to the active opposition of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies to the pay cut up to the moment that legislation was enacted in the present special session of congress, and points out the National Federation of Federal Employes for severe criticism because of its acquiescence to the pay cut proposal before all means to prevent it had been exhausted.

In his statement, Mr. Green attacks the expressed willingness of the National Federation of Federal Employes to accept the pay cut while it was under consideration by congress, declaring that "it is disappointing when such a statement is made in advance of a public hearing by a congressional committee before the said committee had arrived at a decision regarding the merits of the proposed reduction in salaries and wages."

Mr. Green declared that the American Federation of Labor will make every effort "to protect and promote the interests of federal employes." "This fight," he said, "will be continued and every effort will be made to have the economy bill construed as liberally as possible."

Judge—And what is this man charged with?

Clerk of the Court—Bigamy, your honor. He's got three wives.

Voice in the Courtroom—That ain't bigamy. That's trigonometry.

Wagner Puts In Three Bills For Jobless Relief

Provide for Enlarged Job Service, Insurance Reserves and More R. F. C. Loans.

Washington, March 30.—Three unemployment relief bills have been introduced in the senate by Senator Wagner of New York.

The first bill would set up a bureau to be known as the United States employment service within the department of labor, which would assist states in establishing uniform public employment offices and would share their expense.

The second measure would permit corporations to deduct from federal taxes 30 per cent of the funds set aside for "unemployment reserves," either voluntary or compulsory, when the wage reserve payments were not deducted from gross corporation income as operating expenses.

Under the third measure the Reconstruction Finance corporation could finance "useful and necessary" public works through purchase of the securities of states, municipalities and other governmental agencies. The measure is similar to the senator's bill which was passed by the last senate but failed in the house.

The bill also provides for loans to private companies to build self-liquidating public works and markets and for loans to be used in marketing agricultural surpluses.

Provision to Pay $1-a-Day Wages Is Cut From Bill

Manner of "Enlisting" Workers and Rate of Pay Left to President in Revised "Relief" Measure.

Washington, March 30.—As a result of organized labor's militant opposition to "regimentation" and $1-a-day pay provisions ih President Roosevelt's plan for the employment of men on conservation work, the bill to put his plan into effect has been redrafted to meet partially labor's objections.

The revised bill was favorably reported by committees in the house and senate at the same time the Costigan-Wagner-La Follette bill for direct relief grants to the states was reintroduced in the senate. The bill provides for the disbursement of $500,000,000.

As amended, the employment bill removes the stipulation of a wage of $1 a day for men to be enlisted in a "civilian conservation corps." Instead of being called an "employment" bill, as at first, it is now termed a "relief" bill. It authorizes the President to use unexpended balances for public works, estimated to total $200,000,000, for reforestation, flood control and similar conservation work and leaves to him the manner of "enlisting" workers, as well as the right to set a "cash allowance" for the workers.

The amended bill was reported by the senate committee on labor and education and was accepted by the house labor committee, though Chairman Connery announced he was opposed to the legislation in the form it came to the house and would do his best to defeat it. Connery was strongly opposed to the original bill and refused to report it. President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said the revised bill was more acceptable to labor than the original measure.

Labor's objections to the original bill were voiced by President Green at a joint meeting of the senate and house labor committees. Previously Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, had defended the bill before the joint meeting. She championed the bill as primarily a relief measure and denied that the work would be in competition with private employment.

Mr. Green vigorously assailed the bill, declaring it provided for the "regimentation of labor in peace times" and would demoralize wage standards.

"They regiment labor in Fascist Italy, in Hitler's Germany and Soviet Russia," the labor head said, "but it seems to me the spirit of America is not in favor of the regimentation of labor here.

"Let us do it in a way that is in accord with the spirit of America. Let labor work, but let it work voluntarily and freely."

Green declared the wage scale proposed in the bill would lower wages in private employment and predicted that if congress passed the measure, it would go down in history as the congress which established the dollar-a-day standard rate for common labor.

"Do you want the richest and most powerful nation in the world—a nation which should be a model employer—to set that record?" he asked.

M. J. McDonough, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, disputed testimony that formation of the proposed corps would not interfere with "the employment of free citizens in the forest service."

"If anybody can do that, he is a magician," Mr. McDonough said. He predicted that the "natural outcome" would be the discharge of workmen now paid $3.50 a day.

The building trades department expressed strong opposition to the revised bill and President McDonough declared he saw "no redeeming feature" in it and was against it in its entirety.

The Costigan-Wagner-La Follette relief bill provides for setting up a new relief administration under a federal relief administrator directly responsible to the president.

The administrator would take over from the Reconstruction Finance corporation supervision of federal relief funds and their allotment to the states, but the money would be raised by additional borrowing through the R. F. C.

Every state would be entitled to receive from the first $200,000,000 an amount equal to one-third of the public money expended by it and its subdivisions during the preceding three-month period.

The remainder of the fund would be allocated to the states by the administrator on the basis of need.

CENTRAL BODY AGAIN DEFENDS STATE PRIMARY

State Federation of Labor Calls for Retention.

RATIFICATION CHILD LABOR LAW URGED

Vote to Amend U. S. Constitution Urged Upon Tennessee Legislators.

Fresh attempts to abolish state primary systems of electing officials are being met with as much opposition as in past years.

At its regular meeting held Monday, March 27, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council voiced its opposition to destroying the primary system, and approved action of executive committee in communicating with the Hamilton delegation.

Spurred on by news of additional state legislatures having ratified the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States, the Tennessee Federation of Labor is leading in a drive to place Tennessee on the honor roll of states that vote to protect its youth. Central body delegates were asked to report back to their respective locals and put their legislative committees to work. The Hamilton legislators have been requested by Central Body to pass this amendment.

Protection of the primary, and ratifying of the child labor amendment were the main notes in the meeting Monday night, at which one of the largest attended sessions was held. This was perhaps due to the fact that nomination of officers for the ensuing year was on the calendar. Nominations are held open until the first meeting in April, at which time election will take place. Installation of officers will be held the fourth Monday in April in conjunction with the "birthday party" of Central Body, celebrating its thirtieth anniversary. Officers thus far nominated are as follows:

President, A. C. Kamin (Moving Picture Operators), by acclamation. Vice-President, E. E. McDaniel (Electricians), Z. B. Bender (Carpenters), C. F. Weidner (Painters), Stanton Smith (Teachers). Secretary-Treasurer, T. R. Cuthbert (Typographical). Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ethel Stroud (Teachers). Sergeant-at-arms, L. Olgiati (Bricklayers). Doorkeeper, Joe Dobbs (Plumbers), Tom Rose (Carpenters), Harry Martin (Plumbers), Matt Gerlach (Cigarmakers).

Trustees nominated were W. L. Wergin, Walter Gardner and E. E. McDaniels. Labor World directors nominated were R. R. Lee, W. F. Lange, John Mahoney, F. H. Trotter.

The next convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, slated to be held in Memphis in May, 1933, may be postponed until next year. Vote on the matter is being taken over the state, and Central Body decided that postponement would be the best policy, due to the unemployment of members.

Investigation of R. F. C. funds was continued in the hands of the executive committee.

M. F. Nicholson, who has been state factory inspector for many years, was indorsed for reappointment and the secretary was instructed to so notify Gov. McAlister.

Efforts by professional nurses over the state to secure uniform legislation for their calling was approved, and the legislative chairman, David Hanly, of Nashville, was asked to co-operate.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS JUMP IN NEW YORK CITY

New York.—Deposits in the postal savings system here in one day were $858,798, as against $157,791 withdrawals. The postal savings system is owned by the United States government and operated by the postoffice department. Deposits throughout the country total nearly a billion dollars. The government pays 2 per cent interest and permits depositors to withdraw their funds in whole or in part at any time.

Big Corporations Made Good Profits In 'Depression Year'

With Incomes of Millions of Workers at Zero, Business in Many Lines Showed Profitable Returns.

New York, March 30.—In the midst of widespread unemployment, with millions of workers earning nothing, larger companies made substantial profits in 1932, some of them actually earning more than in the boom year of 1929.

Figures just made public by the Standard Statistics company show that corporate earnings last year were nearly 12 per cent of the 1929 totals. With most of the larger companies reported, Standard Statistics says that net earnings of 612 companies, including thirty-six railroads and sixty miscellaneous utilities, aggregated $354,564,000, compared to $1,138,488,000 in 1931, and $2,995,916,000 in 1929.

The figures show that business as a whole, as represented by larger corporations, operated at a profit last year, despite deficits by steel, railroads and some other lines. Earnings of the utility group, which were only 26 per cent below 1929, were a big factor in this showing.

Four cigarette companies, notorious for the poor wages paid their employes, earned more in 1932 than in 1929, with net profits of $62,723,000. This was a little under their best year, in 1931, but well above the 1929 figure of $56,086,000.

Industrial groups reporting a relatively high percentage of 1929 earnings included utilities, 74 per cent; food products, 56 per cent; cigar and tobacco (exclusive of cigarettes), 46 per cent; miscellaneous drugs and cosmetics, 64 per cent; miscellaneous services, 33 per cent; office and business equipment, 33 per cent; chemicals, 32 per cent; leather and shoes, 28 per cent; retail trade, 20½ per cent.

The largest deficits were shown by iron and steel. Large deficits were also shown by the thirty-six railroads included in the tabulation.

State Convention May Be Postponed

Annual session of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will in all probability be postponed this year, according to reports coming from Nashville with reference to a referendum on the question which has been submitted to central bodies and local unions throughout the state.

Chattanooga Central Body Monday night voted "aye" on the proposal, holding that economic conditions would seriously affect the attendance, and that necessary activities of the federation may be carried on by the executive council.

The following letter has been sent to all affiliates:

"After careful consideration of holding a convention this year, the executive council is of the opinion that to hold a convention would incur extra expense on the membership, and in view of the fact that a large majority of the membership is idle, and what funds the local unions have are badly needed at home, we believe that the welfare of the organized labor movement can and will be taken care of by the executive council. The Tennessee legislature is now in session and will adjourn before convention time, and the possibilities are that it will not meet again until January, 1935, and that the national affairs can be taken care of in the same manner as the state affairs. Therefore, the postponement of the convention will not retard the progress of the labor movement in Tennessee."

ARIZONA LEGISLATOR REFUSES MILK FROM NON-UNION DAIRY

Phoenix, Ariz.—Lewis Irvine, a member of the Arizona legislature, severely jolted the Central Avenue dairy here when he told them that he would refuse to buy the milk sold by the dairy as long as it was delivered by anti-union drivers.

"I have been informed," Mr. Irvine said in a letter to the dairy company, "that your firm has refused to permit the drivers of your trucks to join the union. If it is true, I believe it to be a very unfair ruling on your part.

"Enclosed herewith is my check for $9.00, paying my bill in full. Please do not leave milk at my home any longer until someone from your organization explains to me that your men have the privilege of joining the union and have done so."

AMERICAN TEACHER CALLED 'TAX-EATER, PAMPERED PARASITE'

Saturday Evening Post Writer Attacks Pedagogues.

Non-Union Publication Refuses to Give Space to Article Replying to Silly Characterizations. Editor Waxes Sarcastic in Correspondence With Secretary of American Federation.

NOTICE, TEACHERS!

A special meeting of the Chattanooga - Hamilton County Teachers' Association, Local 246, has been called by President Stanton Smith, to be held at 2 o'clock Saturday, April 1, at University of Chattanooga. President Smith asks that every member be present.

The American school teacher, according to the current number of the official organ of the Federation, is characterized by a writer in the Saturday Evening Post as the typical "tax-eater," and is nominated "an unsocial, pampered parasite, unwilling to co-operate with other citizens during an economic crisis."

Nor is that the half of it. The Post, a non-union publication, declined to give space to an article by a leading national educator in defense of the charges. Such is revealed by correspondence between Mrs. Florence Curtis Hansen, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, and the editor of the Post.

The facts, together with comment in the Teachers' magazine, make decidedly interesting reading, as follows:

"Many teachers and friends of public education have been disturbed by an article in the Jan. 28 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. The articue, which was written by one Edwin LeFevre, is a bitter attack upon the American system of taxation and upon expenditures for certain governmental purposes. The American teacher is chosen as the typical 'tax-eater' and is characterized as an unsocial pampered parasite unwilling to co-operate with other citizens during an economic crisis.

"Due to the prominence of the article, which occupied the leading position in the issue, and to the wide circulation of the Post, the American Federation of Teachers believed that an article prepared by a nationally known writer with a different point of view would be welcomed by the Post, which has presumed to be at least fair in its attitude toward public education and teachers.

"The following letter and the reply speak for themselves:

"February 15, 1933.

"Mr. George Horace Lorimer, Editor, Saturday Evening Post, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Dear Mr. Lorimer:

"In the Jan. 28 issue of the Saturday Evening Post there appeared an article by Edwin LeFevre titled 'Tax Blindness,' which has been unfavorably received by teachers all over the United States. They feel that this article of Mr. LeFevre's gives a wrong impression of the teachers' status and his relation to society as well as the place and responsibility of public schools in our complex social order.

"You will wish, I am sure, in the interest of fairness to present the educator's point of view, regardless of the fact that it would be good business so to do.

"President Robert Maynard Hutchins, of the University of Chicago, will prepare an article for publication in the Saturday Evening Post showing the value of public education and that the teacher of America is anything but the pampered parasite of society, if you wish him to do so.

"I shall hope to hear from you that this article by President Hutchins is desired.

"Faithfully yours,
"FLORENCE CURTISS HANSEN,
Secretary-Treasurer American Federation of Teachers."

"Editorial Rooms, the Saturday Evening Post.

"Feb. 23, 1933.

"Dear Mrs. Hanson:

"Thank you for your letter of the 15th. Mr. LeFevre did not offer his school teacher as typical of school teachers, but as typical of the tax blindness he was about to discuss, and the obliviousness of a citizen of the better sort to the financial crisis in her community.

"Nothing we have said has been a criticism of teachers or of teaching, nor have we singled out the public school system for attack. It scarcely should be necessary for the Saturday Evening Post to protest its belief in public education and its respect for teaching as a calling and for teachers as a class.

"We should like to make our position on some of these matters a little clearer on our editorial page, but in recent weeks we have received a very large number of abusive and threatening letters from school teachers and officials. This correspondence has not been a natural protest against our attitude, but has been inspired. Let us quote a sentence from a circular letter sent to the presidents of local branches by Mr. J. Herbert Kelley, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State Education association:

"'May I mention a third matter, namely the attitude of the Saturday Evening Post toward education. Recent editorials and articles have been distinctly unfavorable. Would it not be a good plan for you and your associates to bombard Mr. George Horace Lorimer, the editor, with protests against this editorial policy and threaten him with the elimination of the publication from your own reading list and from the reading list of the high school library? I am sure that such protests would give the editor pause. His attitude is most unfair toward the schools and unfair toward school children salesmen.'

"We feel that we must postpone any further comment or clarification of our position until this series of letters has stopped and their writers are in a different frame of mind.

"Yours very truly,
"THE EDITOR."

"We publish this correspondence not so much to show the attitude of the Post as to clear ourselves of any charge that may be made of having written 'abusive and threatening letters.'

"If the Post, which within two weeks published two feature articles decidedly unfriendly to teachers and public schools, closes its columns to the other side of the question, it will indeed 'scarcely be necessary for the Saturday Evening Post to protest its belief in public education and its respect for teaching as a calling and for teachers as a class.'"

WAGE INCREASE GIVEN BY CEMENT CORPORATION

New York.—Officials of the International Cement corporation announced that they had increased by 10 per cent the hourly and weekly wages of the corporation's employes in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Kansas. The wage boost, it was stated, was made because the corporation had been able to raise the price of cement 10 cents a barrel in the four states.

30-HOUR WEEK BILL DRAWN FOR MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Lansing, Mich.—Assistant Attorney-General George Murphy announced he was preparing a bill to be introduced in the state legislature providing the six-hour day and five-day week for all Michigan workers with the possible exception of domestic labor and farm help.

This is in line with the platform adopted by the 1932 convention of the democratic party in Michigan as a measure to solve the unemployment problem.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933

Wisdom

No satisfactory substitute has been found for the Golden Rule, whether in the field of economics or any other phase of existence.—Ernst.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What big union has a committee to work for the passage of old age pension laws?

A.—The United Mine Workers of America. The committee was formed in 1916.

* * *

Q.—Who is William P. Connery, Jr.?

A.—Representative from Massachusetts and chairman of the house labor committee.

* * *

Q.—Has any state an unemployment insurance law?

A.—Wisconsin has a law, passed last year and effective July 1, 1933. The law provides for a voluntary system of insurance if employers of a stated minimum of workers adopted a satisfactory plan, but the system was to become compulsory if a sufficient number of employers did not voluntarily put the plan into effect.

What Next!

A new automatic machine weighs the desired quantity of any free flowing dry material, pours it in a weighs out the material on an automatic scale, delivers it to a hopper bag and seals the bag. The machine mounted on a revolving turret, whence it is poured into a bag resting on a conveyor which joggles the bag during filling to settle the contents. After being filled, the machine sews the bag shut and seals it with a pasted seal.

GREEN GREETS JUSTICE HOLMES ON 92ND BIRTHDAY

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following greeting to Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, retiring of the United States supreme court, on the occasion of his ninety-second birthday:

"I extend sincere birthday greetings and best wishes for your continued enjoyment of good health and happiness. Please accept this message as an expression of millions of working men and women residing in the United States who hold you in high esteem."

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC AND FAMILY MEDICINE

B L & K R

IS FINE

A large dose at bedtime followed by a full dose before breakfast. "Feels THE WORK."

Relieves Women's Pains

Here is an example of how Cardui has helped thousands of women:

"I was very thin and pale," writes Mrs. F. H. Scott, of Roanoke, Va. "I suffered from weakness and a severe pain in my back. This pain distressed me, and I did not feel like doing my work. I did not care to go places, and felt worn, tired day after day.

"My mother had taken Cardui, and on seeing my condition she advised me to try it. I have never regretted doing so. I took three bottles and it built me up. I gained in weight, my color was better and the pain left my back. I am stronger than I had been in some time."

Cardui, the purely vegetable medicine which so many women take and recommend, is sold by local druggists.

Say it with Flowers

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Selling the Children Short

The teachers of New York City have formally appealed to the parents of that community to protect the schools against further raids by "tax dodgers' leagues."

It is a timely call. The latest effort to "save" money on the educational budget in New York is the proposal to eliminate health education. There is probably nothing which the people of this country, in school and out, need more. Unemployment makes it more important than ever before that youngsters shall stay in school but this is the time that champions of "economy" choose to discourage attendance.

"Some of our bankers have sold their own stock short," declared one teacher, "but they have no right to sell short the education which is the birthright of the American child." The case could scarcely be stated better.

This depression is making its deepest mark on the children. The youngsters of New York City are in luck compared to those of textile towns and coal camps and some of the more remote rural communities. It is high time for a general awakening, and a firm resolve that whether the depression vanishes or not, the schools shall stay, unimpaired.

Organization Maintains Rights

Mortgage-ridden farmers are giving the nation a striking example of the value of organization. Confronted with the loss of their homes through foreclosure, they are standing solidly together and defending themselves as they never could as individuals. How effective their resistance is is pointed out by the American Federationist, which says:

"Threatened with foreclosures that put them at an enormous disadvantage, farmers have organized in self-defense. They have prevented foreclosure sales or bought in the farms, cattle, tools and household goods for a nominal sum. The result is to save the farmers their land and to assure our nation food producers of experience with substantial interest in the national welfare.

"There is a lesson being taught the nation in this farmer revolt. It is that organization maintains rights when intelligently and purposely directed."

Freedom Must Be Exercised

The federal constitution was not the act that made the people of this nation free. It was the determination of our forefathers to exercise their freedom which made them free men. It was their successful resistance against the tyranny of Great Britain which established their freedom, for the Declaration of Independence and the federal constitution are evidence in themselves that they were documents prepared by men who had already established their freedom, who realized what their rights were as free men, and who were determined to protect these rights with their lives if necessary.

Human liberty is something which must be continually exercised if it is to live. Liberty, human liberty, is similar to our muscular systems. If we fail to take physical exercise our muscles not only grow weak and flabby but may in time become atrophied.

Startling reports of the reign of terror instituted by Hitler's dictatorship are coming out of Germany. Refugees escaping to neighboring countries are telling almost incredible stories of Nazi brutality. Yet there is no doubt that many of the reports of outrage and cruelty are true.

Germany at present is one more object lesson in the danger of dictatorial power. It is a sorry spectacle—a bitter disappointment to believers in democracy all over the world who had hoped for much from the German republic. The only hope for democracy in Germany seems to be in the middle classes and the powerful trade union movement, now apparently helpless but perhaps biding their time for the opportunity to oust the gang that is disgracing their country.

* * *

The great anti-war demonstration of world war veterans at Geneva recently gave militarists and their ilk something to think about. Eight thousand veterans of all the battlefields of Europe, many blind, crippled and mutilated, met in a demonstration that moved spectators to tears.

Speaking for the millions who fought from 1914 to 1918, the veterans called for peace above all else, to save their children and civilization from the danger of the "return of barbarism" they saw looming.

A blind veteran, with both his arms stumps at the wrist, aroused thunderous applause by his declaration that "To die for one's country is very fine, but to live for it is a thousand times finer." Again and again speakers demanded the end of private profit in munitions making and the end of the glorification of war, especially in the schools.

The veterans who met at Geneva know war for what it is, "The most ferocious and futile of human follies," to quote John Hay. In this there is hope for peace.

* * *

The sweat shop is not a new racket—it is an old racket revived. But in these days it is even more of a vicious anomaly than it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Standards have been much higher in recent years than in the period when the sweat shop was in its heyday and there is not the slightest shadow of excuse for its existence now.

Unemployment is responsible for the revival of the sweat shop. Unscrupulous employers, taking advantage of the plight of the unemployed, have cut the wages of unorganized workers to a starvation level. Women are lucky if at the end of a long, exhausting week they earn $3. Workers are being degraded and submerged to a degree hard to believe.

Sweat shops, if permitted to thrive, will inevitably reduce all wages. Legitimate manufacturers will be ruined by unfair competition. Purchasing power will be destroyed and business recovery prevented.

Revival of the sweat shop is a challenge to every patriotic citizen. There must be concerted action to drive out sweat shops, by passage of adequate hours and wage laws and their strict enforcement. There is no time to be lost and action is the demand of the hour. Otherwise labor, industry and the nation as a whole will suffer grievously.

SECRETARY OF LABOR ORDERS BIG CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT

Washington, March 30.—Confirming an exclusive report by International Labor News Service, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins this week announced elimination of the labor department's special unit charged with investigation of aliens accused or suspected of being illegally in this country.

Miss Perkins also announced complete reorganization of the employment service and expansion of the statistical work. She said she had asked Stewart Rice, of the American Statistical society, to appoint a committee to survey the research and statistical work and suggest needed changes. The society is known among statisticians as the "highbrow" statistical organization.

The unit abolished was under the direction of Murray Garsson and was composed of seventy-one persons. The work it has been doing will be returned to the regular immigration officials in each district. Activities of the unit were conducted under section 24 of the immigration law making available $200,000 a year to investigate immigration cases for violation of the contract labor law. Miss Perkins said it would be her policy to comply with the laws as well as enforce them and that she had determined to centralize and concentrate the immigration activities of the department.

To reach the heart of others, speak and act from your own.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

So they pinched Charley Mitchell and dragged him forth and made him post bond and all those things that go with crime and alleged crime.

They say they're going to give Mitchell "the works," charging him with ducking a lot of income tax while head of the National City bank, which is John D. Rockefeller's other name.

Well, as to the outcome, we wait to observe.

Meanwhile there's something else in the air.

The National City, now headed by James H. Perkins, and Chase National, now headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, are in battle array.

Back of them are two colossal figures, Rockefeller and Morgan.

The juicy lowdown on the whole mess is that Morgan has gone to war with Rockefeller.

Chase National pours forth stories of repentance and plans for divorcing its securities affiliate. Thus it spouts high ethics to show how National City is persisting in being bad.

* * *

Why did Morgan go to war with Rockefeller?

Or why did Rockefeller go to war with Morgan?

Gentlemen, here is news in the raw, so it seems.

Morgan got himself into Continental Oil.

Rockefeller regarded oil as the Rockefeller preserve, industry as the Morgan field.

So, by words, gestures, long noses or what have you, Mr. Rockefeller let it be known to Mr. Morgan that the House of Rockefeller was displeased—and how!

It is whispered that the Rockefeller forces conveyed to the Morgan forces that it would be much nicer if Morgan got himself out of oil, whereat the Morgan forces laughed long and deep and said, "try and get us out."

National City and Chase National are the front doors of the two houses. They are fighting, not a battle over ethics, to see which can be best and most patriotic. They are fighting a battle over oil—oil in America and oil throughout the world.

* * *

Knowing these things it is possible to see a lot of things in the news that are told only between the lines.

Chances are that Morgan grins at National City's discomfiture, while Rockefeller grins at any Chase National discomfiture.

The Peruvian bond story must have been great meat. And there is a lot more good meat coming.

We shall see what we shall see and perhaps because of the senatorial plague on both their houses the public may gain some in the end.

Meanwhile it is well to have the hokum labeled, so that we may know the trend and the meaning as events unfold.

INTEREST IN WORKERS EDUCATION HAS INCREASED IN UNITED STATES

Monthly Labor Review of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Says Some Workers Have Begun Systematically to Study Operation of this Country's Economic Machinery.

New York City, March 30.—The monthly Labor Review of the United States bureau of labor statistics in its most recent issue devotes considerable space to the activities of the workers' education bureau, explaining in its lead that there was "a marked increase in interest and activity in workers' education in the United States" in the year 1931-32, and that it is evident that "some workers have begun systematically to study the operation of our economic machinery and the means to improve it." This, the report states, "has aroused an interest in the broader aspects of the subject and has created a heightened demand upon the administration and resources of the workers education bureau."

The statement is based largely on the report of the executive council to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati in November last. It features the holding of labor institutes and radio labor programs, which, as the account states, "constitute the two outstanding activities of the bureau since the 1931 annual meeting of the federation." Little more than a brief description of these two activities of the bureau can be given here.

An account of the first labor institute, which was held on the campus of Rutgers university, at New Brunswick, N. J., is dismissed with the brief statement that a report of the first labor institute was given to the 1931 annual meeting of the federation, which convention recommended the Rutgers plan to labor throughout the United States. Concerning the second labor institute the report continues:

"The subject of the second institute at Rutgers in June, 1932, was 'Financial Stability.' While the attendance was not so large as in the preceding years because of the depression, there was great interest in the sessions. The New Jersey Federation of Labor at its last annual meeting expressed itself in favor of having an institute every year and recommended the hearty co-operation of all central bodies, building trades councils, and local unions in the project."

The report also deals with the institute of the Michigan State Federation of Labor in co-operation with the extension division of the University of Michigan and the workers education bureau; the one held in May of last year in connection with the annual convention of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor; the one held in connection with the Colorado State Federation of Labor at Fort Collins; the one held in connection with the Mississippi Federation of Labor; the one held in conjunction with the Wyoming Federation of Labor, and the last convention of the Illinois Federation the plan was initiated for holding an institute in that state in co-operation with the state university.

"The second outstanding activity of the workers education bureau in the year covered by the report was the radio program, broadcast in co-operation with the national advisory council for radio in education. At the request of this council, organized in 1930, a labor committee was formed to serve as one of the council's 'functional committee,' consisting of the following members: Thomas Burke, John P. Frey, Thomas Kennedy, Spencer Miller, Jr., Victor A. Olander, Matthew Woll and Chester M. Wright. Mr. Miller was made secretary and Mr. Woll became the chairman."

Printers Fight Red Activities Within Ranks

New York Typos Plan Campaign Against Communist Propagandists.

New York City, March 30.—Veteran members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 have formed a nonpolitical committee to fight the activities of communists in the union.

A circular issued by the committee says that the union has permitted "the widest and most tolerant attitude toward the expression of opinion at its meetings."

"But during the last year," it continues, "an organized group of workers has appeared boasting little in the way of union service but attending every meeting and so conducting themselves as to drive regular members to stay away, leaving control to the minority.

"This group, small in number but organized, are communists acting under orders of the communist party, which in turn takes its orders from Moscow. In other words, an outside political organization is trying to demoralize and wreck No. 6 through the instrumentality of its agents who hold membership in the union."

WYOMING MINERS HOLD PRESENT WAGE SCALE

Cheyenne, Wyo.—An agreement recently made between District No. 22, United Mine Workers of America, and Wyoming coal operators provides for continuance of the present wage scale from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934. Officers of District No. 22 were assisted in negotiations with the operators by President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Tony Radalja, international board member of the district.

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Always demanding the UN LABEL and SHOP CARD is dence that you are a real live m ber of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
112 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Kitty—Why are you angry with Max?

Ethel—He promised not to kiss me—and kept his word!

* * *

Teacher—What do we call a woman who keeps on talking when people are no longer interested?

Small Boy—Please, sir, a teacher.

* * *

Noting that the radio has taken the place of the old medicine faker, who sold "remedies" that would cure everything, a Chattanoogan holds: "There isn't one medicine claim in fifty made over the radio that is absolutely justifiable." Many of these venders, points out another, cannot buy space in the newspapers, but in such matters the radio enjoys a delightful lack of responsibility.

* * *

Spasms

Never interrupt your wife when she is telling you something for your own good. . . Let us whisper it, girls, but the man who writes the best love letters doesn't necessarily make the best husband. . . In these fickle times, a love affair seldom outlasts one application of lipstick. . . The fish we catch are usually the most expensive ones that we eat.

* * *

Mrs. Simpson was taking her son to school for the first time and, after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a very thorough education, finished up by saying:

Mrs. Simpson—And be sure he learns Latin.

Schoolmaster — But, my dear madam, Latin is a dead language.

Mrs. Simpson—All right, he'll want it. He's going to be an undertaker.

* * *

Nothing makes a fellow feel so good as the nice things they say about him at his funeral.

* * *

A Scotch clergyman noted for his thrifty habits sent a telegram to a parishioner on her wedding day. The message read: "John iv., 18." On looking up the text the girl was horrified at these lines: "For thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband."

After they had restored the young woman to consciousness, inquiry was made at the telegraph office, and it was found that the operator had omitted the letter or numeral indicating the first epistle.

John iv:18 reads: "There is no fear in love, but love casteth out fear."

* * *

Hollywood's all right. H. F. Brown says he doesn't care how many times a woman is married, so long as she ain't married to him.

* * *

The fact that a man toots his own horn does not necessarily mean or indicate that he is a musician.

* * *

Teacher—Just what is wisdom?

Boy (whose older brother had just finished a course in medicine)—I know. It's information on the brain.

* * *

As we remember him in a former day, the fellow who was 100 per cent wet was called an old soak.

GIANT UTILITY MADE FAT PROFIT IN SLUMP YEARS

Washington, March 23.—Fat profits earned during the depression years by the great Morgan-controlled United corporation are revealed in a report by the federal trade commission.

The United corporation, owner of stock in holding and operating public utility companies, was formed in 1929 by J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., and Bonbright & Co. It made a profitable start by earning $7,764,640 from dividends and interest in the first year of its existence. In 1930 it earned $15,731,330 and in 1931 profits jumped to $19,392,770.

In 1932 earnings from dividends and interest dropped and United earned only $14,832,916, but this does not include stock dividends of Columbia Gas and Electric, and Electric Bond and Share companies distributed to shareholders.

Biggest of New Type.

"United corporation is the largest of a new type of corporation imposed upon the electric and gas operating and holding companies during the recent boom," says the trade commission's report.

"This type is the so-called 'investment' company which does not acquire a majority of the voting stock of holding or operating companies and which does not openly take control of the companies in which they invest. They appear to have been formed primarily as vehicles for the working out of mergers and regroupings."

Large Profits Revealed.

The fixed capital of five companies in which more than 20 per cent of the voting stock was held by United corporation, together with Consolidated Gas of New York, amounted to $4,508,398,466 at the time of the trade commission report, while the fixed capital of companies in which less than 11 per cent of the voting stock was held amounted to $2,335,738,617.

Net operating income of the first group was $312,431,166, of the second, $218,106,827.

Largest stockholders in United were shown to be St. Regis Paper company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., the American Superpower corporation and Thorne Loomis & Co., Inc.

United Refused Records.

United corporation's directors are all directors of the following companies: J. P. Morgan & Co., Bonbright & Co., Electric Bond and Share, F. L. Carlisle & Co., Commonwealth & Southern, Columbia Gas and Electric, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and United Gas Improvement company.

United corporation refused to let the trade commission examine its books, contending it is not included in authority conferred for the utilities investigation, but certain facts were furnished voluntarily.

1,250,000 NOMAD IDLE IN THE UNITED STATES

New York.—There are approximately 1,250,000 homeless and transient persons in the United States, 145,000 of them women and girls, according to information collected by the national board of the Young Women's Christian association, which co-operated in a recent three-day national census conducted by the committee on the care of the transient and the homeless.

"This seems to be a startling figure to most people," Miss Genevieve Lowry, Y. W. C. A. representative of the committee, said.

"Y. W. C. A.'s have been in touch with this situation for some time. There is now a feeling throughout our associations that the number of roving women and girls is decidedly on the increase.

"The impression gained from these reports and from talks with association secretaries is that not only has the group increased in volume, but that the more highly trained young woman is now taking the road.

"One association reports that the group of homeless women it cares for includes many with college background, technical training, teachers, high type young business women and others, but this is not true of all associations.

"Agencies have about all they can do to care for the homeless and destitute within their own cities. This national committee is trying to get enough facts on the roving group so that some effective and intelligent plan may be devised to give them adequate care."

FAMILIES ON RELIEF ROLL RISE 16 PER CENT IN MONTH

New York City. — The number of families aided by home and work relief increased 16 per cent in February over January in New York state, a report of the state temporary emergency relief administration reveals. About 1,250,000 individuals in the state received home and work relief during the month at a cost of $10,603,278 from state, federal and local funds. The total was an increase of $1,849,407 over January. More than half of the total for relief was spent in New York City.

FIVE-DAY WEEK BILL PASSED BY CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY

Sacramento, Cal.—The assembly passed and sent to the senate the Burns bill providing for a five-day week for state employes to the extent deemed practicable by the governor. If enacted the law would be in effect until July 1, 1935, unless terminated sooner by proclamation of the governor.

Assemblyman Michael J. Burns, author of the bill, said it was designed to relieve the distressing unemployment situation.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Unions to Use Varied Plans in Big Label Drive

Meetings, Literature Distribution, Canvass of Homes and Stores Among Methods to Be Employed in April Campaign.

Washington, March 30.—Reports received by the Union Label Trades department of the American Federation of Labor show that various plans will be used in promoting use of union products and services during the big April label campaign.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is requesting all of its affiliated local unions to set aside one meeting in April to discuss the value of union label agitation. These meetings will be announced over station WCFL and speakers for the meetings will be furnished on request. A large quantity of label literature was secured from the Union Label Trades department for distribution.

A joint conference of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity and the Central Union Label council was held in New York City on March 30 to open the label campaign and to outline plans to make it successful.

To Canvass Homes.

The Central Trades and Labor council of Shreveport, La., is having all local unions appoint committees to work with the committee from the labor council. A canvass of all homes is to be made and the daily newspapers will be used for publicity. Literature will be distributed.

The Carbondale, Pa., Central Body will appoint a committee to attend all union meetings. This committee will explain the different union emblems and show the benefit that will come from buying union labeled merchandise. The committee will call on the business men, point out that the majority of the population of the city are trades unionists and show them that it is to their advantage to carry union labeled merchandise and to employ union help.

The Rahway, N. J., Typographical union will have a brief talk on label activities of unions affiliated with the A. F .of L.

The Central Labor Union of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., will hold a mass meeting the latter part of April and will invite the farmers to this meeting, asking their co-operation. Label literature will be distributed.

Newspapers to Co-operate.

The Cohoes, N. Y., Typographical union reports that it has the co-operation of the newspapers to put on a label drive.

The Trades and Labor assembly of Kenton and Campbell counties, Kentucky, will appoint a committee to visit local unions and the stores. The assembly will run label slides in the theaters and will distribute literature and hand bills.

The Allied Printing Trades council of Cleveland, O., has organized a joint label committee from the various affiliated organizations and the woman's auxiliary with the intention of encouraging the members of organized labor to buy nothing but labeled goods. Out-of-work members will be used to distribute literature. Business houses, as well as consumers, will be reached in this way.

The Central Labor union of Johnson City, Tenn., will distribute literature obtained from the Union Label Trades Department to every home in the city. The plan is to have two persons work each street so that a thorough canvass may be made.

Recruits to Campaign.

In addition to the central bodies and union label leagues already announced as taking an active part in the campaign, the following have since advised that they will participate:

Central bodies: Oshkosh, Wis.; Augusta, Ga.; Madison County, Ind.; Dubuque, Ia.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Carbondale, Pa.; Manitowac, Wis.; Pocatella, Ida.; Minneapolis, Minn.

Union label leagues: Portland, Ore.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Woman's Union Label league; San Jose, Cal.; Woman's Label league, Sioux City, Iowa.

Sections of the country that have not as yet started the campaign actively, are urged to do so at once. "This campaign is meant to benefit every member of organized labor," said John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department. "Every member should take an active part. Remember the slogan: "Not One Cent of Union Earned Money for the Unfair Employer."

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Theater Employes Beat Off Wage Cuts

New York Employers Reconsider Plan to Make Slash of 50 Per Cent.

New York, March 30.—Two theatrical unions—the Musicians and the Stage Employes—have beaten off the wage-cutting campaign launched against them by New York showhouse owners.

At a meeting of representatives of the union and employers this week the latter agreed to drop their plans for a pay reduction and continue regular wage scales.

Reductions as high as 50 per cent had been demanded and a tie-up of the local theatrical industry seemed imminent when the bosses agreed to let present rates stand.

The "battle is still on" in other sections of the country, however. In Indianapolis, unorganized theatrical employes—ushers, etc.—took a 50 per cent cut, but the union musicians, stage hands and motion picture operators are locked out.

At Denver, the operators, stage hands and stationary engineers are out in the city's two largest theaters—the "Paramount" and the "Denver."

Akron Labor Wages Fight Against Non-Union Theaters

Akron, Ohio.—Akron Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 364, after exhausting every other means of settling its controversy with the management of the Orpheum theater, officially boycotted the concern and organized a picket patrol of the establishment. Pickets working in shifts paraded in front of this downtown theater and handed cards to prospective patrons and passersby stating that the house was unfair to organized labor and urging them for safety's sake to patronize theaters that employ experienced and competent union men.

The picketing campaign also included the following non-union theaters: State theater, Liberty theater, Thornton theater, Dayton theater, National theater, Palace theater, Peoples theater, Gem theater and Regent theater.

In its determined fight in the interest of decent wages and hours for motion picture operators the local union, No. 364, has the hearty backing of the Summit County Central Labor union and the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Go to your
Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other low to look out for your interest, you are doing an injusn both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your oranization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion er a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ncur in what has been done and work in harmony with e officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others do the same, because one important thing to remember the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

...for Thousands in Manufacture And Sale of Beer, Green Declares

...ington, March 30.—Manufac- ...d sale of beer containing 3.2 ...t alcoholic content, in accord- ...ith the bill passed by congress ...ed by the president, will pro- ...rk for thousands of the un- ..., declared William Green, ...t of the American Federation ..., in a statement on the eco- ...nd social aspects of the ...

...reen said:

...e final enactment of the beer ... law marks a distinct step ... upon the road to economic ... In operation it will provide ...portunities for many thou- ...of idle people. Every commu- ...the nation will be helped eco- ...ly.

...difficult to correctly estimate ...mber of idle people who will ...n work through the rehabili- ...of the breweries and through ...ad which will be created for ...products, supplies and material. ...clear, however, that the num- ... people who will be accorded ...portunity to work, as a result ... enactment of the beer meas- ...ll run into hundreds of thou-

...r advocated the enactment of ... bill for economic as well as ...asons.

... direct beneficial and helpful effect which it will have upon the unemployment situation will be manifested quickly. It will be reflected in the building of brewing manufacturing plants, in the modernization and repair of others, in increased transportation, truckage and hauling, and in the demand for materials and supplies which go into building construction and into beer manufacturing.

"Besides, the enactment of this law will satisfy a social demand for the manufacture and sale of a beverage which has been determined by congress to be non-intoxicating.

"It is reasonable to conclude that the enactmnt of the beer measure will meet with general public approval and satisfaction and will help to eliminate many of the evils which have grown out of the illegal manufacture and illegal sale of intoxicating liquors."

SHORT-WEIGHTERS SPOTTED.

Oakland, Cal.—The Alameda county sealer of weights and measures got the idea that merchants were short-weighing county institutions. He checked up on 186 meat orders and found that sixty-one were between one and two ounces short. Prompt prosecutions brought meat purchases up to the legal weight standard.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17322

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Linnie Edwards

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 10, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-7

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17323

Empire Furniture Co. vs. Annie Crock

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 10, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45066

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Charlotte Womack vs. A. D. Womack

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. D. Womack is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45076

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bill Clayton vs. Edna Jordon Clayton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill [illegible] that Edna Jordon Clayton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 18th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Fred Hixson, Atty 4-14

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17339

Price Auto Co. vs. Gidden Hood

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him and an original attachment having been levied on one Chevrolet Coupe, Motor No. [illegible], Serial No. 1-A-C-3046, belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 17, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 23rd, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-14

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the [illegible] day of August, 1931, by George W. Fletcher, William Vesles, Robert Parker, and Symantha J. Parker, to secure a certain [illegible] loan said deed of trust of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book Q, Vol. 26, Page [illegible] et seq., reference to the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, default having been made in the [illegible] November 1, 1932, and following, and the [illegible] made [illegible] request of the [illegible] Bank [illegible] for [illegible] sale.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933.

[illegible]

March, 1933.

[illegible] NATIONAL [illegible]
[illegible] CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.

4-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. M. Wilkinson vs. J. W. Wilkinson

[illegible]

NON RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45045

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Annie Argo vs. Daniel J. Argo

[illegible]

March [illegible] May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of March, 1933.

Thos. Crutchfield, Atty. 4-21

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933.

ONE OF FIRST TO RE-OPEN

New York City.—One of the first banks to reopen after the banking holiday proclaimed by President Roosevelt was the Federation Bank and Trust Company, a labor bank, of which the late Peter J. Brady was president. The bank, which is a member of the Federal Reserve system, opened without any restrictions.

SECRETARY OF LABOR ASKS UNION HEADS TO CONFERENCE ON RELIEF

Executives of A. F. of L. and Many Chiefs of International and National Unions Invited to Discussion of Emergesy Measures and Program of Permanent Improvement of Labor and Industrial Standards.

Washington, March 30.—At the request of President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins invited a number of labor leaders and others interested in labor matters to attend a conference in Washington Friday, March 31, on unemployment relief measures.

In announcing the conference, Miss Perkins said she felt that "in the immediate emergency, certain items ought to be developed as the point of view of labor."

Under "emergency items" the following will be considered: Unemployment relief measures, a program of public works, short hours as a means of further employment, increase of purchasing power and its effect on stimulating employment, unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves, home mortgage problems of wage-earners and unemployed and canvass of the possibilities of reabsorbing labor into its normal employments.

A program of "permanent improvebent of labor and industrial standards" will also be considered. This program will include measures to "assure a progressive rise in standards when industrial revival begins to take place," the announcement said. Fields to be considered include industrial safety and accident prevention, workmen's compensation laws, prevention of industrial diseases, industrial sanitation, provision for old age and prevention of child labor.

Among labor executives invited to attend the conference are: William Green, president American Federation of Labor; Vice-Presidents Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, James Wilson, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, Joseph N. Weber, G. N. Bugniazet, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Secretary Frank Morrison; A. F. Whitney, chairman, Railway Labor Executives' association; E. J. Manion, secretary-treasurer, Railway Labor Executives' association; B. M. Jewel, president, Railroad Employes' department, A. F. of L.; J. A. Franklin, president, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; G. M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; F. H. Eljozdal, president, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes; John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; H. H. Broach, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Daniel J. Tobin, president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Andrew Myrup, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union; Emil Rieve, president, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; George L. Berry, president, International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union; John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America; Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical union; Thomas F. McMahon, president, United Textile Workers of America; David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' union; Joseph P. Ryan, president, International Longshoremen's association; M. J. McDonough, president, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Rose Schneiderman, president, National Women's Trade Union League of America; Mary E. Dreier, vice-president, and Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer.

GREEN URGES RENEWED ACTION FOR CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Labor Head Declares Approval by Four More States Is "Most Encouraging" and Calls on Organized Workers to Press Fight for Ratification.

Washington, March 30.—Declaring that ratification of the child labor amendment by four states in recent months is most encouraging, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, urged state labor federations and city central bodies to work for further ratifications of the amendment.

In a letter to secretaries of state and city bodies, President Green says:

"Since writing you on March 14, the Ohio state legislature ratified the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. This means that four more states, Washington, Oregon, North Dakota and Ohio, have ratified the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States this winter. Ten states have now ratified the child labor amendment.

"This is most gratifying and indeed most encouraging. It should serve to inspire the hosts of labor to take renewed action in behalf of this humane proposal and to concentrate all their efforts in an endeavor to persuade their state legislatures to act favorably by adopting the child labor amendment before final adjournment.

"The time is opportune. No better argument can be offered in support of the child labor amendment than the distressing economic and unemployment situation which prevails throughout the nation.

"In fighting for the prohibition of child labor in all the states of the union on a uniform basis, labor is fighting for the protection and safety of children and for the creation of work opportunities for the breadwinner and the father.

"Let us add some additional states to the number which have adopted the child labor amendment. I urge the officers of state federations of labor and city central labor unions to appeal to the members of your respective state legislatures to ratify the amendment. Mobilize public opinion in your respective communities, call upon your friends to assist you. Appeal with all the power you possess to the state legislatures to do the one great thing needed at this present moment to help relieve unemployment—ratify the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States."

NEVADA LABOR SUPPORTS ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

Carson City, Nev.—President B. B. Wartman and Vice-President Gene Keefe, of the Reno Central Trades and Labor council, and Harry Heywood, delegate to the council from the Reno Painters' union, spent several days here in the interest of the anti-injunction bill introduced in the state legislature at the request of the Nevada State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Keefe explained the bill in detail to the senate committee in charge of the measure. He reported that the prospects for the enactment of the bill were bright.

The Nevada anti-injunction bill is patterned after the Norris-LaGuardia bill which was enacted into federal law last year by the United States congress.

Bad Taste in Mou
Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipa troubles, such as are mentio below, get a 25-cent package Thedford's BLACK-DRAUG and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great from biliousness and const tion," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones Waterloo, Ala. "When I get ous I have a bad taste in mouth, have sour stomach, color is bad, and I get dizzy feel awfully bad. I have h ache constantly. When I Black-Draught it relieves me I feel like a new person. I think there is a better medi than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHIL

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Se
City Coal C
718 East Main St.

Ceylon Workers Build Powerful Labor Movement

With No Division in Ranks, Toilers in Backward Country Make Rapid Progress.

Washington, March 30.—Workers in the big island of Ceylon, south of India, have built up a strong trade union movement in ten years, by following sound trade union tactics, allowing no divisions in their ranks and striving to improve their conditions now instead of in some far distant Utopian future. The story, told by the International Federation of Trade Unions, will come as a surprise to many, who have thought of Ceylon as a backward country in which a labor movement could not exist.

Ten years ago a Ceylon worker, A. E. Goonesinha, set about the task of organizing his fellow workers and today the All Ceylon Trade Union Congress is one of the most powerful organizations in India. The congress includes boatmen, hotel and bakery workers, seamen, street car workers, clerical workers, tailors and printers.

Organization was difficult, because Ceylon is divided into tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations and the employers were bitterly hostile to organization of the workers. Goonesinha's reply to the employers' resistance, finally was to bring about strike after strike, forcing the unwilling employers to come to terms. Local unions of the trade congress are recognized by the employers. As a result of an agreement, port machinery for the settlement of disputes has been set up. Future differences are settled by conciliation and negotiation.

Organization has been made systematically and methodically; much remains to be won, but the workers have been progressing on sound trade union lines. In their militancy they are not slow to strike, but they do not waste much time on academic discussion. They believe in the dictum "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory."

EMIL SALSBURY, INDIANAPOLIS LABOR LEADER, DIES AT 64

Indianapolis, Ind.—Emil Salsbury, secretary of the Indianapolis Central Labor union for fifteen years, died here March 18 from a stroke of paralysis, at the age of 64.

Mr. Salsbury had long been prominent in Indianapolis labor circles. He was a member of the local Stone Cutters' union and had been prominent in the councils of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, having been a delegate to that body many times. He had been an employe of the park board commissioners for twelve years. He was highly respected by his friends and co-workers in the labor movement.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR BACKS 44-HOUR WEEK

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, has announced his support of a 54-hour work-week law for women in industry, in a letter to Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

President Rieve represents some 4,000 full fashioned hosiery workers in New Jersey and had written to the state executive asking his support for a law providing for an eight-hour day and 44-hour work-week for women and children.

Gov. Moore's letter was dated March 16. Since that time, a 44-hour bill has been amended in committee to provide for a 48-hour work-week. The bill is now before the senate committee on labor and a state-wide campaign is being waged by the trade union movement to have the measure reported out. Women in industry and mercantile establishments now work 54 hours per week in New Jersey.

Los Angeles Garment Workers Strike Against Slave Wages

Los Angeles, Cal.—The entire force of the Imperial Cloak shop were struck against the low wages which the company sought to impose on their already poorly paid workers. The strikers, numbering about sixty-five men and women, are members of Local No. 65 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

According to a statement by B. Surasky, president of the local, the strike was precipitated by the determination of the manager to reduce the wages paid women workers twice in one day.

"Six and seven dollars a week for experienced women is the prevailing wage in this shop," Mr. Surasky said. "The hours are unlimited, running as high as sixty hours a week with no pay for overtime. In addition, the women were compelled to furnish the pins necessary in making the garments."

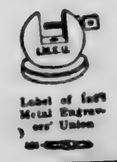
Mr. Surasky said the wages for men were recently reduced to $14 and $16 per week for from 50 to 60 hours of labor. The workers were also required to pay for repairs of the sewing machines.

When the last cut was decreed, the employes appointed a shop committee to present their grievances. The manager refused to listen to them, and the entire force walked out.

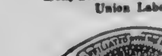
MOSES K. DYKAAR KILLED.

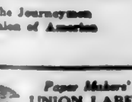
New York City.—Moses K. Dykaar, noted sculptor, who made busts of Samuel Gompers, Gen. Pershing and other well-known persons, was killed under a subway train here on March 10. He was 48 years old. He was born in Russia and came to this country seventeen years ago after studying in France. Dykaar's bust of Gompers was presented to the famous labor leader by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1924.

Do you know Your Union Label



Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America





School Closing Order Brings Wide Protest

Legislators Again Defeat Child-Labor Bill

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 7, 1933 — Number 50

ORTH CHATTANOOGA ASS MEETING CALLED RIDAY NIGHT AT 7:30

ty and County Officials Given Special Invitation to Attend.

posal to Curtail School Term as "Economy" Measure Stirs Hornet's Nest --- Central Body Joins Other Organizations in Pointing Out Evil Effects of Plan to Deny Children Privilege of Finishing Regular Course.

ORTH CHATTANOOGA MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS SITUATION

L. J. Wilhoite, president of the rth Chattanooga Civic league, nounced Thursday that a lled meeting of his organiza- n will be held Friday night 7:30, to which all citizens in- rested in the schools are in- ted.

Representative Ed Robinson, was announced, will discuss e situation, and Dr. Paul lmer, professor of education the University of Chatta- oga, is also scheduled to ak.

Mr. Wilhoite said special in- tions had been sent to Mayor , Judge Cummings, Com- issioner Wilkerson, Superin- dents Robinson and Rankin, rs. Harry R. Lacey, and other y and county officials.

All citizens interested in a isfactory solution of the pres- school difficulty are urged President Wilhoite to come and hear the discussions. bodies unionists especially are ged to be present.

The meeting will be held at rth Chattanooga High school, rner Mississippi avenue and llas road, and will begin mptly at 7:30, Mr. Wilhoite id.

attanooga citizenship is ed to a pitch possibly sel- equaled, and demands are made in meeting after ing that proposal to close and county schools one before the regular terms abandoned, and some be provided whereby the may be completed.

nouncement that the s would close followed that local banks had re- to make any further loans y or county governments, mediately the "voice of ople" began to cry out in ant protest against the al disruption of the sys- and the virtual loss of the year's work. Educators pointed out that to curtail erms as proposed would y the work of the present and would consequently e greatly the expenses of llowing session.

al 246, Chattanooga and lton County Teachers, was the first to raise organ- protest, and at a special ing last Saturday morning, ded by some 500 members union, a resolution was ed which pointed out the alizing effects if the order be put into effect, and called upon the people to "rise up and defend the interests of the public schools and the interests of their children."

The teachers' resolution follows:

The Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association, Local No. 246, American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in a called meeting on April 1, 1933, Chattanooga, Tenn., set forth, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, we consider the welfare of democracy and public education inseparably bound together for the common good; and,

Whereas, there is ample evidence of concerted effort, national in scope, to drastically and unwarrantedly reduce the budgetary expenditures for public education; and,

Whereas, this same spirit and intent have been made manifest through the recent action of the board of education of Hamilton county and the board of commissioners of the city of Chattanooga in the proposal to cut the elementary school term to eight months; and,

Whereas, it is impossible to accomplish nine months' work in eight months; and,

Whereas, a shortened school term would lead to large numbers of weakened pupils who would eventually become retarded; and,

Whereas, retardation of pupils caused by the proposed curtailment of the school term will lead to false economy in that it will cause a greater expenditure of funds than would a continuance of the full nine months term; and,

Whereas, this pupil time lost in retardation might mean his failure to graduate from elementary or high school; and,

Whereas, it is unfair to the child, whose responsibility in the future will be the assumption of the present complicated tax burden, to place upon his shoulders this handicap of retardation; and,

Whereas, we believe that the local banks are fully able to lend funds to both the city of Chattanooga and to Hamilton county to meet this or other temporary emergencies, and at a rate of interest which would represent a patriotic service in this time of need; and,

Whereas, we believe that Hamilton county and the city of Chattanooga are solvent; and,

Whereas, we believe that deprivation of pay on such short notice would work an unreasonable hardship upon hundreds of teachers whose practice it has been to reserve the last two months' salary of the school year for the bare necessities of the summer months; be it

Resolved, That we, the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association, individually and unitedly protest against the curtailment of the school term, and appeal to the people to rise up and defend the interests of the public schools and the interests of their children. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the public press for publication; that a copy be sent to the Parent-Teacher associations; to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and that we hereby request the Central Body to call a special meeting and take such action in behalf of the public schools of the city of Chattanooga and Hamilton county as the present emergency demands.

Among the first to become active in the protest was the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, which joined with the teachers in carrying the battle to the county

(Continued on Last Page)

Secretary of Labor Perkins Backs American Federation Relief Plan

Big Job Program, Billion to Feed Hungry Approved—Conference of Union Representatives With Miss Perkins Declares for Comprehensive Attack on Unemployment.

Washington, April 5.—Agreement on supporting a broad unemployment relief plan, to include a huge public works program and immediate appropriation of at least a billion dollars for feeding the hungry, was reached at a conference between Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, and representatives of organized labor.

The program agreed upon was written by labor and accepted by Miss Perkins in a report submitted to President Roosevelt, who had asked that she call the conference. The program was drawn up at a conference held in the American Federation of Labor headquarters the day before the meeting with the secretary of labor. Both A. F. of L. representatives and representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods took part in formulating the program.

Labor's program stressed shorter hours as a means of spreading unemployment, higher wages to increase buying power and labor representation on all relief boards.

Meeting "Extremely Significant."

At the close of the conference between Miss Perkins and the labor representatives, Miss Perkins characterized it as an "extremely significant meeting," and added:

"While hastily assembled, with but little time for preparation, every aspect of the conference bore a note of sincerity and intense interest. There seemed to me to be an appreciation on the part of every one of labor's representatives to enter into the solution of civic and national problems, and to bear its full share in leadership and statesmanship."

Points upon which the conference agreed were summarized by Miss Perkins as follows:

"In the administration of public relief there should be a labor representative on all state and local relief boards which receive federal money. This representation need not be demanded in federal legislation, but should be understood as part of the practical working program of federal authorities in dispensing money.

"Sweating" Must Be Barred.

"Great care should be taken in the distribution of relief funds that encouragement be not given to the sweating of labor. Relief funds should not be allowed to supplement wages, for in industries where products are sold for profit the wages should be sufficient to maintain the wage-earner.

"In the enrollment of men for the conservation corps there is to be an adviser to Miss Perkins who is a labor man.

"All supplies purchased for the conservation corps should be purchased from firms which operate with high standards of wages and hours.

Haste Is Necessary.

"Great haste should be made in starting or resuming public works programs throughout the cities and states. These need not be federal public works projects, but local projects already planned or designed and known to be needed, projects which will contribute to the future welfare of the communities—not postoffices in the desert—such as waterworks, sewage disposal plants, flood control, and slum clearance projects.

"Child labor should be prevented, either through the adoption of a federal amendment or uniform laws in the states, as a means of increasing the number of jobs for adults.

"The seven-day week should be abolished throughout the labor world and the short work-week set up through the Black bill or any other means possible. Coupled with this was the protest against the unwillingness of employers to allow labor to organize."

Two Distinct Relief Points.

The program drawn up by the labor representatives and indorsed at the conference, declared that the problem of unemployment and unemployment relief should be approached from two distinct and separate points, as follows:

"1. Congress should make an appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to meet the urgent relief needs caused by continued unemployment. Hunger and distress have become so widespread and have increased to the point where we believe that no less than one billion dollars should be appropriated for relief purposes and that said amount should be made available to the states and local communities at the earliest possible date. Feeding of hungry, distressed men, women and children constitutes an emergency as great as the financial situation.

"2. A huge public works program should be launched and inaugurated as quickly as possible. Public building construction, road construction, the elimination of grade crossings, flood control, reforestation, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work for those who are unemployed. This public works program should be supplemented by the encouragements of self-liquidating projects, such as slum clearances, housing and the building of tunnels and bridges and all other self-liquidating projects which are practical and feasible."

Other points in the program were given as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor urges the application of the six-hour day and five-day week in both public and private employment as a practical and constructive remedy for unemployment. This economic reform is made necessary because of technical changes, the mechanization of industry and the substitution of power for hard labor.

Pay Should Be Kept Up.

"In our judgment it will be impossible to definitely and adequately overcome the evil of unemployment until we institute and apply the five-day week and the six-hour day to all character of employment, both public and private. It is, of course, not the purpose of union labor, in advocating the shorter work-day and work-week, to provide thereby a means of reducing the daily or weekly compensation of the wage-earner.

"We are convinced that the observance of one day of rest in seven no longer meets economic and social requirements.

"The shorter work-day and shorter work-week can, we believe, be brought about by direct negotiations between organized workers and employers or through the enactment of federal legislation. Federal legislation could be supplemented and aided through the encouragement and development of voluntary joint agreements between employers and organized employes. We urge the speedy enactment of the Black-Connery six-hour, five-day work-week bill. With specific reference to the transportation industry we favor the application of the principle of the six-hour day in the manner appropriate to the conditions of that industry.

Higher Wages Necessary.

"It is obviously impossible to overcome unemployment without restoring to the masses of the people a buying power corresponding with the facilities of industrial production. Buying power can only be established through an increase in wages. Unemployment, poverty and human distress are directly traceable to a lack of buying power brought about through continued reduction in wages. The price level must be raised and wages must be increased before we can create work opportunities for the millions of working men and women who are now idle. This result can be brought about through the enactment of minimum wage legislation for women and minors, through an increase in wages, and through the development of a wage standard commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship."

Movie Operators Co-operating With Theater Receiver

Union Officials Have Nothing to Add to Statement on Strike Settlement.

Officials of Local 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators, stated Thursday they had nothing to add to the original statement released to the press when agreement was reached last Saturday which resulted in return of union operators to the three local Publix houses. Settlement of the difficulties, which extended over a period of seven weeks, was effected at Knoxville through conferences between the receiver for the theaters and union representatives, and the strikers returned to their jobs Monday.

Statement given out by Judge James H. Anderson, counsel for the strikers, and which the union officials declined to amplify, follows:

We have had a conference with Charles L. Dooley, trustee in bankruptcy, Tennessee Enterprises, Inc., and have reached an understanding that we will go back to work at a salary to be fixed by the court of bankruptcy. It was understood between us that this was to have no bearing upon the contract heretofore entered into between the union of which we are members and Tennessee Enterprises, Inc., nor is it to have any bearing upon any contract to be entered into in the future between our union and any purchaser of the theaters operated by the trustee in bankruptcy.

It is simply our purpose to cooperate with Charles L. Dooley, trustee, in every way possible in the operation of the theaters.

We are now employes of Mr. Dooley, trustee, and invite all our friends to give the theaters their patronage.

Kelley Recovering From Operation

Reports from the home of E. A. Kelley, foreman of the News composing room, indicate that the well-known Typo is rapidly recovering from an operation for appendicitis which was his fate some three weeks ago. Mr. Kelley suffered a particularly dangerous attack, and his many friends are pleased that rapid and complete recovery is sure.

STOCK ARGUMENTS USED BY SOLONS TO BLOCK AMENDMENT

Ratification Fails for Lack of Constitutional Majority.

Speaker Moore and Representative Smith Vote Favorably, Robinson Against --- Ruralites Present Solid Phalanx in Opposition --- Garnishment Law Amended by House --- Hanly Forecasts Passage of Beer Bill in Tennessee.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., April 5.—In the house of representatives on Tuesday a resolution to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution fialed for lack of a constitutional majority. This resolution was introduced by Representative John Murphy, of Davidson county.

On Wednesday this resolution to the federal constitution failed by a vote of 28 for to 56 against. The same old arguments were urged against it. The opponents charged that legislation could be enacted which would make a criminal of a farmer who directed his boy to go out and tend stock. One rural member said he was against it because it would take negro boys out of the cotton fields. The same old stock arguments about bolshevist origin, administrative expense, state rights, and violation of parental sovereignty. They forgot children working in cotton mills and other manufacturing plants eleven hours a day and often through the night.

Representatives Cohn and Larsen, of Memphis, and Murphy, of Nashville, made speeches advocating the adoption of the resolution.

Claude G. Bowers, who has been named by President Roosevelt ambassador to Spain, writing in the Washington Times as to the opposition which has been successful thus far to an amendment that would abolish a child slavery, makes these forcible observations:

There is something rather disturbing in the tardiness with which states act on this amendment. Not one has been submitted to the people in two generations which should make such an appeal to humane men and women. It has now been almost a quarter of a century since Beveridge began a fight to purge the industrial life of the nation of this impurity. The four-day speech, backed with affidavits, he made in opening the battle is unequaled as a humanitarian document in the history of the senate. Because it could not be answered, it has been ignored and neglected. The easiest and cleverest way for the forces of evil to meet the truth when it interferes with profit is to lift the eyebrows.

The only reason for the tardiness of legislatures in acting on this amendment is that selfish forces, now profiting on the sweat of childhood, are against it. But at a time when millions of heads of families are in the street, common sense might well find something to think about in child labor.

The Shelby and Davidson county delegations voted solidly for the resolution.

Speaker Frank Moore and Representative Smith, of Hamilton county, voted favorable.

Representative Robinson, of Hamilton county, voted against the resolution.

Representatives Faust and Gaines, of Knox county, voted favorably, while Representative Gervin, of Knox county, voted against the resolution. The rural members voted almost solidly against the resolution.

The senate today passed a bill amending the garnishment law. This bill makes a flat exemption of $40 a month for a married man and $30 a month for a single man. Under the present law regardless of how small a man's wages are he cannot claim over 90 per cent of his wages. If he only makes $4 a week 40 cents can be garnisheed, with the cost charged against him. This bill has been passed by the house.

A bill by Representative Murphy, regulating children in the street trades, is set for action in the house Thursday morning.

A bill to legalize the sale of 3.2 per cent beer was introduced in the house today. This bill was signed by fifty members, which insures its passage. I believe this bill will also pass the senate and become a law.

Barbers Boost Pay Percentage In Union Shops

Effect New Agreement With All After Two-Hour Walkout at Two Shops.

After one of the shortest strikes on record at two downtown barber shops, members of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, placed in effect in all union shops a new agreement, which provides for an increase in percentage to the journeyman from 65 to 70 per cent.

Old contract signed by the local and their employers expired last Saturday, April 1, and two of the larger downtown institutions objected to a point where their forces were allowed to take an extra hour or so for lunch before the new pact was agreed to.

All shops in the business district, with the exception of a few small cut-rate affairs, are manned by organized craftsmen, as are a large majority of the outlying shops.

Local 415's new working agreement runs until April 1, 1924. The negotiations were handled by the executive board of the union, consisting of George W. Perry, J. H. Boyd, Gaston Helms, T. N. Briggs and G. W. Booher.

J. J. Hennessey Visits Home Folks

J. J. Hennessey, only living charter member of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, visited "home folks" for a few days last week, and attended the regular meeting of No. 89 Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hennessey, for many years a resident of this city, has of late preferred the balmy breezes of Florida, and at the present time is employed by the Cooper Printing company, at St. Augustine. He returned to the Alligator State Tuesday.

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R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

Wisdom

A better principle than this, that "the majority shall rule," is this other, that justice shall rule. "Justice," says the code of Justinian, "is the constant and perpetual desire to render every man his due."—Boyce.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What did William H. Taft say about the "absolute necessity of workers organizing"?

A.—"The organization of capital into corporations, with the position of advantage which this gives it, in a dispute with single laborers over wages, makes it absolutely necessary for labor to unite to maintain itself."

* * *

Q.—Does the "relief" bill passed by congress for employing men on reforestation and other conservation work make any provision for the short week?

A.—No. The matter of wages and the conditions of work is left largely to the president by the measure.

* * *

Q.—What was the first action taken by the American Federation of Labor on the Mooney case?

A.—Following Mooney's conviction, the 1917 convention declared there was a "firm conviction that a grave miscarriage of justice" had taken place at the trial and asked that Mooney and Warren K. Billings be given new trials.

What Next!

Development of a new self-polishing, virtually scuffproof shoe leather is announced by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. The announcement says the heat of the foot activates a polish impregnated in any color in the leather so the shoe "requires only a slight rubbing to preserve the desired polished effect." The polish is part of an entirely new combination of materials impregnated in the leather, which are said to make it wear better, add to its water-resisting qualities and simplify manufacture.

Miners Strike Against Scrip.

Hazard, Ky., About five hundred miners employed by the Carrs Fork Coal company near here declared a strike in protest against payment in scrip, payments in scrip made at the company's commissary.

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Women in this condition should take Cardui, a purely vegetable tonic that has been in use for over 50 years.

Take Cardui to improve the general tone of the system in cases of run-down health and "tired nerves." Women have found, in such cases, that Cardui helps them to overcome pains and make the monthly periods easier.

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Portentous Signs

American workers are getting just about fed up with starvation wages and more and more signs of rebellion are appearing. The big strikes of unorganized automobile workers in the Detroit area were an indication that there is a limit to the endurance of even unorganized men. Auto workers elsewhere are restive and other strikes are likely. The example of 7,000 Ford workers who struck in England against wage cuts will not be lost on American workers.

Other strikes here and there are straws, seemingly indicating a growing disposition to fight. Miners are striking in Kentucky against payment in scrip, which must be redeemed at company commissaries. Miners in other states are protesting vigorously against the present wage scales.

Nor are the signs of revolt confined to the ranks of men workers. At Jacksonville, Fla., girl workers in a big cigar factory are fighting successive pay cuts and other grievances. Women workers in garment making centers are opposing wage slashes, which they rightly say have gone beyond all reason.

Cutting Farm Production

The fundamental idea in the farm relief bill is cutting down production. In one way or another, the farmer is to be paid to limit his acreage. He is being encouraged to do the very thing that was once roundly denounced as a major sin when practiced by wage-earners. Reducing production is now pronounced righteous and holy and the only thing that can save the farmers.

Meanwhile, as the drive to cut production on the farms by law goes ahead under full steam, great numbers of people still lack the money to buy adequate food. Instead of action to put them in the market again as purchasers, the idea seems to be to make food scarcer and therefore more expensive.

Kiting the price of food, as wages and salaries fall, doesn't seem to be the intelligent way to solve the farm and other problems resulting from the depression.

Pullman Wage Policies

Not content with lowering the wages of negro porters, the Pullman company is now seeking to reduce wage levels still further by employing Filipinos and Japanese. Incidentally, the Pullman monopoly hopes to knock out the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Pullman porters' labor organization, by employing oriental workers.

Last year, the Pullman business was operated at a loss, for the first time in nearly two-thirds of a century. Pullman travel shrank to the lowest since 1909, as the result of a depression that has cut drastically the income of the American traveling public.

Pullman business is one that depends almost entirely on high income levels. The Pullman company knows this, yet it loses no opportunity to slash the wages of its employes. Its employes seldom travel as passengers in its cars, it is true, but keeping their wages down helps to depress the whole wage level of the nation and so hits the pullman business.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Organized labor was true to its time-honored principles in objecting to certain features of President Roosevelt's plan for the enlistment of men in conservation work camps, under a form of military control and discipline. Labor has always fought anything even suggesting autocratic control of men in civilian pursuits. So it naturally looked with disfavor on the plan for camps under army control.

Labor was likewise true to its principles in opposing the proposal for the payment of $1-a-day wages in the camps. It could do nothing else but object to this plan.

That the bill for carrying the president's plan into effect was modified to meet at least in part the objections of labor proves the value of a strong "kick" from organized wage workers.

* * *

The dismissal wage for workers who are displaced by the machine or discharged because of the falling off in business has made some progress in recent years. Of course it is not a substitute for a job, but it is better than turning the workers out into the street without a cent. So far, the dismissal wage has been paid in private employment. Why should not the government set an example of justice and fairness by paying a dismissal wage? Under the new economy program, it is probable some government employes will lose their jobs and now would seem to be a most opportune time for the government to inaugurate the principle of paying a dismissal wage.

* * *

Miners at Klimontow, Poland, successfully tried a new kind of strike the other day. When the employers threatened to close the mine and flood the shafts, 700 workers remained on strike underground for six days. They came out of the pits when they were promised jobs by the governor of Kielce. The mine owners saw the error of their ways, agreed not to dismantle the shafts and announced the shutdown would be only temporarily.

* * *

Hitler and his followers have tackled a big job in attempting to destroy the German socialist movement, which is the political expression of German trade unionism. German socialism, represented by the social democratic party, has weathered many a storm, both from without and within, and is still flourishing. A movement that survived the persecutions of the Bismarck regime under the old Hohenzollern-Junker rule will probably not vanish into thin air under the attacks of an upstart like Herr Hitler. At least Adolph will know he has been in a fight.

* * *

With the reopening of breweries in New York the state department of labor is reminding brewers of the occupational hazards peculiar to this industry and urging them to adopt at the outset measures calculated to insure the health and safety of workmen.

Acting Commissioner Andrews issued a statement to all the new or reopened breweries in the state, reviewing the usual accident and sickness hazards of the industry and appealing to employers not only to adopt the most up-to-date safety measures and appliances, but also to conduct a special educational campaign among foremen and workmen with the object of accident prevention.

Congress Amends Bill to Create Conservation Jobs

Objections of Labor Largely Met in Revised Measure Providing Aid for Half-Million Unemployed.

Washington, April 6.—The amended bill for the employment of 250,000 men on reforestation and other conservation projects was passed by the senate and house, with labor opposing the measure.

The original bill was revised, following expression of labor's strong opposition to provisions for military control and payment of $1-a-day wages. As revised, the manner of enlisting men for the work and the rate of compensation were left to the president.

The amendments were made by the senate labor committee and approved by the house labor committee. The senate further amended the bill in passing it.

Labor still opposed the measure and when it was brought before the house, Chairman Connery, of the labor committee, said he was authorized to announce that the American Federation of Labor was against the measure in the form it came from the White House originally and also as amended in the senate.

Connery offered a substitute bill fixing the minimum wage of single men under the bill at $50 and of married men at $80 a month. This proposal was defeated by a teller vote, 290 to 90. Other efforts to change the bill to provide for higher pay were defeated by a viva voce vote.

Two amendments were adopted by the house, one by the negro De Priest, of Illinois, stipulating that under the bill there shall be no discrimination of race, creed or color. The other was a minor amendment clarifying the language of one section.

There was no roll call on the passage of the bill in either senate or house.

Patronize our Advertisers.

FREE SCHOOLS DEMANDED BY LABOR 100 YEARS AGO

By H. G. HALL
President, Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

A close study of American history shows that the "Little Red School House" was by no means so universal as we have been led to believe.

In colonial days the British governors were strongly opposed to education for the working people or their children.

Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, said, "I thank God that there are no free schools or printing houses in Virginia; for learning has brought disobedience, heresy and sects into the world."

At first, when the unions demanded free education, the ruling classes tried to compromise by giving them "pauper schools," which were built for the very poor.

They were started in Pennsylvania, but were wisely opposed by the workingmen, who continued to antagonize them until the public schools were established.

Striking sections are left of those days of the struggles of the workers' people to educate themselves and their children.

This shows that our public schools and public library systems were not a gift from the wealthy and educated to the working classes, but rather arose in response to the persistent demand for equal educational advantages.

Work for Millions of Jobless Provided by Road Construction

By THOMAS H. MacDonald
Chief, United States Bureau of Public Roads

While highway work is to a considerable extent seasonal, through 1930 the state and federal aid work provided a continuous average direct employment of 288,000 men which together with those engaged in the production of materials and equipment and transportation totaled close to 1,000,000 persons.

Due to the limitations on hours now generally enforced, the ratio of those indirectly employed is possibly less than for the previous years, but at least upwards of 800,000 men are directly and indirectly dependent upon the income from the federal and state highway construction and maintenance activities.

With all materials, as well as the prices bid for work, reduced beyond all reasonable chance for profits, 80 to 90 per cent of the dollar spent for road work is paid out for labor and personnel employment. With the reduced hours and the policy of employing through local committees those most in need, the distribution of the road expenditures is generally reaching those for whom provision is most necessary.

The improved highways of the nation which have made possible the far-reaching and widely diversified utilization of the motor vehicle have been accomplished through government. They are the result of public policies and public administration.

Highway transport is performing services so intimately and so necessarily a part of every phase of individual and community life that the use of existing and extension of new highway facilities have been adversely affected by a relatively small percentage up to this time.

The future is more uncertain. There are many forces working not only to stop new work, but to undermine and destroy much of the value existing in that which has been accomplished.

It requires upwards of thirty years to develop the principles and policies which are responsible for today's improved highways. But it will be possible to tear down and to destroy much of this achievement in good government almost overnight, unless calm judgment rules.

Highway construction and maintenance offer a field in which production does not pile up surpluses; provides for consumption of materials; for the profitable employment of labor, and leaves behind a utility which yet fails to meet the public demand in every section of the country.

Since the federal emergency construction highway fund was made available at the end of July, there has been placed under construction 7,020 miles of new highways, or more than sufficient to reach two times across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In addition 8,000 miles are ready to go under construction when weather permits, or a total of 10,000 miles, which will involve a total cost of around $156,000,000.

The number of people in this time of depression who will receive a livelihood from this source alone will reach into several millions, and the amount involved is less than 20 per cent of one year's income which we are collecting through the special taxes upon the road user.

Economic recovery cannot be helped by a breakdown in our sound administration policies.

Purchasing Power Of Nation Is Cut To 46.3% of 1929

Industrial Population Is Receiving Only 33.4 Per Cent as Many Dollars in Wages as in Last Boom Year.

New York City, April 6.—Unemployment, part time work, wage cuts and other factors in cutting income have reduced the nation's buying power to only 46.3 per cent of what it was in 1929, studies made by the national industrial conference board reveal.

The board reports that since 1929, when the boom was ended, "industrial wage rates have been reduced 19.3 per cent; that working hours of employed workers have been shortened on the average 26.9 per cent, and that the volume of employment has declined 43.4 per cent."

"When these factors are combined," the report says, "it is found that the industrial population as a whole, including both employed and unemployed, is receiving only 33.4 per cent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929.

"But in the meantime prices have declined, with the result that a dollar goes farther than it did three years ago. This fact is taken into account by adjusting the amount of income received according to the decline in prices represented by the cost of living index."

Railroads Making Illegal Pay Cuts, Labor Head Says

A. F. Whitney Charges Rock Island and Illinois Central Seek to Force Wage Reduction in Violation of Law.

Chicago, April 5.—Two big and wealthy railroad systems, the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, are making illegal reductions in the pay of their employes, A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives association, charged in a statement issued in Washington. J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island system, denied the charge, saying Whitney had been misinformed. The Illinois Central said it had no intention of violating its contract.

Whitney declared that the two railroad systems were attempting to force employes to accept a 16 2-3 per cent pay slash in violation of federal laws and of a contract with the workers. He said the attention of President Roosevelt was being directed to the matter and added:

"I am informed that the Rock Island was preparing checks providing an additional deduction of one-sixth from the wages of employes which already have been reduced 10 cent by the national agreement made in Chicago, Dec. 21, 1932, and which does not expire until Nov. 1, 1933.

"They are thus proceeding to break their contracts with employes, to violate a federal law, the railway labor act, and to evade the application of the national bankruptcy act."

The Rock Island system was reported to be issuing two pay checks, one for five-sixths of the pay and the other for one-sixth. The one-sixth would be returned to the carriers as a "voluntary contribution."

A similar scheme reported was under consideration by the Illinois Central.

COFER ELECTRIC CO.
C. E. Cofer C. P. Wright
WIRING — REPAIRS
SUPPLIES
9 W. 13th St. 6-6513

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvement your home, or for other obligat Loans made on most reaso terms and paid back by the or month
Citizens Savings & L Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Opposite Central Market

Buy COAL N at Summer Pric
ACME COAL C
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F.
PHONE 6-1183

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in
Buy by the cas

TAX
Phone 7-126
PROMPT MESSENGER SERV
WATSON CAB
HOME OWNED—25c MIL
10c Each Additional Half M
206 West Ninth

Always demanding the LABEL and SHOP CARD dence that you are a real li ber of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

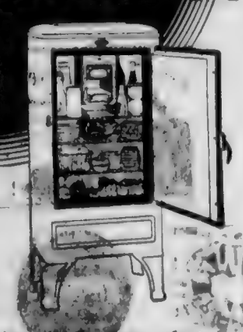
Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper
FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
$500 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

SEE IT TODAY
this amazing new Frigidaire that uses no more current than one ordinary lamp bulb

ONLY $98.50
Installed in Your Home
Automatic defrosting . . . automatic ice-tray releasing . . . cold storage space . . . ¼ more food space . . . distinctive new style . . . genuine Frigidaire quality.
THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKED TO BACK LABOR'S WAGE POLICY

Special Committee Recommends That Business Increase of Workers to Permit Consuming Power to Keep Pace With Advances in Productive Capacity of Industry.

Washington, April 5.—Organized labor's contention that the wages of the toilers must be advanced in proportion to industry's increasing power of production is upheld in the report recommended to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a special committee headed by P. W. Litchfield of Akron, Ohio, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company.

"The gains accruing to business enterprises from increases in productivity and in technical efficiency should, when realized," the committee said, "be shared with consumers in the form of lower prices and with wage earners in the form of advances in the earnings of those contributing to these gains.

"With due allowance for changes in the cost of living, business enterprises should periodically adjust wage and salary rates in such a manner as to assure that the resultant earnings of their employes will be at least sufficient to permit their consuming power to keep pace with advances in the productive capacity of the various branches of industry and commerce."

The committee advocated a maximum 40-hour week during the present emergency and while warning against setting up measures as temporary expedients if they threaten to have lasting effects, emphasized the desirability of the "share work" principle under conditions such as now exist.

"Officials of the government in all its branches should take suitable action to bring about the most equitable division of work among Government employes," the report added.

Other recommendations of the committee include:

"Business enterprises should permanently follow the policy of utilizing flexible working schedules, and whenever major technological changes in production methods are introduced, should make such adjustments in hours of work and in the reallocation of trained employes, as will permit the retention of the maximum number of workers consistent with the attainment of legitimate economies of operation.

"The wages paid to employes during periods of full-time employment should be sufficient to permit them to accumulate reserves to meet the contingencies of unemployment, illness and old age, and the accumulation of such reserves should be facilitated by employers through the establishment of sound employe thrift and benefit plans."

The report opposed any legislation to fix maximum hours of work or minimum wages to "apply uniformly to all wage earners in every branch of industry and commerce," arguing there is necessity for variations. It favored, however, voluntary agreements, under supervision of some agency of the government, which would be empowered to restrain violations.

The report will come before the annual meeting of the Chamber in Washington in May.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INCREASE

Number of Jobs Gains 1.6 Per Cent in February Over January, While Payrolls Were 1.7 Per Cent. Higher, Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports.

Washington, April 6.—A 1.6 per cent increase in employment in manufacturing industries during February as compared with January and an increase of 1.7 per cent in payroll totals for February over the preceding month are shown by the monthly report of the bureau of labor statistics, U. S. department of labor.

The employment gains was slightly larger than the average for February, the average per cent of increase between January and February over a ten-year period being 1.4 per cent. The increase in payrolls was considerably smaller than the average, which is reported as being 4.9 per cent over a ten-year period.

A comparison of the February, 1933, employment and payroll indices with the indices of February, 1932, shows that employment has declined 12.3 per cent over the year interval, while payrolls have fallen 26.6 per cent.

By order of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, figures from non-manufacturing industries which report to the bureau were given in a separate report. Heretofore, employment and payroll figures have included data from the non-manufacturing industries. Secretary Perkins explained that the non-manufacturing establishments from which reports have been received did not give an accurate picture of conditions in the non-manufacturing group as a whole and that for the future statistics would be supplied only as to individual non-manufacturing industries, without giving a figure purporting to represent the increase or reduction in employment in all.

Only two of the sixteen non-manufacturing industries reporting to the bureau showed an increase in employment in February compared with January. Increased payroll totals were shown for six.

UNION HEADS CONFER BEFORE LABOR DEPARTMENT MEETING

Washington, April 5.—Preceding the conference of labor representatives called by Secretary of Labor Perkins to meet at the department of labor, representatives of national and international unions met at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to consider the unemployment situation, relief measures and other questions.

More than 3,000,000 workers were represented directly by the men present at the meeting, which included representatives of the railroad labor organizations.

Railroad labor, as represented by the Railway Labor Executives' association, held a separate meeting to formulate a policy in opposition to any action that may tend to increase unemployment among rail workers. The railroad labor unions are fighting consolidations of railway lines at the expense of employment.

La Guardia Declares Jobs for All Are Only Salvation for Republic

New Haven, Conn., April 6.—"If the republic is to be saved it is imperative that we provide the means for every willing man and woman to find employment," former Representative Fiorello La Guardia, of New York, declared in an address at Yale university under the direction of the public committee of labor legislation.

"A government that has the power to close every bank in the United States and prevent people from getting their money has the power to regulate industry in its relation to human necessities," he added.

Indicting American business for lack of social vision and asserting charity only aggravates present troubles, La Guardia said:

"American industry and commerce today find themselves helpless and financially ruined by reason of their technical efficiency, progress and daring, coupled with an unpardonable lack of vision, indifference and a selfish neglect of the social and economic conditions.

"Economic principles of yesterday are as obsolete as the ox cart. Private or public charity, temporary relief are not the solution to the problem. They ultimately aggravate the situation."

TO SPEND $7,000,000 FOR RELIEF

New York City.—The city government has voted to spend $5,000,000 for work and home relief in April. With an expected grant of $2,000,000 from state and federal funds, the city hopes to spend $7,000,000 on relief work during the month.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Opening Day

All Chattanooga will join next Thursday in a rousing reception to

JOE ENGEL'S DIXIE CHAMPION
CHATTANOOGA LOOKOUTS

CHATTANOOGA
vs.
NASHVILLE

Game Called at 3 O'Clock

Gates Open at 11 a. m.

General Admission Tickets on Sale at
HOME PLATE LUNCH
Cherry and Seventh Streets

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17322
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Linnie Edwards

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 16, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-7

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17323
Empire Furniture Co. vs. Annie Crack

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain household goods belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 10, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 16, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48066
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charlotte Womack vs. A. D. Womack

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. D. Womack is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48076
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bill Clayton vs. Edna Jordon Clayton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Edna Jordon Clayton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 18th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Fred Hixson, Atty. 4-14

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17339
Price Auto Co. vs. Gidden Hood

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Chevrolet Coupe, Motor No. 1s4321, Serial No. 1-A-C-13046, belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 17, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 23rd, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-14

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 12th day of August, 1932, by George W. Fletcher, William Voiles, Robert Parker, and Symanthia J. Parker, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book Q, Vol. 26, Page 478, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the notes due November 10, 1932, and February 10, 1933, on said indebtedness, which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, The First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933.

the following described property in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Lot No. 154, Block No. 12, Oak View, New Era Land Company's Addition, No. 1 as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 69 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts 41 feet on the east side of Fagen Street, formerly Lincoln Avenue, and runs back eastwardly of uniform width 140 feet to an alley, being the same property conveyed by Mrs. B. Milgrom, widow, to Symanthia Josephine Parker by deed dated 12th May, 1928, and registered 20th July, 1928, in Book F, Volume 23, page 495 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee."

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 23rd day of March, 1933.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

4-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48109
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
E. M. Wilkinson vs. J. W. Wilkinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. W. Wilkinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargreaves, Atty. 4-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48138
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Argo vs. Daniel J. Argo

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Daniel J. Argo is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thos. Crutchfield, Atty. 4-21

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933.

William N. Doak's Brother Dead.

Detroit, Mich.—Edward Doak, brother of William N. Doak, former secretary of labor, died here following a paralytic stroke. He was a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and was connected with the border patrol service of the United States bureau of immigration.

MORE ABOUT

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page)

court, which met Monday morning. Although various members of the court had been appealed to, and several had promised to oppose the closing of the schools, when the question came before the court eight 'squires voted against completion of the school term and placed themselves on record as approving the "economy program." Only 'Squires G. Russell Brown and Ed Robinson refused to be dragged into the "economy" hysteria.

At a special meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night at the courthouse the resolution adopted by the Teachers' union was indorsed, and an augmented executive committee was instructed to work with officials of the teachers' local in the hope that city and county officials might be induced to effect necessary economies in other departments, rather than strike a body blow to the local school system. Resolutions censuring members of the court and excepting 'Squires Brown and Robinson were unanimously passed at the Central Body meeting.

Mass meetings in protest have been held at Soddy, Red Bank, Hixson and other communities, in which citizens of all walks of life have protested the school order. Parent-teacher organizations also are active, and it is felt that city and county officials will recognize the appeals and endeavor to work out some plan by which the school years will not be curtailed.

Petitions headed "Save Our Schools" have been distributed throughout the county, and thousands of citizens have affixed their names to this appeal to the authorities to recall the order.

Cuthbert Raps "Tax-Dodgers"

By T. R. Cuthbert.

No one claims that either the city or the county treasuries have plenty of cash. It is contended, however, that if all property was assessed fairly and in uniform ratio to value, the county and city would have ample funds to carry on their business. The books in the tax assessor's office have been consulted, and many interesting items have been noted.

For instance, there is a beautiful estate in North Chattanooga, surrounded by a fine stone wall which, it is said by craftsmen, would cost nearly as much to construct as the whole assessment amounts to. This fine estate, in addition to the rock wall, embraces a good bit of land and a very elegant home. The property is owned by Mr. Z. W. Wheland. It is valued at around $75,000, today's value.

The Chamber of Commerce, home of the "Tax-Dodgers' League," it is said by some in the building game, would cost nearly $60,000 to duplicate. Yet that building is assessed at $13,000. The land is assessed at $17,250.

Other figures will be given out from time to time. They will make very clear why our schools must be cut, our children robbed of education. These tax-dodgers, who will be named from time to time, pose a patriots, benefactors and public-spirited citizens. They declaim that economy must be practiced, wages must be cut, and taxes reduced.

The president of the "taxpayers'" league, Mr. Fred Arn, could be the subject of an interesting paragraph. He believes that if the teachers would cut out this "foolishness" of organizing and attended to "business" that not only would an eight-months term be sufficient, but even less time would be required to teach our children of today how to cope with citizens of his type of thought in the next generation.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by TOM LOCKE and wife, SARAH CHRISTINA LOCKE, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Volume 23, Page 212 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the remaining unpaid notes or said indebtedness, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933.

the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land in the Northwest Quarter of Section 13, Township 2, Range 4 West of the Ross's Line in the Ocoee District of Hamilton County, Tenn., and being more particularly described as beginning in the north line of the County Road running east and west through the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section and at the southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Ed Murphy by S. B. Ashly and wife, by conveyance dated October 26, 1885, and registered November 23, 1885 in Deed Book S, Vol. 2, page 650, said corner being in the east line of the County Road running south and south with said another westerly thence northwardly along the east line of the County Road last above mentioned a distance of 486 2-3 feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of the tract of land now owned by Thomas Preston; thence eastwardly along the south line of said Preston tract a distance of 155 feet to the west line of the tract of land now owned by Thomas M. Murphy; thence southwardly along the west line of the Thomas M. Murphy tract a distance of 486 2-3 feet, more or less, to the north line of the County Road first mentioned above; thence westwardly along the north line of said road a distance of 155 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 7th day of April, 1933.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee

By W. S. Beck, Pres.

4-28

No. 47540
In the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Tenn.

DOUGLAS ANDERSON, by next friend, vs. DAVID E. WEISER, R. E. WEISER, MRS. MAY JOHNSON, MRS. JUSTINE HUDSON, AND THE ESTATE OF A. M. WEISER, AND THE ESTATE OF MRS. A. M. WEISER.

WHEREAS, said Douglas Anderson, by next friend, on the 20th day of January, 1933, made affidavit before Marguerite Lanham, a Notary Public, that the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, Mrs. Justine Hudson, and the owners of the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the owners of the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, are justly indebted to him on account of personal injuries in the amount of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars; and that the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson resided out of this state, and complied with the law, as required in attachment cases; and Whereas, I, Tom Rogers, Clerk of the Circuit Court, on the 23rd day of January, 1933, issued an original attachment against the estate of the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson returnable to the May term 1933 of said court; and said attachment has been levied on certain property of the said defendants and an order for this publication has been duly made;

NOW, THEREFORE, the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held for said county, at the Court House thereof on the first Monday in May, 1933 then thereto answer and defend said attachment suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

This the 13th day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargreaves, Atty. 4-28

Cowboy Show Offers Non-Union Music

Wild west show performing this week at Warner park under auspices of the local American Legion posts is "in bad" with local musicians, efforts to convince the management of the outfit that members of Local 80 should be employed having proved fruitless, according to John T. Mahoney, spokesman for the union.

Mr. Mahoney said repeated efforts had been made to insure employment of organized artists in connection with the show's musical department, but to no avail. Appeal to local legion officials also failed, he said, the legionnaires holding that they had contracted for the show without knowledge of the management's attitude toward organized labor, and were powerless to intervene.

Illness Fatal to Benjamin St. Clair

Local friends were shocked last week to learn of the passing of B. B. St. Clair, general chairman of District No. 4, International Association of Machinists, at his home in Knoxville.

Mr. St. Clair was well known in Chattanooga, having frequently visited this city in connection with his lodge duties. He had a long and honorable record of service to the shopcrafts in general, and numbered his warm personal friends by the hundreds throughout the district. He had been ill for some time.

More States Pass Mandatory Old Age Pension Acts

Oregon, North Dakota, Arizona, Indiana, Washington Approve Security Laws for Aged in Present Legislative Session.

New York, April 5.—Five additional states have enacted mandatory old age pensions during the present legislative season, the American Association for Old Age Security reports.

Three states, Oregon, North Dakota and Arizona, enacted pension legislation during March and similar laws were passed by the legislatures and signed by the governors of Indiana and Washington earlier in the legislative season.

Speedy progress of pension measures in many other legislatures now sitting is reported. In Arkansas legislative approval has been given to a pension bill which is now awaiting the signature of Gov. J. M. Futrell. The legislature of Oklahoma has also passed a measure, according to the latest information. Additional bills are over the legislative hurdles in the lower houses of Ohio and Missouri. Favorable committee reports are speeding the progress of this legislation in other states.

A signal victory for old age pensions was registered in Pennsylvania, where the house committee which refused to report out the pension constitutional amendment was discharged from its consideration on March 28 by a majority of 129 to 68 votes in the lower house of the legislature.

For the first time in the history of Ohio, the state house of representatives passed an old age pension bill, a result of a fight of many years' duration. The measure was introduced by direct initiative of the people, and, having thus proved its popularity, received the approval of 91 legislators, with only 36 votes recorded against it.

Eight-Hour Law for Women Crippled by Denver Judge

Denver, Colo.—A decision which looks like an attempt to nullify the Colorado eight-hour law for women was made here by James N. Sabin, a justice of the peace, who held that the law must be "wilfully" violated before an employer can be punished.

The decision was rendered in the case of Joseph Shaner, proprietor of a luncheonette, who was charged by J. R. Ruberson, investigator for the state industrial commission, with having worked former women employes from eight and one-half to eleven hours per day.

Shaner blandly told the court that he had instructed the women not to work more than eight hours, and said he was very much surprised when he was informed that for more than a month they had worked the long hours charged in the complaint. He said he had corrected the situation as soon as it was called to his attention.

Justice Sabin held that Shaner's neglect was not willful defiance of the law, and held that he was not guilty.

District Attorney Wettengell prosecuted the case.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

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Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Paper Makers' Union Labels
UNION MADE
Sheet Metal Workers' Union
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"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 14, 1933 — Number 51

VER WORK TO MARK NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

nessee Senators Point Out Benefits.

KELLAR, BACHMAN N JOINT STATEMENT

ployment of Many Thouands Seen by State's Representatives.

new era of prosperity for the and and particularly that part located in the Tennessee river embracing the states of Tennesse, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, a, Virginia and North Carolina confidently expected with the ealization of the president's pro- for the development of the nessee valley. This is the belief neth D. McKellar and Nathan hman, United States senators Tennessee, expressed in a joint ment in commenting on the ident's message to congress. Sen- McKellar and Bachman have several conferences with Presi- Roosevelt on the subject.

oint statement of the Tennessee ors sent The Labor World this says:

is gratifying to know that the dent has in mind an all-inclusive am which is much greater and complete than merely providing the economic use of Muscle ls and for the construction of e and power plants to provide er power and transportation in em. These are only a means to d. As disclosed in conferences in statements issued on the subthe president's major objectives the development of agriculture dustry. He has wisely recomd the creation of the "Tennessee y Authority" as a perpetual ning body, to carry to complete entire program without givsubstantial preference to any phase of program, whether it be power deopment, navigation, flood control, station or land reclamation. He the objectives of agriculture industrial development to be uppermost in mind.

the construction of the Cove k dam and power plant and the ation of Muscle Shoals have more prominently featured in ews of the day, many citizens overlook one of the major feaof the program which is a definid to agriculture. At the vari- White House conferences, the dent has made clear his desire e Muscle Shoals used to its utmost extent in the experimentation the production of cheaper fertilizer the farmer. While the expenditure of $2,000,000 has been mente for the experimental fertilizer with agricultural colleges, farmand farm organizations, this may be increased to $10,000,000 necessary to accomplish the objective. Along with the de- ment of cheaper fertilizer, other of the development program the farmer will be given the attention by the 'Tennessee Authority.' These include reation, land reclamation, water flood control, the protection natural watersheds and the ng of soil erosion. The em- of the federal government on ype of conservation work on a scale in the Tennessee valley is the nature of an experiment. ults of this work to agricul- e been proven by our agricul- departments. Japan and France carried on large national pro- for many years. Japan, it has said, would have been washed the Pacific centuries ago, had it en for the protection given the by her forest and vegetation.

provide a market for an in- agricultural production, low and transportation costs t about by the improvements Tennessee river and tributare expected to bring an intenindustrial development of the dous mineral resources of the ssee river basin. Communities en now anticipating large in- in population within the next ars as the result of the fulfillof the president's plan for the ssee river basin. The employof the many thousands of men ll be needed in the construction work on the river, at Muscle Shoals and on the lands to be developed will provide a sizable market for farm products.

"With the successful working out of the program for the Tennessee river basin development, similar programs will be initiated by the federal government in other sections of the country. It will eventually mean a decentralization of industry which will bring about the much needed closer relation of agriculture and industry."

"UNCLE JIM" SEES REVOLT AGAINST POWER

Believes Companies Should Lower Rates.

CITES TREND TOWARD PUBLIC OPERATION

Says Officials Should Recognize "Handwriting on the Wall."

By UNCLE JIM FILBERT

Word comes from Washington that the provision in the Roosevelt Tennessee river development bill to declare all electric transmission lines common carriers has caused consternation in the ranks of the power interests.

It seems that people never learn by observation but by experience only. The masses can be held down under the heel of the powerful just so long and then they revolt.

Here we are in Chattanooga paying the same rate for power service that we paid during the boom days, and every move toward a reduction of rates is met by a loud squawk from the power officials.

I have never favored government ownership and operation of anything, unless forced to this drastic policy for self-protection. That seems to be the point we have reached in America, and our great president apparently recognizes this fact.

The electric power companies may yet have time to save their skins by ordering a drastic reduction in rates. When asked to reduce rates they have our state utilities commission to give forth a long statement showing how they cannot bear it. The little town of Tullahoma owns its power plant and, at a much lower rate than private ownership charges, is getting almost enough revenue from its power to maintain its municipal government.

Only last week the legislature passed an act authorizing the town of Rogersville to construct its own power plant. It was argued by the representative from that section that it was the only means of getting relief from unbearable rates charged by the power companies.

Lenoir City has just begun the sale of power from its own plant.

These are straws in the wind of public sentiment and should teach the power officials a lesson that will save them from going out of business.

When the people got to where they could not control the saloon, they enacted prohibition. When the people get to where they cannot get service at a reasonable rate from the power companies, they will put them out of business by setting up their own power systems.

I hope this condition can be averted because I am an advocate of private ownership and operation, but I am able to see the handwriting on the wall, and it says just what it said to King Darius almost thirty centuries ago: "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting. Thy kingdom shall be taken from thee."

Rhode Island Labor Backs Locked Out Pawtucket Typos

Pawtucket, R. I.—All Rhode Island labor rallied in support of members of Typographical Union No. 212 who were locked out early in March by the Pawtucket Times. The lockout is regarded as the opening move in an attack on union conditions in newspaper publishing plants throughout Rhode Island and New England. The printers were locked out by the Times in an attempt to establish the "open shop" in the paper's composing room. Contractural relations between the union and the Times existed for many years previous to the lockout.

Central Body Names Officers; Kamin, Cuthbert Re-Elected

New Faces to Be Seen in Workers' Official Family

Various Contests Bring Close Results—Beer Bill Indorsed.

Li'l' Arthu'

A. C. KAMIN

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

President—A. C. Kamin, Moving Picture Projectionists.

Vice-President—Z. B. Bender, Carpenters.

Secretary-Treasurer—T. R. Cuthbert, Typographical.

Recording Secretary—Miss Lassie Munsey, School Teachers.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. E. Crosby, Electrical Workers.

Annual election of officers featured Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body, although several other matters of importance occupied the attention of the delegates until an unusually late hour. Anticipated "argument" over indorsement of the legalization of beer in Tennessee failed completely to materialize, and when the matter was called up under the head of "unfinished business" question on the motion postponed from the previous meeting was immediately called for and the result was but one recorded vote against indorsement.

Several changes were made in the personnel of the official family, although A. C. Kamin, president, and T. R. Cuthbert, financial secretary, were re-elected without opposition. Keen competition, however, was encountered by those having ambitions to fill various other offices, and the voting, "fast and furious," developed some close races.

RECORD OF KAMIN UNANIMOUSLY INDORSED.

Record of A. C. Kamin, who succeeded to the presidency some four months ago upon the resignation of George W. Perry, was unanimously indorsed. Mr. Kamin, a member of the Moving Picture Projectionists, has a long and honorable record of service to the labor movement, having filled many offices in his local union, and having served a decade as recording secretary of Central Body. His comparatively brief period of activity as chairman of the parent organization has been filled with many major problems, and that he has met these in an intelligent way is indicated by the fact

(Continued on Last Page)

Green Opposes Cut in Funds of Public Schools

Declares to Starve System Is Blow at Intellectual and Social Life of Nation.

EFFORTS TO KEEP CITY SCHOOLS OPEN WILL BE CONTINUED

Having secured from county officials an agreement to operate schools for the full nine-months term on the promise of teachers to accept a "due bill" for their last month's salary, school patrons are hopeful of having city authorities rescind their action in determining to close city schools one month earlier than the scheduled nine, and efforts to prevail upon commission members to endeavor to work out some plan by which this much-desired program may be assured will continue, it was announced this week.

Widespread protest which greeted the closing announcement originally has not waned, and citizens from all walks of life are joining in appeals to officials to seek an alternative.

Executive board of Central Body was instructed Monday night to continue its efforts in co-operation with other groups to the end that a "way out" may be found.

Washington, April 13.—In a statement urging congress to appropriate sufficient funds to allow the public schools of the District of Columbia to function efficiently, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the public schools of the nation ought to be maintained upon a high plane and the impoverishment of the schools means "intellectual bankruptcy and human retrogression."

"The reduction in the appropriation for public schools, which is included in the district appropriation bill, will greatly weaken and greatly injure the service and influence of the public schools of the District of Columbia and their teaching staff," President Green said. **"The public schools of the nation ought to be maintained upon a high plane.** The teachers who give such faithful service ought to be paid decent wages; their wages should be commensurate with the requirements of their social and economic standing.

"To starve the schools, to deny them the use of adequate funds with which to carry on public school work, can only be interpreted as a severe blow at the intellectual and social life of the community. If necessity compels the curtailment of every other civic and community activity efficiency and service of the public schools should not be lowered.

"The more favored among the people of the United States may find it possible to supply education to their children even though public school activities may be curtailed. **The masses of the people cannot do this. They depend upon the public schools.** Our sys-

(Continued on Last Page)

Miss Lassie Munsey Wins Distinction As "Labor Official"

"Schoolmarm" First Woman to Hold Executive Office in Central Body.

"New Deal"

MISS LASSIE MUNSEY

To the young lady pictured above goes the distinction of being the first woman ever to hold executive office in a Chattanooga Central Labor body. She was elected recording secretary of the Trades and Labor council at the annual elections Monday night, and by virtue of this post becomes a member of the executive board of the council.

Miss Munsey is a delegate from the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association, which organization she has served as secretary since its formation some months ago. With two sisters, Miss Virginia and Miss Katharine, she became a charter member of Local 246, and the trio has rendered splendid service in placing that body upon the solid foundation from which has been builded the present effective unit in the local family of organized workers.

Rare judgment displayed by the new board member and an unusual aptitude for intelligently weighing and meeting the divers problems encountered by Central Body were quickly recognized by the delegates, and she was "drafted into service."

Miss Munsey is an instructor in civics and history at Brainerd Junior High school. Miss Katharine Munsey, district secretary of the Teachers' organization, teaches at Lupton City, while another sister, Miss Virginia, urges upon youngsters at the Alton Park school to always "tell the truth in the English language."

Having followed the lead of our distinguished president in selecting a woman "cabinet member," Central Body is now set for the "new deal."

Agrees to Employ Union Labor.

Rochester, N. Y.—The McDonald-Spencer Engineering company, of New York City, has agreed to employ union men on the new state hospital buildings here. The company, a general contracting firm, has been employing non-union workers.

RELIEF HEAD GIVES DETAILS OF JOB PLAN

Fechner Explains Reforestation Project.

ARMY REGULATIONS WILL NOT PREVAIL

Native Chattanoogan to Direct Work of Mobilizing Unemployed.

Robert Fechner, honored by President Roosevelt, is a native Chattanoogan. He was given the unanimous vote of Local 56, Machinists, for re-election as general vice-president of the International Association at the balloting on officers of the grand lodge Tuesday night.

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS
(Written for "Labor")

An organized labor man—General Vice-President Robert Fechner, of the International Association of Machinists—has been selected by President Roosevelt as director-in-chief of the government's reforestation program under which relief is to be given to 250,000 unemployed men.

Fechner is to have complete charge of the project, it was stated at the White House. He swung into action immediately after his appointment and two days later the enrollment of workers was under way.

The first list was limited to 25,000 unmarried men with dependents. These were drawn exclusively from the larger cities.

Quotas assigned to the various cities were filled immediately, and officials were swamped with applications which could not be granted.

Washington's quota of 500 men was exhausted before 9 a.m. on the first day enrollments were opened.

Temporary Expedient.

Other "enrollment days" will be open to more city unemployed and to the jobless of smaller communities.

In an exclusive interview with the writer, Fechner emphasized that the reforestation project is being launched "purely as a relief measure" and the men aided by the program will not be in competition with skilled workers or those in private industry.

"It is a temporary expedient," he said, "and should not be confused with a public works program. As rapidly as other jobs are found for the men the reforestation projects will be abandoned."

The men will be housed in camps, paid $30 a month and furnished food, clothing and medical care, Fechner said.

"These camps," he declared, "and the men in them are not to be under military control. Each camp—limited to not more than a hundred men—will be a self-governing unit, and no army officers will be detailed there.

Army's Part Limited.

"With the exception of the preliminary work of getting the men to the forest camps, the army is to have nothing to do with the project.

"There is no basis for reports that men will be court-martialed for infractions of regulations. Persons who won't abide by necessary rules may be dismissed from the work—just as they might be discharged from any job for similar conduct.

"And so far as discipline is concerned, I can't conceive of any reason why the men will need any great amount of that—any more than is necessary in a railroad shop or any other civilian activity.

"There will be regulations, of course—plain, common-sense rules governing sanitation, safety, etc.—but I expect the men will enforce most of those themselves. It has always been the workers who insisted on such measures in industry, and these camps are going to be composed of workers."

Eight-Hour Day Prevails.

All of the men enrolling in the project will have to pass a physical examination. And again Fechner emphasized that military rules would not be imposed.

"The examinations are not going to be severe," he said. "Their only purpose is to exclude those with communicable diseases or having seri-

(Continued on Last Page)

GREEN HAILS PASSAGE OF 30-HOUR BILL

Calls Senate Vote "Outstanding Achievement."

WILL PROVIDE WORK FOR MANY THOUSAND

Sees Victory in House, Although Some Delay Is Indicated.

Washington, April 13.—Hailed by labor as an "outstanding achievement" and a "blow at the vital spot of unemployment," the Black 30-hour week bill was passed in the senate by a vote of 53 to 30.

The bill would limit employment to not more than six hours a day and not more than five days a week in "any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment." The senate amended the measure to provide a number of exemptions.

Action in the house on the Black bill is not expected at once, as Speaker Rainey said it would not be considered until emergency legislation recommended by President Roosevelt had been taken up. A similar bill has been favorably reported by the house labor committee.

"Fine Thing", Green Says.

Pleased by the passing of the bill in the senate by a large majority, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The senate of the United States did a very fine thing when it rejected a proposal to change the Black shorter work-week bill from a 30-hour to a 36-hour work-week measure. It did a finer thing when by a decisive majority it passed the Black bill which provides for a five-day work-week, six-hour work-day law, which applies to those employers of labor whose manufactured goods are shipped in interstate commerce.

"This action of the senate can be properly interpreted as a blow at the vital spot of unemployment. In operation it will create work opportunities for millions of idle working men and women. It represents the first real practical step on the part of the government to constructively deal with the problem of unemployment. Labor regards the passage of the Black bill by the United States senate as an outstanding achievement.

Victory Seen in House.

"Efforts will now be put forth to secure favorable action by the house of representatives. We feel certain that the members of congress who make up the house of representatives will vote as decisively for the adoption of the shorter work-week bill as did the United States senate."

During debate in the senate, Senator Robinson, of Indiana, said the bill would enable the addition of more than 6,000,000 to the number of employed.

"It is not enough," said Senator Norris, of Nebraska, "to put 6,000,000 men to work. We believe, however, that if 6,000,000 men can be put to work the wheels will be started and whenever they start more men will get work. Then 6,000,000 men, instead of getting charity and doles, will have their self-respect returned; they will be buying shoes and clothes and better food and will be building houses. That will give employment to 6,000,000 more and that will start many factories now idle; that will bring smoke from many chimneys that are now cold. When that happens many millions more will have their purchasing power restored, and that will mean that the farmer who is now producing at a loss and who has completely lost his purchasing power will have it restored to him."

Jackson Labor Federation Serves 360,566 Free Meals

Jackson, Mich.—The Jackson Federation of Labor relief kitchen has served over 375,000 meals since it was established. During the last week 5,399 meals were provided, 1,107 to women and children. This was an increase over the number served the previous week, due probably to the closing down of several local factories. The material for the meals is furnished by business concerns, organizations and individuals.

Free Textbook Bill Passes House; Hanly Doubts Further Progress

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., April 13.—The house on Wednesday passed a bill providing free textbooks for the public schools of the state. This measure passed by a large majority, but Representative Eubanks, of Dickson county, entered a motion on the journal to reconsider. This will delay action on the bill until Monday. It will then go to the senate, where its fate is in doubt.

The senate on Wednesday passed a bill to legalize the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer. The galleries of the senate were crowded with advocates and opponents of the measure. The vote was 22 to 11. When the result was announced a great shout went up from those in the gallery as well as from senators and many members of the house who crowded the floor of the senate chamber. There was general jubilation in the corridors of the capitol. This measure awaits the signature of Gov. McAlister to become a law on May 1.

The house on Thursday of last week defeated a bill introduced by Representative John P. Murphy, of Davidson county. This measure sought to regulate children in the street trades.

There are several labor bills pending in both houses. None of these bills are on the calendar. The chances of these bills becoming law are slight.

The general assembly will adjourn at the end of next week.

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E. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1933.

Who's Patriotic Now?

Editor Labor World:

Quotation from Chattanooga News, first column, first page, April 12, 1933, Mark Wilson, the contractor of big business says: "I would rather see the whole Tennessee project fail than for the government to build power transmission lines and destroy the investments of the Tennessee Electric Power company."

Just one month ago the veterans of Chattanooga held a meeting at which one speaker out of several voiced disapproval of the president's plan for economy and the entire veterans' organization was classed as undesirable citizens or public enemy number one.

It is strange that veterans are expected in time of peace to apologize for being in the army in time of war, while the representatives of big business can get by with murder in the defense of the power trusts and still be public heroes in the eyes of the editorial writers.

It is just as unpatriotic for Mark Wilson to advocate a fight on the president's plan before his chamber of commerce to put people back to work and distribute the power that will be generated in a plant built by the people's money and on the people's river as it is for the veterans to complain of a curtailment of funds to the disabled veterans, widows and orphans or for a congressman or senator to vote against the president's plan.

There has been much written editorially condemning veterans, organized labor and politicians who opposed the president's plan. (and we believe in supporting him 100%). Now that the plan as it unfolds will also hurt big business investments in the interest of the common people, will the daily press "color up" the news articles and write editorials declaring the chambers of commerce unpatriotic or will they just shut their eyes and try to hold on to the advertising?

VETERAN.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor begin to fight child labor?

A.—The first constitution adopted by the A. F. of L. in 1881 declared for the passage of state laws prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any capacity, under penalty of imprisonment.

* * *

Q.—Does labor favor unification of the banking system?

A.—Discussing banking reform, the latest monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor lists unification as one of the needs of banking and says: "Once our banks are in one system it will be possible to regulate them strictly and prevent the fraud and mismanagement which has honeycombed the system in recent years."

* * *

Q.—Is there a general shipping strike in any European country at present?

A.—Swedish seamen are on strike, as a result of the failure of the Seamen's union and the employers to come to an agreement. The employers are demanding wage reduction.

Wisdom

If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a lawunto himself; it invites anarchy.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

Lady Took Cardui And Got Rid of Pain In Her Side

"Last summer, my health was bad, so I began taking Cardui," writes Mrs. H. E. Slaughter, of Norman, Okla. "My mother had given me Cardui in girlhood, so naturally I turned to it when I felt I needed it. I felt run-down and a general weakness. I had bad, dizzy headaches when everything would seem to dance before my eyes. My right side pained me so much, but since taking Cardui the pain has left me. I have taken several bottles of Cardui and have improved a great deal."

Cardui is sold at drug stores here.

A BOLD ADMISSION (?)

The Labor World hopes and believes that there was a misunderstanding of remarks credited by the News to Mr. Mark K. Wilson, local contractor, in a meeting of Tennessee river boosters at the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday morning. According to the News, in expressing his opposition to the Roosevelt power distribution plan,

"Mr. Wilson said he would rather see the whole Tennessee project fail than for the government to build power transmission lines and destroy the investments of the Tennessee Electric Power company."

It has been thought that citizens of Chattanooga, and for that matter of the entire section, were of one mind in praying for completion of the proposed Muscle Shoals project, not only because of its vast potentialities for building up this section of the Southland, but more particularly of late because it bids fair to give employment to tens of thousands of idle workers, who have suffered in silence, carrying the burden of hunger and privation and looking always to the future, confident that their chosen form of government would in some way stand between them and actual starvation.

That a citizen of the standing of Mr. Wilson should prefer a continuation of such conditions to a program of progress, because the change might interfere with investments of a private monopoly, is unthinkable. Occasionally some so-called civic leader so far forgets himself as to give public expression to sentiments which indicate lack of consideration for the rights of the masses to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but seldom is one quoted in as cold-blooded and bold a statement as that credited to this local contractor.

There are those still old-fashioned enough to believe that the welfare of tens of thousands—or the fate of tens of thousands—takes precedence over invested capital, and that people should eat, even though stockholders of any private corporation may miss a dividend.

The type of thought expressed by Mr. Wilson, if indeed he was correctly quoted, is seen by many as the chief reason for the unparalleled repudiation of the late national administration, and the absolute confidence placed in President Roosevelt was born of just such ideas as that which now impels him to force through a program at Muscle Shoals which will be of vast benefit to the masses of this section, although it may in fact interfere with the heretofore unfettered rule of a private monopoly.

Again, we are confident Mr. Wilson's remarks were misunderstood, or misinterpreted.

Something to Watch

The unscrupulous methods used by employers and their agents to defeat the compulsory unemployment insurance bill in the Maryland senate is strongly condemned by thoughtful people. It passed the lower house, but was killed in the upper house by a vote of 17 to 11.

Under the bill unemployed workers would be paid very modest sums for a definite number of weeks to prevent their sinking into destitution. This was distasteful to anti-labor employers. As soon as the measure reached the senate anti-insurance lobbyists swooped down on senators like a flock of vultures.

The Baltimore Sun declared that many of the lobbyists were lawyers and that none of them registered with the secretary of state as required by the regulations of the general assembly The Sun said that the senate in defeating the measure "fulfilled . . . the wishes of a lobby in which there were elements whose opposition to the measure was unworthy."

The Baltimore Catholic Review was more outspoken. In expressing its regret that the Baltimore Association of Commerce had aligned itself against the measure, the Review said:

> The fight against the unemployment insurance bill is being sponsored by organizations which have paid big dividends in the past and given enormous salaries and bonuses to a few executives who have rolled in wealth. To maintain the swollen fortunes of the favored few shall we let the many roll in the depths of poverty?
>
> Is Maryland social-minded or is it a state that will ignore its glorious traditions to pursue a policy of selfish greed and inhuman miserliness?
>
> Is Maryland the owner of its soul? Does Maryland value dollars more than human lives? Is Maryland to be swayed by the men of power, or by the power of men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow and pray only that they be not tossed aside to die upon the scrap heap?
>
> Does Maryland place selfishness before justice? Does Maryland worship the god of money or the God who created man to His own image and likeness?
>
> Has Maryland become a state of money-grabbers and money-grubbers instead of a commonwealth which has stood before the country as the champion of the rights of man?
>
> Will Maryland go forward or will it forget its traditions and cower in the dust?
>
> God help Maryland if it turns its back on humanity. Then will humanity in scorn turn its back on Maryland.
>
> God pity any legislator at Annapolis who will let the clamor of the seekers after gold drown the cries of distress of those who are seekers after life.

Seventeen of the legislators so justly condemned in advance by the Review cast their votes against the unemployment insurance bill. As soon as the voters of Maryland get the opportunity they should retire the unpatriotic seventeen to private life.

Jobless Insurance Loses in Maryland

The governmental steam shovel goes on digging into the mountain of banking putrescence. There is plenty of room for digging.

King Morgan seemed to think he could escape. The government says he shall not escape. On that point, let's reserve verdict until the evidence is in.

Plenty of times government has said, "We'll go after the big fellows." There has been noise and the clatter of popguns, but no harm has been done. Why fool ourselves? Morgan is still powerful. He may turn out to be powerful enough. No use cheering too soon.

But anyway, the big boys are sitting uneasy today. They are in a mighty uncomfortable place. Already enough is known to rob them of their old halos. Nobody today thinks banks are pure or bankers such hot stuff.

However, it is far too early to visualize any Morgan partners in jail, or the big Morgan deprived of any of his pelf or power. What we are having, if anything, is change, not revolution.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Some folks think that electric lights are an absolute necessity. Rural residents near Warren, O., appreciate the advantages of electric lighting but they believe they can get along with some other means of illumination and still be fairly happy. So when the electric company that supplies their district recently refused to reduce rates they considered too high, they cut off their electric light switches and used oil lamps, gas burners and even candles.

"We'll stick to the old-fashioned lights until we are satisfied we have fair electric rates," the Ohioists said.

Emulation of their stand might be effective in other sections which have high electric rates. It would give the public utilities something to think about and in all likelihood would tend to make them more receptive to the idea that consumers have rights.

* * *

Hitler's Nazi government, which started out to ignore the opinion of other nations, soon found that world opinion meant something, after all. It didn't take the more level-headed of the Nazi leaders long to realize that hostile world feeling spelled loss of trade to Germany, as well as other disadvantages, and they began to curb the most exuberant of their followers.

The anti-Jewish boycott was approved, or perhaps tolerated, but it was held to only a day and was not resumed, as planned by Nazi fire-eaters. The Hitler high command pretended that the boycott had been effective in stopping demonstrations in other countries against persecution of Germany's Jewish population and the government announced resumption of the boycott was therefore "superfluous." The government was of course seeking an excuse for blocking a movement that could only harm Germany and seived upon the first opportunity to call off the boycott. World opinion can't be flouted with impunity by any nation. Hitler and his followers are finding this out.

* * *

The Toledo Union Leader recently asked, "Why not trim the big insurance salaries?" The Leader cited a Wisconsin legislative inquiry, which revealed that the average salary of presidents of life insurance companies doing business in Wisconsin was over $50,000 in 1932, with many receiving much above that figure. Five presidents, for example, received an average of the modest little sum of $136,000 each.

Pointing out that the policyholder pays the cost of the high salaries and that insurance rates have not been reduced, the Leader asked why high salaried insurance executives should not take a cut, especially in view of the fact that many of the insurance companies are leaders in the demand for government and private wage slashing.

The Leader asks a pertinent question, one that the big insurance companies are beginning to consider. New York dispatches say one large company is reported ready to reduce high salaries 25 per cent. This is a sizable cut but would mean much less to the man receiving a high salary than to the man receiving a small one. In the case of the high paid man, it might mean fewer luxuries, while for the small salaried worker, it might mean going without adequate food, clothing and other necessities.

NEW YORK METHODISTS DECLARE NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM MUST COME

New York City, April 13.—The present system must be changed or set aside so that the needs of all can be met, the 134th annual session of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church declared in a report attacking social injustice.

"Our present debacle, in which millions are impoverished in the midst of plenty, marks our existing economic order as the supreme paganism of our day," the report says. It continues:

"That society be planned primarily for the welfare of human beings is economically and morally sound. We face the old problem of transforming the world while living in it. Any society that cannot contrive to provide at least a minimum standard of decency for all its members stands self-condemned. It is our conviction that industry based solely upon the profit motive is doomed. The least definition with which the Christian conscience can be satisfied is that society is an organized co-operation for providing the largest possible measure of life for the greatest number.

"The present system, which permits private hands to manipulate for profit the processes which are vital to the economic well-being of all our people, must be set aside or so fundamentally changed that the chief end of our economic activity shall be to meet the needs of all."

What Next!

A new type of metal-vapor lamp has no filament and operates without any auxiliary apparatus, such as transformers, special choke coils, or devices for high frequency. Backers of the new lamp say it will bring daylight and ultra-violet light to the home at one-fourth the present cost of ultra-violet lamps.

BANKER PREDICTS SOCIALIZED RELIEF

Cincinnati, April 13.—Speaking here, Paul Felix Warburg, vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan company, New York, predicted that before many years have passed governmental agencies will take over the larger part of the hospital work, old age and child care and family relief which is now done by private philanthropy. Warburg said that it wil be imposaibe to find sufficient private support to carry on relief work if the need continues as great as it is today and that increasing taxation will make private giving "less easy rather than easier."

Union Official Appointed To Direct Forestry Work

Washington.—Robert Fechner, of Massachusetts, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists and lecturer on labor subjects at Harvard and Dartmouth, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be director of unemployment under the new act providing for employment of idle men in reforestation work. The act, which was opposed by the American Federation of Labor because of features smacking of "regimentation" and the provision for paying men in reforestation camps only $1 a day, is expected to result in the employment of 250,000 workers. The administration expects to have 25,000 men working in the forest camps within two weeks, it is announced.

Long Week Back Under Ruling Of Attorney-General

Economy Act Left No Alternative, Is Decision—Navy and Labor Departments Abandon Short Work Week.

Washington, April 13.—The five-day week has passed out of government work.

Just when shortening of the work-week is most imperative, the government has put it out of business.

This week the navy department went back to the 5½-day week.

All civilian employes of the navy returned to the long week, which means employes in all navy yards and other navy operations.

The abandonment of the 5-day week by the navy followed many conferences and efforts to find a way to continue the short week.

Comptroller McCarl landed the first blow, as has so often happened.

Finally the attorney-general was called upon for an opinion. It is said the administration asked the attorney-general to be diligent in the search for a way to continue the 5-day week. But the attorney-general finally ruled that the new economy act left no alternative. The law that cut wages lengthened the work-day for the naval employes.

The navy was the second department to sink the 5-day week. The first, incongruously enough, was the department of labor, under the direction of Secretary Perkins.

The 5-day week has gone out of government service and it will not return unless and until congress orders its return.

Atlanta Organized Labor Opposes Retail Sales Tax

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Federation of Trades declared its vigorous opposition to measures proposing a general retail sales tax now before the Georgia general assembly and urged the State Federation of Labor to work against the measure.

The sales tax, the resolution adopted by the central body said, is contrary to the fundamental policy of taxation that those best able to pay should bear the most expense of government.

The resolution was introduced by John Scott, vice-president of the central body.

Ready Ca

For your taxes, improvement your home, or for other obligat Loans made on most reaso terms and paid back by the or month.

Citizens Savings & L Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Opposite Central Market

Buy COAL N at Summer Pri

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208 West Ninth

Always demanding the LABEL and SHOP CARD dence that you are a real live ber of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.

FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
31 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
W. L. Coker, Owner — SELF-SERVICE — 100% Home Owned

COFFEE—Maxwell House, Chase & Sanborn, J. F. G. (if you buy 99c in other merchandise)...21c
WESSON OIL—Pint...15c; Quart...29c
SNOWDRIFT—1-lb. carton 6c; 2-lb. 13c; 3-lb. pail 29c; 6-lb. pail...53c
MILK—Pet or Carnation; 5 Tall or 10 Small...21c
JELLO—New Style, all flavors...3 for 17c
KREMEL...3 pkg. 18c, one pkg. Free

Meat Department in charge of E. C. ROACH
One of the most up-to-date markets in the city

COKER STORES
100% Home Owned

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

DEFLATION THREATENING BANKS WITH NEW CRISIS, LABOR SAYS

Unless Present Downward Trend Is Checked, Shrinking Assets Will Soon Again Menace Banking System, A. F. of L. Warns, Urging Fast Action to Give Idle Work.

Washington, April 13.—Unless deflation is checked at once, shrinking assets will threaten the banks that reopened after the banking holiday, the American Federation of Labor warns in its monthly survey of business, just issued.

Declaring that providing men with jobs is the only way the down trend can be reversed, the survey strongly urges government action at once and reiterates its suggestion, made in February, that federal money be used to start production of necessities.

Reviewing events in March, the survey says that the people were brought face to face with realities and saw that fundamental changes are needed. The survey continues:

"The bank crisis was a severe shock to business. It increased unemployment, reduced buying power, brought business to new low levels. Reliable business forecasters state that business is still on a downward trend with no immediate improvement in sight.

"This downward trend is our worst enemy. Government examination has re-established confidence in the 13,000 banks that are open, but unless we check deflation at once they will soon be threatened again with shrinking assets. . . The only way we can reverse the downtrend is to get back to work producing goods and employing men. If we act at once while 70 per cent of our banks are still sound and railroads and insurance companies can still be saved, we can pull out of the depression.

"Time is an essential factor. It is not an exaggeration to say that every day lost makes the task of reconstruction harder, for every day more mortgages and debts are defaulting, more men are thrown out of work, national income declines still further. After the banks, the railroads and insurance companies are threatened, and even the tax resources of the government dry up when income is cut away.

"Those who believe that affairs can be left to take their natural course dare not forget that the 'natural course' now is the course of destruction. This can only be reversed by direct government action to start production of wealth again.

"To pay off debts we must have income; to raise prices we must have income and buying power; to pay taxes to the government we must have income. Yet for three years the government has followed the policy of giving out relief, and taking no measures to start the production which alone can create new funds and get men back to work. It is time now to use government credit for direct stimulation of our industries by loans or underwriting on a large scale."

The survey advocates unification of the banking system and says that once our banks are in one system it will be possible to regulate them strictly and prevent "the fraud and mismanagement which has honeycombed the present systems." Immediate action on this reform is essential, it is declared.

MUNICIPAL POWER PLANT SLASHES TAXES $183,000

Alameda, Cal.—The 38,000 persons living in the city of Alameda, Cal., have paid for many of their city institutions and reduced taxes by owning and operating their electric light and power plant, according to the annual report of the board of public utilities for 1932.

The plant was established in 1887, and has been expanded entirely out of earnings. It now represents an investment of $240,000 and is appraised at $984,126.

Last year the plant turned $183,000 of its net earnings into the general fund, sufficient to cut the tax rate 61 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation. It also furnished an unemployment relief fund of $11,000 for the 1,500 destitute families in the city, and had a surplus.

During the last ten years the power system has made a profit of $1,589,299. From the profits of the plant the city has developed a municipal golf course costing $240,000, purchased fire apparatus valued at $13,795, purchased two municipal parks for $19,300, built school buildings costing $114,000, constructed a fire station costing $15,000, purchased the Industrial railroad for $27,100, and built and maintains a city health center valued at $63,000.

It appears from the report that in Alameda under public ownership the housewife pays $4.27 for 100 kilowatt hours, while in Fresno, where the electric light and power system is operated for private profit, the price is $5. If the Alameda housewife gets real reckless and uses 200 kilowatt hours, the publicly owned plant charges her $5.77, while in Fresno the charge is $9.50 for the same quantity.

UNION OFFICIAL NAMED TO DIRECT FOREST WORK

Washington, April 5.—President Roosevelt has appointed Robert Fechner, of Massahcusetts, general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, to be director of unemployment under the recently enacted bill providing for the employment of 250,000 men in reforestation and other conservation work.

Unemployed men for the work are to be selected in eastern and western industrial centers without competition with skilled labor, the administration says. It is expected 25,000 men will be working in forest camps within two weeks. The direction of the camps will be under the Interior, Labor, Agriculture and War departments.

The Labor department will pick the quota from each state. Applicants for work in the camps are advised to register with the army recruiting stations.

The Labor department will then call upon the army to send the men needed in respective sections and the men will be moved to forest camps by army trucks.

There will be camps in the eastern as well as western seaboard states.

New York Charitable Association Sets 90-Year Record for Relief

New York, April 6.—The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor spent $2,471,000 for all its activities in 1932, the largest amount ever spent in any one of the ninety years of its existence, Cornelius N. Bliss, president, said in a letter to contributors.

Nearly three out of every four families applying to the organization for help in 1932 never had been known to any relief agency before, Bliss said. In the fiscal year ended last September, there were 32,382 applications to the association for relief. This was an increase of 382 per cent over the fiscal year 1929.

In 1932, there were 9,330 families under continuous care of the association's family welfare department. The families were entirely destitute. The total expenditures for immediate relief rose from $342,036 to $1,265,168 in 1932.

Free Vegetable Gardens For Cedar Rapids Jobless

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The distribution committee of the Cedar Rapids unemployment relief committee decided to pay the salary of an expert gardener to be hired by the playground commission for supervision of the adult gardening program which will be carried on next summer for the benefit of the unemployed.

It is expected that the sixty acres used for unemployment relief last year will be available again this year through the co-operation of the land owners, Willard Hayes, playground superintendent, declared. The county overseer of the poor will pay for plowing the land and will furnish the seeds for planting.

Last year the use of plots of vacant ground in various parts of the city were donated for gardening and over 1,100 families took advantage of the opportunity to raise their own produce.

SALES TAX HELD UNJUST TO WORKERS AND FARMERS

Iowa Co-operative Legislative Council Declares Tax Bills Before State Legislature Are Schemes to Victimize Labor.

Des Moines, Ia., April 6.—Four bills in the Iowa legislature providing for a gross income tax and a gross sales tax were vigorously condemned by the Iowa Co-operative Legislative council composed of farmers and trade unionists.

A statement issued by the council declared that the purpose of both measures is to burden the wage-earners and farmers with a tax to operate the state government.

"A gross sales tax and a gross income tax," the statement said, "seek to fasten the burden of government upon those least able to bear it, while those who make profits are exempt from their fair share of taxation.

"Take the case of an unemployed worker who has been in the breadline for six months or perhaps two or three years. He gets a job. The gross income tax will attach a portion of his earnings for his first day's work. Then when he proceeds to spend his wages for the necessities of life he is met with a gross sales tax. He is thereby taxed upon both his earnings and his spendings.

"If they become a law, the bills will burden the wage-earnings and the farmers. They are fundamentally unsound and not in keeping with the principles of our government."

The bills which the legislative council seek to defeat are sponsored by Senators Cunningham, Beardsley and Harrison and Representatives Brady, Koch, McFarlane and Moore.

The council stated that instead of both gross sales tax and gross income tax, the workers and farmers should support the graduated income tax indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Court Upholds Wage Claim Of Firemen and Policemen

Philadelphia. — Judges Bonniwell, Gable and Bluett, of the municipal court, sitting en banc, upheld the claim for back pay since 1931 of 131 policemen and firemen who were discharged by Director of Public Safety Schofield. The judges decided the city must pay the back wages with interest, restore the discharged men to duty and refused a motion for a new trial. The decision upheld a ruling by Judge Bonniwell handed down last April in a test case.

The one difference between a good girl and a bad girl is that one gets taken in and the other gets taken out.

Rhode Island Labor to Meet.

Providence, R. I.—The annual convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor will be held in Providence on April 29 and 30. Among the important matters to be discussed is labor's 11-point legislative program, now pending in the Rhode Island general assembly.

Mill on Three-Shift Operation.

New Bedford, Mass.—As a result of increased tire fabric orders received from a tire plant in Akron, the Devon mills here are operating at full capacity on three shifts. About 1,000 workers are employed on the three-shift schedule.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO YOU?

IF you are one of those who are trying to get along without telephone service, a number of things are likely happening that may directly influence the welfare of yourself and family.

Friends are probably saying, "I wish Gertrude had a telephone. I'd like to invite them, too." Or, if there are children in the home, they no doubt feel severely the difficulty they have in developing and keeping friendships.

Living without the quick, convenient means of communication that a telephone in the home provides often results in loss of many friendly social contacts that play such an important part in happy everyday living. Being without a telephone also deprives you of the means of quick contact with the doctor, the police or the fire department in emergencies. In short, the home without a telephone today is isolated.

Ask any telephone employe to explain the party line and other classes of service, or call the telephone office for information.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

...r Gives Jobs to All Chicago Union Waiters

...ago, April 12.—Largely as a ...t of the legalization of beer, it ...orted that for the first time in ... every member of the Waiters' ... here is working. There are 1,500 ...bers of the union, of which Mau... C. Cohen is secretary. Cohen said ...pected the membership of the ... would reach 5,000 by the time ... World Fair opens in June.

Studio Pay Cuts Restored.

New York.—Salaries reduced early in March have been fully restored at the studios, exchanges and New York offices of Columbia Pictures, Columbia announces. The cut, amounting to 25 and 50 per cent, went into effect at all major studios for an eight-week period, beginning March 5. After a temporary lull in activity, production schedules have been resumed in the Hollywood studios and as a result, Columbia has restored salaries.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48076
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bill Clayton vs. Edna Jordon Clayton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Edna Jordon Clayton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 18th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Fred Hixson, Atty. 4-14

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 17339

Price Auto Co. vs. Gidden Hood

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Chevrolet Coupe, Motor No. 188321, Serial No. 1-A-C-13046, belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 17, 1933, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 23rd, 1933.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
4-14

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 15th day of August, 1932, by George W. Fletcher, William Voiles, Robert Parker, and Symanthia J. Parker, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book Q, Vol. 26, Page 478, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the notes due November 10, 1932, and February 10, 1933, on said indebtedness, which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, The First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933,

the following described property in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

"Lot No. 154, Block No. 12, Oak View, New Era Land Company's Addition No. 1 as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 69 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts 41 feet on the east side of Fagon Street, formerly Lincoln Avenue, and runs back eastwardly of uniform width 140 feet to an alley, being the same property conveyed by Mrs. B. Milgrom, widow, to Symanthia Josephine Parker by deed dated 12th May, 1928, and registered 20th July, 1928, in Book F, Volume 23, page 495 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee."

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 23rd day of March, 1933.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.
4-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48109
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. M. Wilkinson vs. J. W. Wilkinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. W. Wilkinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 4-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48138
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Annie Argo vs. Daniel J. Argo

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Daniel J. Argo is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of March, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thos. Crutchfield, Atty. 4-21

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 1st day of May, 1928, by TOM LOCKE and wife, SARAH CHRISTINA LOCKE, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Volume 23, Page 212 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the remaining unpaid notes of said indebtedness, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933,

the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land in the Northwest Quarter of Section 13, Township 2, Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District of Hamilton County, Tenn., and being more particularly described as beginning in the north line of the County Road running east and west through the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section and at the southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Ed Murphy by S. B. Ashly and wife, by conveyance dated October 26, 1885, and registered November 23, 1885 in Deed Book S, Vol. 2, page 680, said corner lying in the east line of the County Road running north and south thru said quarter section; thence northwardly along the east line of the County Road last above mentioned a distance of 386 2-3 feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of the tract of land now owned by Thomas Preston; thence eastwardly along the south line of said Preston tract a distance of 155 feet to the west line of the tract of land now owned by Thomas M. Murphy; thence southwardly along the west line of the Thomas M. Murphy tract a distance of 386 2-3 feet, more or less, to the north line of the County Road first mentioned above; thence westwardly along the north line of said road a distance of 155 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of April, 1933.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee
4-14

Chattanooga High Parent-Teachers Urge Nine-Months' School Term

Parent-Teachers' association of Chattanooga High school Wednesday adopted the following resolutions with respect to determination of the city commission to close city schools one month earlier than the customary term provides:

In view of the contemplated shortening of the school term in the Chattanooga school system due to the financial status of the city government, members of the Chattanooga High School Parent-Teachers' association believing that the necessary funds can be obtained do hereby protest any such action and strongly recommend that the mayor and commissioners of the city of Chattanooga seriously reconsider this intention for the following reasons, to-wit:

(a) We firmly believe it to be the right of every child in the Chattanooga schools to have the full benefit of a nine months' school term and not be made to suffer a permanent and irrevocable loss of educational opportunity.

(b) Resulting retardation of students in the grammar schools due to a loss of one-ninth of work of the school year. The slower pupils would be retarded one semester or one term in many cases, making necessary a repetition of the work at a further cost to the department of an estimated sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) per pupil. (This is from statistics recently published in the Literary Digest.)

(c) The ninth grade in junior high schools is in reality the freshman year in high school and credits made in the ninth grade are written into the records of high school work to be later forwarded to the colleges.

Definite information from the Southern Association of Colleges is to the effect that credits made in the senior high school will be recognized only from schools operating a full nine months.

(d) Many hundreds of children in our city are being fed in the school cafeterias operated by the P. T. A. Some children have their one daily meal at school. They must be cared for and this cannot be done when school is closed. Four weeks of additional lunches will greatly benefit these undernourished children.

(e) Four months' idleness will be ruinous to the morale of a large percentage due to lack of proper care at home. So many mothers are now forced into gainful occupations and the children are left to roam the streets.

Signed:

MRS. C. W. K. MEACHAM,
President.
MRS. L. V. LUCKADOO,
First Vice-President.
MRS. L. D. MILLER.
MRS. WARREN KING.

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from First Page)

that he was renamed without thought of opposition.

CUTHBERT'S SERVICE ALSO APPROVED.

T. R. Cuthbert, completing his first year as financial secretary of Central Body, also had the pleasure of having the official "O. K." placed on his record, and if any delegate had aspirations to replace the young "watchdog of the treasury," such ambitions failed to become vocal. Mr. Cuthbert is a member of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, and has indicated a fine grasp of affairs concerning the general movement.

CROSBY RETAINED ON OFFICIAL BOARD.

E. E. Crosby, who has served as recording secretary, declined to accept renomination for that post, but agreed to remain on the executive board and was therefore named sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Crosby, another of the younger delegates, is president of Local 175, Electrical Workers.

BENDER NEWCOMER AS EXECUTIVE.

Z. B. Bender, elected vice-president, is a newcomer to the executive board, although he has been active in the affairs of Local 74, Carpenters, "since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," or something. Although somewhat modest and retiring in disposition, the new vice-president has for years been depended upon by labor officials for sound advice and counsel in matters pertaining to the various crafts.

Election of Miss Lassie Munsey, School Teachers, as recorder, is noted in another column.

TRUSTEE'S RACE IS "FREE FOR ALL."

Selection of three trustees and two directors of The Labor World came after a large number of nominations, some of whom expressed "regrets" and others remaining in the race for these honors. When the smoke of battle had cleared, however, it was found that the following had received "high score":

Trustees—W. L. Wergin (Machinists 56), George Forbes (Postal Employes) and W. E. Eckenrod (Cigarmakers).

Labor World Directors—F. H. Trotter (Teachers) and W. F. Lange (Machinists 56).

Paul B. Garber (Plasterers) was named doorkeeper.

No. 47540
In the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Tenn.

DOUGLAS ANDERSON, by next friend, vs. DAVID E. WEISER, R. E. WEISER, MRS. MAY JOHNSON, MRS. JUSTINE HUDSON, AND THE ESTATE OF A. M. WEISER, AND THE ESTATE OF MRS. A. M. WEISER.

WHEREAS, said Douglas Anderson, by next friend, on the 20th day of January, 1933, made affidavit before Marguerite Lanham, a Notary Public, that the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, Mrs. Justine Hudson, and the owners of the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the owners of the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, are justly indebted to him on account of personal injuries in the amount of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars; and that the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson resided out of this state, and complied with the law, as required in attachment cases; and Whereas, I, Tom Rogers, Clerk of the Circuit Court, on the 23rd day of January, 1933, issued an original attachment against the estate of the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson returnable to the May term 1933 of said court; and said attachment has been levied on certain property of the said defendants and an order for this publication has been duly made.

NOW, THEREFORE, the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held for said county at the Court House thereof on the first Monday in May, 1933 then thereto answer and defend said attachment suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

This the 13th day of February, 1933.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargreaves, Atty. 4-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, dated June 22, 1928, and recorded in the Register's Office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Volume 23, Page 68 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due and payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in us as Trustee, I, or we, will on

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of Lot No. 2 of the Chattanooga Estates Company's Subdivision of the Smartt-Edmondson-Coker Tract as shown by plat attached to and made a part of the deed of the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn, dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, the map on page 348 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee: Beginning on the north side of a 20 foot road known as Peace Street and in the south line of said Lot No. 2 at the southeast corner of the property heretofore conveyed by L. T. Stimson and wife, Julia R. Stimson, to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed dated September 28, 1925, and registered September 1, 1927, in Book F, Volume 22, page 90 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence south 72 degrees 20 minutes East 44 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn by deed dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, above recited; thence North 35 degrees 07 minutes East along the east side of said Annie Dunn tract 200 feet; thence Westwardly, at right angles, 42 feet, more or less, to the east line, if extended northwardly, of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed warranty, above mentioned; thence southwardly along said east line extended and the east line of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife above mentioned 200 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and being a part of the property conveyed by L. T. Stimson, widower, to J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, by deed warranty dated April 24, 1928, and registered May 29, 1928, in Book F, Volume 23, page 443 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This April 14th, 1933.

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,

Railroads Seek Excuse for New Move to Cut Pay

Wage Reduction Figures Asked New York Employers as Basis for Demanding Another Slash.

New York, April 13.—Eastern railroads are reported asking big employers in New York state for information on the extent of wage cuts in recent years. The information is sought as the basis for a demand for another railroad wage reduction.

A questionnaire sent out by the railroads classifies employes into clerical, skilled mechanical and unskilled groups and asks the percentage of wage cuts made in each group between Jan. 1, 1930, and March, 1933. Figures on those whose pay was cut on a straight percentage basis and those who were reduced by other methods are asked. Similar figures are requested on reductions in working hours.

The railroad labor act provides that the cost of living and conditions in other industries may be cited in negotiations for wage revisions. Under this provision, the railroads are planning to use the data obtained through the questionnaires.

Railroad workers last year accepted a 10 per cent reduction in pay, which was extended this year to Oct. 31, with the right granted for either side to move for a change in the agreement as early as June 15. The railroads are seeking an additional 10 per cent cut.

Oregon Labor and Farmers Fight Sales Tax Proposal

Portland, Oregon.—An alliance of organized labor, the state grange, and other organizations has been formed under the name of the Anti-Sales Tax Federation to defeat a sales tax proposal, which will be voted on at a special election on July 21. An active fight against the sales tax plan will be carried on by means of the radio, newspapers, direct mail advertising and public addresses. Ben T. Osborne, of the State Federation of Labor, is head of the new organization.

MORE ABOUT SCHOOL FUNDS

(Continued from First Page)

tem of public school education is an institution which is near and dear to the hearts and the lives of the working people and the masses of the country.

"Organized labor has always fought for the preservation and protection of our public school system. The thousands of members of organized labor who live in the District of Columbia do not want to see their children deprived of all opportunity to secure an education because of the curtailment of educational facilities. It is in their name and for them that the officers of the American Federation of Labor express the hope that congress of the United States will restore to the appropriation bill the amount of money necessary to enable the public schools of the district to function in a proper and adequate way."

United States engravers complain that the new money is not artistic. Still a good many persons are perfectly willing to trade in some of the pretty old-fashioned $10 models for an equal number of the ugly, modern twenties.

MORE ABOUT RELIEF HEAD

(Continued from First Page)

ous physical disabilities which might be made worse by the work. It would be ridiculous for the government to insist on jobless and undernourished men coming up to the physical standards which the marine corps requires."

The eight-hour day and five-day week will prevail in all camps, Fechner declared, and all the men will be covered by workmen's compensation. Centralized hospitals will be provided. The work will all be unskilled labor.

Men enrolling for the project will agree to stay for six months, but will be free to quit if they find other jobs, Fechner said.

Loaned to Government.

At the grand lodge headquarters of the I. A. of M., officials pointed out that Fechner was not relinquishing his post as general vice-president of the union—that he was "merely being loaned on a leave of absence to to the government."

Fechner has been a grand lodge official of the I. A. of M. since 1913 and is up for re-election this month.

Born at Chattanooga in 1876, he went to work as a machinist apprentice on the Georgia railroad, at Augusta, Ga., when he was 16 years of age. He joined the union as soon as he was eligible and has been in continuous good standing ever since.

As a "boomer," he worked all over the United States, Mexico, Central and South America.

Patronize our Advertisers.

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SOMETHING DIFFERENT
THRILLS – SPILLS LAUGHS
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Clears Up Sluggish Dull Feeling

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught for constipation for a long time, and find it gives relief for this trouble," writes Mr. Frank Champion, of Wynne, Ark. "I think it is good for any disorder caused from gas on the stomach. If I get up in the morning feeling dull and sluggish, a dose of Black-Draught taken three times a day will cause the feeling to pass away and in a day or two I feel like a new person. After many years of use we would not exchange Black-Draught for any medicine."

P. S. — If you have CHILDREN, give them the new, pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

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Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

United Hatters of North America Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Local Freemen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators

Union-made Cigars.

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Label of Paper Makers' Union

Glove Workers' Union Label

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVII | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 21, 1933 | Number 52

F. OF L. TO AID UNION IN FIGHT FOR 5-DAY WEEK

Organization to Be Selected as Wedge.

EEN RECOMMENDS BATTLE BE WAGED

or Declared Militant, Aggressive and Eager for Battle to Win Justice.

veland, O., April 20.—Forecast- economic battle to win the er working day and week, Presi- William Green, of the American ration of Labor, told the Cleve- City club that he would recom- to the federation's executive il that one of the international s "be selected and authorized to as a spear-head to lead in an mic fight for the establishment the six-hour day and five-day ."

s recommendation, Green said, d be made as an evidence of the tant, moving aggressive attitude bor," which he stressed in his s. He did not say which union uld recommend for the fight. executive council meets in Wash- n beginning April 20.

inting out that labor had exam- the facts connected with the dis- ion of the national income, n declared that labor had be- convinced that much of the suf- g experienced in the last three s could have been avoided if s had been maintained and their er to buy had remained at a high . He cited figures to show that ith had piled up in the hands of few, while the workers' share fell and said that labor proposes to for income tax and inheritance legislation which will compel a r distribution of industrial earn- and accumulated fortunes.

Labor Militant, He Says.

he experience of the last three s," the labor head went on to has served to inspire labor to and analyze the underlying s which produced such a condi- of widespread unemployment and ss. Labor has learned much suffered much. It is more sure of soundness of its traditional posi- and of the virtue and value of nization than ever before.

"Labor is restless, militant and gressively moving. It will no nger be satisfied with the mbs which fall from the rich n's table. It must be accorded nomic justice and must be per- tted to share equitably in the rnings of industry.

abor's plan of economic action dily unfolding. It has long un- ood that the shorter work-day shorter work-week would not be ed voluntarily by industrial agement. It learned long ago this great economic reform, a ral remedy for unemployment be applied to both public and te industry labor must wrest it the employers of labor through pplication of legislative and eco- c pressure. For this reason la- spired the introduction of the r work-day and shorter work- bill in congress and has mobil- its power and influence to sup- of this legislation.

Fight Along Two Lines.

is believed that the shorter -day and shorter work-week can be secured through the force and r of legislative enactment or gh the exercise of its economic rth, power and influence. We herefore working along two lines. along the lines of legislative ement and secondly through the ation of economic pressure. n addition, the American Federa- of Labor is leading in the fight unemployment insurance and old pension legislation, for the enact- of the child labor amendment he constitution of the United , minimum wage legislation for n and minors, improved factory tion legislation, proper, practi- mendments to workmen's com- tion laws, scientific retirement lation and for the inauguration dismissal wage policy on the part ederal, state and municipal gov- ents. These, with other social s and economic measures, con- the economic and social jus-

Senate Committee Gets Authority to Investigate Morgan

Other Private Bankers May Be Forced to Explain Many Things.

Washington, April 13.—J. P. Morgan & Co., colossus of private banks, which has been waging a successful fight against the efforts of the senate banking committee to investigate its activities, must "tell all" to the committee. The senate has given the committee enlarged powers and it is ready to proceed with its investigation of the Morgan firm and other big private bankers in Wall Street.

The Morgan firm refused to answer twenty-three questions submitted by the committee's counsel, Ferdinand Pecora, and Pecora drafted a resolution to obtain all the senate's constitutional power over interstate commerce, banking and tax matters for the committee. The resolution was approved by the senate without debate.

The senate received a favorable report from the judiciary committee recommending an investigation of the delay in the prosecution of Joseph W. Harriman, New York banker, accused of making false entries on the books of the Harriman National Bank and Trust company. George Z. Medalie, federal district attorney in New York, recently said he had delayed prosecution of Harriman at the request of the department of justice under the Hoover administration to give an opportunity to straighten out the bank's affairs.

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tice program of the American Federation of Labor."

Beginning his address, which was broadcast over the National Broadcasting company's hook-up, Green said the people of the United States, by the sequence of events, had "lost faith in almost everything except the government," and he noted how the government recently had become partner in private enterprise.

He said none could say where the new governmental policy was leading, but asserted that the nation was much nearer the point of government ownership of railroads than ever before. The speaker said there must be government participation in future bank operations and bank organizations.

"This governmental policy," Green said, "may be classified as socialistic and as transgressing the principles of our capitalistic form of government. Be that as it may, the facts are that the events which have transpired would not have occurred if capitalism had stood the strain placed upon it in a great national emergency. Unless there is a speedy return to normal conditions we can expect a further invasion of government activities into many lines of private capitalistic enterprises."

The speaker declared the problem of the hour is unemployment and that there can be no business revival until the millions of idle wage-earners are given work. He pointed out how wage reductions have decreased buying power and added:

"The trade unions have resolutely stood in opposition to the pursuit of a wage deflation policy. Bad as conditions are they would be immeasurably worse if it were not for the fight which trade unions have made against wage reductions. The destructive and demoralizing effect of such a policy is apparent on every hand. The pursuit of such a policy during the past three years has brought us to the present point of social and economic degradation. When will it all end and where will it stop?

Wage Deflation Disastrous.

"The trade unions will resist to the utmost, but the unorganized are helpless. When will industrial management cease forcing these helpless victims to accept further wage reductions and to adjust themselves to still lower living standards? Wage deflation can only mean further losses for all. Practically 85 per cent of the retail buyers are wage-earners and small salaried persons. The effect of falling wages is cumulative, retarding business and causing more

(Continued on Last Page)

30-HOUR WEEK WILL BE UPHELD SAYS SPONSOR

Commerce Commission May Prescribe Workweek.

6,000,000 UNEMPLOYED TO BE GIVEN WORK

Laws Must Be Interpreted to Meet Changing Conditions.

Washington, April 20.—The constitutionality of the proposed law to prevent interstate commerce in articles manufactured by labor employed more than five days per week or six hours per day was ably defended by Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama, author of the bill, in the report which he wrote for the senate judiciary committee favoring the measure.

"This committee believes interstate commerce cannot be revived without increasing the purchasing power of the people," Senator Black said. "This makes necessary that the income of farmers and industrial workers be increased. It makes employment of the unemployed a major objective of any program to reopen the channels of interstate commerce upon which today hinges the economic soundness of the nation.

"Congress is given the right to regulate interstate commerce by the constitution. This power was given in order that congress might prescribe the rules necessary to preserve the benefits of commerce to all the people.

Surely since the foundation of the government, the right of the people to receive the benefits of interstate commerce has never been more seriously imperiled than today. The right to regulate, under all the decisions, includes the right to protect the people from that kind of commerce that produces widespread human misery, destitution, sickness and want.

"The power to regulate carries with it the right to prescribe rules that will save commerce from self-destruction and protect all the people from practices of some of the people engaged in interstate commerce that destroy commerce itself."

Child Labor Ruling Not Applicable.

In comparing the proposed thirty-hour week law with the federal child labor law which the United States supreme court declared unconstitutional by a 5 to 4 vote, Senator Black said:

"This measure, unlike the child labor bill, does not merely affect a small percentage of American workmen, in order to prevent working practices within their state, thought by congress to be detrimental to those individual children working within the states.

"This bill has a broader base and a broader object. It is directed toward interstate commerce in its larger aspect. It affects not a small number of children, but millions of those engaged in foreign commerce have today reached such national proportions that the national economic soundness and prosperity depends upon its life and vitality.

"In our trading country if interstate and foreign commerce languish, the nation languishes, and there must necessarily result national problems of want, destitution, misery, illness and undernourishment.

"Attention is called to the fact, however, that the child labor case was decided by a divided court of 5 to 4.

"Conditions today are different from conditions that existed when the case was decided. Laws must be interpreted to meet conditions existing when the law is interpreted.

"Our constitution has been interpreted from time to time to meet new situations and conditions that could not have been foreseen by the writers of that great document.

"Its interpretation has made it possible to adjust laws written under its terms to fit alike the oxcart and the aeroplane; the hand loom and the swift spinning of modern factories."

"Today America faces a sad reality," Senator Black concluded. "Hungry and despairing men and women have a right to demand that their representatives look at the modern situation with modern eyes. If change is needed to cure evils growing out of old practices, change must come."

Motion Picture Crowd Takes Mean Advantage

National Bank Holiday and Depression Used for Wage-Cutting Schemes.

Joseph M. Casey, representative of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles, says that a mean advantage was taken of the banking holiday to put the workers of the motion picture industry in an unfavorable light and that the workers' side has not been presented. Discussing the situation and the recent move for wage reductions in the industry, he said:

"The major portion of the income of the motion picture industry is paid by the backbone of the country, the worker.

"For many years millions have been diverted into the pockets of the movie magnates through the steady flowing stream of small change paid by the theater patrons at the box office.

"In their ever-increasing desire to capitalize solely for themselves, they have perfected and operated by combinations a racketeering monopoly. The tentacles of this octopus covered every city and hamlet in the country with a strange hold on everything pertaining to the industry.

"Taking advantage of the national bank holiday, an attempt was made to complete this pernicious circle by issuing, on March 8, an ultimatum to all workers, ordering a 25 per cent and 50 per cent wage cut retroactive to March 6, with the threat of closing their plants and theaters in case of refusal by the workers.

"This wage reduction was demanded for a period of eight weeks, with no guarantee that plants would be kept open during or after the expiration of this term, nor was there any assurance that after the stipulated period wages would be restored.

"This arbitrary demand stands unique in labor history and is based on very unsound reasoning.

"Over a billion and a half dollars were taken in at the box office of the film theaters last year. The pictures shown in these theaters represent a cost of only one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Where Did Profits Go?

"What happened to the rest of the money? Officially it is stated that the studios get back only 13 cents of the dollar that goes into the box office, which would amount to $195,000,000.

"If studios spent only $150,000,000 during this period, there should be a profit of $45,000,000 somewhere; but instead, there are only huge deficits.

"While workers are compelled to retrench, it might be well to investigate the enormous bonuses paid to executives with illuminating results.

"The producers have attempted to manufacture a little situation of their own. If the bank holiday and the frozen money have caused the necessity for such drastic action, why can half a payroll be met easier than all of it?

"If this drastic action is caused by falling off of theater receipts, why not say so? Why not close studios until reorganization is made?

Why "Soak Workers?"

"When stockholders and high-salaried people are making a lot of money, do they split with the workers? Then why should the worker take it on the chin now?

"Reducing a $1,500 a week executive down to $750 still leaves him the price of a sandwich and a cup of coffee. If half-starved stenographers, clerks and craftsmen, their earning capacity already reduced by lack and uncertainty of employment, have to sacrifice still more, why not cut the executive down to a $100 a week salary?

"Any picture can be produced efficiently without most of the overstuffed gentry whose extravagant salaries are charged against production cost of the film. But no picture can be made without good cameramen, technicians and craftsmen. These groups are responsible for 99 per cent of the studio operation. They comprise about 80 per cent of the total personnel and receive only approximately 20 per cent of the operating cost."

NOTICE OF MEETING

Regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be held Monday night at 7:30 at the hall. President Kamin urges that delegates attend in force especially because of the beginning of the new term of the recently elected officers.

CONFISCATION OF WEALTH SEEN IN MINNESOTA

Governor Olson Thoroughly Aroused.

SITUATION IS TENSE AS SUFFERING GROWS

Lawmakers Haggle Over Help and Relief Measures Mark Time.

Tense situations are developing throughout the nation as suffering of the unemployed becomes more acute. In no locality is adequate relief being given. State and local funds are generally depleted and thousands are suffering from hunger.

Relief measures are not getting the quick action they should receive. In a number of instances state legislatures are not making the proper effort. Some states have reached "the end of their rope" and can raise no additional revenue.

In congress, the La Follette-Costigan bill—granting half a billion dollars to the states for relief purposes—is being held up on a technicality in the house, although it passed the senate by a smashing majority.

Meanwhile, there is increasing danger of serious disturbances. According to responsible Pennsylvania newspapers, a violent Uprising was prevented in Philadelphia and other industrial centers only by belated action of the state legislature in appropriating 7,000,000 to feed the hungry.

In Minnesota, Governor Floyd B. Olson is threatening to declare martial law and confiscate wealth unless relief is forthcoming for the jobless and farmers.

(Special to "Labor.")

St. Paul, April 20.—Unless the Minnesota legislature enacts pending relief legislation, martial law is going to be declared throughout the state and soldiers sent to round up the wealthy who will be forced to give up their riches to help feed the hungry.

That was the solemn warning sounded by Gov. Floyd B. Olson. Standing on the steps of the state capitol, and addressing a crowd of unemployed workers, farmers and war veterans, the governor declared it was his "last appeal" for the legislature to enact measures which are being held up in the preponderantly reactionary Minnesota senate. The legislature must adjourn on April 19.

"And," Gov. Olson shouted in a ringing voice, "if the relief bills have not been passed I shall declare martial law and bring in, by provost guard, people now fighting the legislation because they happen to possess considerable wealth.

Wealthy Warned.

"They are afraid of a little increased taxation on their riches. But if martial law is declared and they are rounded up they will be obliged to give up much more than they would under the pending legislation."

Emergency relief is the most vital necessity right now, he emphasized, but steps must be taken to prevent future depressions and their consequent suffering.

"Unless the federal and state governments act to insure against recurrence of conditions such as prevail now," the governor declared, "I hope the present system of government goes right down to hell."

N. Y. LEGISLATURE PASSES MINIMUM WAGE MEASURES

Albany, N. Y.—The legislature of New York passed two minimum wage bills for women and minors. One bill sponsored by Senator Albert Wald, of New York City, provides for minimum wage regulations for women and children with penalties for violation.

The other, sponsored by Senator Thomas C. Desmond, includes men, but relies on public opinion to remedy wage conditions.

It was stated that if Gov. Lehman should sign both bills, it would be to guard against the possibility of having the legislation declared unconstitutional by the courts. With both measures carrying his signature, the governor would count on at least one of them being upheld.

OFFICIALS STANDING PAT ON CUTTING OF SCHOOL TERM

Labor Urges Enormous Fund For Public Works

Secretary Perkins Backs Demands—Cites Need to Improve Standards.

Washington, April 20.—An enormous fund of from four to six billions of dollars for public projects, is the demand of the American Federation of Labor presented to President Roosevelt by William Green, president, and other American Federation of Labor leaders.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, who accompanied the labor delegation to the White House, later, in her own press conference, expressed the opinion that the amount is not too large. She further said that while a complete public works program requires time for planning, nevertheless works running to two or three billion dollars could be got into action in a month or two.

The secretary has definite ideas about public works. She indicated the preference is for public works that "raise the standard of living" against monumental building. As examples of work that lifts the standard of living she cited construction of low-cost housing, of which she holds there has never been enough. Another example she cited was the erecting of poles to carry electric light and telephone wires in districts so sparsely settled as to make individual payment for such poles prohibitive.

Room for Improvement.

Secretary Perkins cited a number of directions in which living standards might be improved. She pointed to the low proportion of bathtubs in America, contrary to the prevailing notion. She said 60 per cent of villages have no sewerage systems. These were pointed to as further types of work that might be done, bringing better living standards as well as providing work. She said an estimate had been given her to show that it would require ten years of full speed operation by every plumbing manufacturer in America to equip all American homes with bathtubs and other plumbing.

Minimum Pay Held Vital.

Minimum wages are regarded as vital by the secretary. "Fixing a bottom is a matter of extreme importance," she said. "How it should be done I don't know." However, her own suggestions have been offered in private, for revamping the Black 30-hour bill and it is possible a minimum wage clause may emerge in that measure.

The dislike for monumental construction may account, at least in some measure, for discontinuance of the public works program, with a living wage, in favor of the forest camps, with their dollar-a-day.

What will happen to the bureau of labor statistics is now "in the lap of the gods," for a committee has been named by the American Statistical society, highbrow statistical organization, to make a study of the bureau and its work and to make recommendations to Secretary Perkins.

SHIRT WORKERS WIN BIG VICTORY

Uniontown, Pa.—Three hundred girl strikers have won their fight against pay cuts imposed by the Berkowitz Shirt company here.

After being out for less than a week, the girls forced the company to rescind the reduction and grant other concessions. Terms of the settlement included the reinstatement of all the strikers and a guarantee that there shall be no "reprisals or persecution" of the strike committee.

LABOR'S PLACE IN DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIES

London, Eng.—The general council of the Trades Union congress and the executive of the labor party indorsed the principle that the claim of organized labor to its place in the control and direction of publicly-owned industries should be recognised by the government.

Protests Continue to Flow in Daily.

P.-T. A. AND PASTORS BECOME INTERESTED

Teachers Prove Interest Not Selfish and Nullify Excuse of Lack of Money.

Reports from the state legislature indicate that the Craig bill has been amended so that larger cities may collect back taxes from delinquents. The governor will sign it, it is predicted. The Craig bill has been held up as one reason why city schools must be cut off.

The question of whether the city schools shall be closed one month earlier this term is still waxing hot. City officials declare, however, that for their part the matter is a closed question, and that their decision is irrevocable. Almost daily various organizations send in resolutions of protest, alarmed parents telephone their dismay, and individuals personally express their views.

Action taken by the county schools at first seemed to offer the solution for the city group. The county teachers agreed to continue to teach for the ninth month with the provision that their checks be withheld in the county judge's office until such time as the money owed to the county by the state is forthcoming.

At a special called meeting of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association, Local 246, held Monday evening, April 17, the city teachers made practically the same proposition. It was expressed at this meeting that the plea being made by the city that there was no money now available to pay teachers was in this way being met by the teachers' offer to wait until money was available.

Up to this moment, however, the authorities stand firm in their belief that they know best. Commissioner Wilkerson himself is so convinced of his correctness, it is reported, that petitions and other expressions are consigned to the waste basket without further ado.

Interest was added the past week in a public charge by the commissioner of education of threats being made by officials of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council of defeat at the polls. Denial of such procedure followed, while at the same time foundation for such a hope was admitted.

In an interview with a city school official, reasons for the stand taken by the city were put forth. Belief that "it is easier to get money from schools than it is to correct the fundamental iniquities and antiquities of local government" was quoted from a noted educator. The statement follows:

If certain statements attributed to Mr. Bass in an article on page three of the Chattanooga News of April 18 in reference to our public schools be correctly reported, it must be clear to everyone who pursued those lines with any care that one or both of two things is true.

The first follows from the reported statement that the schools cannot be operated for a full term because a good part of the anticipated tax collections are already mortgaged in loans already made. Then why are there not sufficient funds on hand to operate? Surely the portion of borrowed money which should have gone into the school budget has not been used for other purposes. Moreover, simple arithmetic will tell anyone that the borrowed funds plus the unmortgaged taxes should equal the total revenue for the current year. When taxes are paid they

(Continued on second page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1933.

What Next!

Cloth which is resistent to water, oil and most cleaning compounds is now available. It is treated with a special flexible resinoid material. It can be had in metallic finishes, patent leather and printed effects.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the Shoe Workers' Journal?

A.—It is the official organ of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

* * *

Q.—How many states now have old age pension laws?

A.—The latest reports show that 23 states have old age pension legislation. Six states passed such legislation during February and March.

* * *

Q.—Who is president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators?

A.—William C. Elliott.

Wisdom

It is well for a man to respect his own vocation, whatever it is, and to think himself bound to uphold it, and to claim for it the respect it deserves. —Charles Dickens.

ROOSEVELT ASKS MINIMUM PAY LAW IN 13 STATES

Washington. — President Roosevelt sent a telegram to the governors of thirteen industrial states calling attention to the new minimum wage law of New York State and expressing the hope that other states would adopt similar laws "for the protection of the public interest."

The New York law, the president said, "declares it against public policy for any employer to pay women or minors a wage which is 'both less than the fair and reasonable value of services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the ultimate cost of living necessary for health.'"

"This represents," the president added, "a great forward step against lowering of wages, which constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers, and threatens the stability of industry."

The message was sent to the governors of the following states: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama and New Hampshire.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS SPURN COMMUNIST "UNITED FRONT"

Brussels, Belgium.—The executive council of the socialist party rejected an offer of the communist party to form a united front.

How Cardui Helps Women

"Mal-nutrition" means that your body is not getting enough to keep it up, so that what it has to do is not done well. You may not be eating enough to keep up the work of the body, or there may be something wrong that keeps you from getting full value from the food you eat.

Because of mal-nutrition, some women have aches and pains every month. Such pains should not be neglected.

Take Cardui to give you a better appetite, to give you more strength from the food you eat — to build up and increase your feeling of well-being. Aches and pains go away as you build up with the help of Cardui.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Railroad Mismanagement

The organized labor movement has contended time after time that much of the present financial predicament of the railroads is due to the mismanagement of the railway executives.

Confirmation of this claim now comes from John F. Harris, a director of the Southern Pacific company and of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

In discussing the advantages of the proposed government czar for the railroads, politely called a "moderator" or a "coordinator," Mr. Harris declared that such an official endowed with adequate authority could save the railroads from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually through elimination of duplicated facilities and services.

Duplicated railway facilities and services do not fall into place like manna from heaven fell on the Israelites. They are established and installed by the orders of the railway executives themselves. Now these same executives admit that the facilities and services are not essential to transportation and should be abolished. And they are such a bunch of anarchistic inefficients that they can't do the scrapping themselves but must run to the government for a dictator!

When the czar effects the millions of savings predicted by Mr. Harris the entire amount should be devoted to restoring the wage slashes imposed on the railway employes many months ago.

The 30-Hour Week Battle

President Roosevelt has indicated, through Secretary Perkins, that he will not approve the Black 30-hour week bill if it contains a section forbidding the import of goods made by workers employed more than 30 hours a week.

If foreign goods made by starvation labor, working any old hours, can be imported, much of the point of a domestic 30-hour week will be lost.

Presidential opposition is by no means the only opposition. Employers, bankers and financial columnists are pounding away at the 30-hour week every day. They have always fought every advance.

America has more than 13,000,000 unemployed. It is time America made the re-employment of those workers its first and immediate concern. It is time the hokum of employers was clamped down and silenced. It is time Wall Street bankers took a holiday from butting into the control of industry. A lot of those fat lice ought to be deported anyhow.

Money is opposing the 30-hour week. Humanity needs it as a matter of preservation—as a matter of the one way to life.

Labor has not chosen the political road to the 30-hour week, but bankers and employers have blocked every other road. NOW LET US HAVE IT!

Calling the Turn on the Akron

Statements made by International Labor News Service charging structural weakness in the Akron have been borne out to the limit by testimony taken by the navy investigators at Lakewood, N. J.

Moreover, mishandling is indicated and will, it is believed, be so reported by the board of inquiry.

But there has been no getting to the bottom of the business of structural weakness and the cause therefor.

No navy board is likely to dig into that. It is a job for a properly chosen and sufficiently courageous congressional committee.

Trade unionists first brought forth evidence of structural weakness. Trade-unionists forced a navy investigation at that time, though it got nowhere.

That line of inquiry should now be pushed to the very limit. And the investigation should go back to the work as it was done in the Goodyear-Zeppelin corporation plant at Akron, Ohio.

If congress neglects this plain duty, it, too, will be culpable.

Old man Harriman—on a stretcher—going into court—just a shadow—bad heart—indicted—bank funds gone askew, the charge—fine old line about fighting to the last—depositors wondering when and if—pioneer bankers—part of the banking picture. New York blase, America observant.

The government moves. Something ponderous about it. Maybe bluff, probably not.

Meanwhile the Morgan partners—twenty of them—told to stand by for a call. Looks like judgment day for bankers, private and commercial.

Maybe a lot of bluff, probably not.

Hark back a couple of months ago. A labor man, John P. Frey, looking back upon a year of patient work, trudged up to the capital from a labor office, and laid before a senate committee the first complete story of bank power. How things have moved since that day!

* * *

Senator Norris held up before the gaze of the senate a chart, called the Spider Web. It wasn't complete, but it was, even in incompleteness, overwhelming.

In the center a great spider—the private banks — Morgan, Kuhn-Loeb, Seligman, Goldman-Sachs, Brown Brothers, and half a dozen others.

Reaching out from this tremendous center were the directorates—the web strands—into commercial banks, into utilities, into railroads, into industries, into street car lines, into every phase of the nation's manufacturing and business lot.

Commercial banks have to make reports; private bankers do not. So, at the center of the web is secrecy. What goes on no man knoweth. Nor does any man know how much of whose money is used, nor what are the profits.

Among other secrets are the sad stories of loans to Peru, Colombia, Cuba, probably tangled with politics, faced with default, steeped in misrepresentation. At the heart of the big system, secrecy. Autocracy in the midst of democracy.

* * *

More about banks. Came the moratorium, as the dramatists would say. Or, came the holiday.

Came then the reopening. Certain banks reopened. Certain others did not.

Probably most of those that did not weren't so good.

But probably some of them were good. Will there yet be ringing scandal about the reopening? This writer votes, probably yes. So do many others. In one big city it already brews.

But regardless of that, the future of Wall Street is clouded. There will be a change of rules. And smaller bankers, mighty honest in the main, will no doubt be freed from a lot of the cold-blooded control Wall Street has exercised.

It was Wall Street that choked rotten securities—funny name—down the throats of small banks and their customers. Don't send those guys to jail; send them to exile, as did the Greeks of old.

* * *

But give not too many cheers for any new freedom. There will be a change of rules. Maybe some divorces of banks from "affiliates," etc.

However, limitation is the best that can happen. New rules. Some old practices stopped. But the big boys will go on getting theirs, by one route or another,

The people are not well enough informed; probably not yet mad enough; their leaders not yet bold enough. Be that as it may, what is gained will be to the good. Every measure of fakery and autocratic domination that is stopped is that much gain.

We may seem to move slowly; history will probably say we moved rapidly toward genuine freedom. Struggles always seem shorter after they are over. Today's battle through mud and muck is tomorrow's jovial reminiscence.

MORE ABOUT

CITY SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page)

should be sufficient to meet the budget. This leads us to the question of what is to be done with the taxes which are not used for this year's expenses. Evidently they do not intend to use all of the $750,000 which comes from the county for the specific purpose for which it is paid, namely, the schools.

It seems to be in the cards for a considerable portion of this year's taxes when paid to be applied to next year's budget to offset the anticipated loss of $400,000 in next year's revenues which will be brought about as a result of the decrease now being made in assessments. Like robbing Peter to pay Paul this is merely a subterfuge to hide what seems to be the more probable plan behind all the smoke and fire that is stirring the citizenry of our fair city to its depths. It is simply this: The school program is to be definitely curtailed not only for this year, but for next year and as many years thereafter as the common man will submit to such denial of the right for equality of opportunity.

In all of this there has been much pleading for the taxpayer on one hand and for the children on the other. We maintain that the true interests of both are indivisible. There is no doubt but that waste and extravagance should and must be eliminated from our governmental services, but to quote that distinguished educator, President Hutchins, of Chicago university, "The plain fact is that the schools are under attack because it is easier to get money from them than it is to correct the fundamental iniquities and antiquities of local government. Only a people that have no conception of the place of education in its national life could contemplate the ruin of the next generation as the best remedy for governmental insolvency."

This year's taxes will not be needed for next year's budget if the tax assessor will bend his efforts to equalizing assessments rather than merely reducing them, and if the patriots and believers in democracy will bend their efforts toward the establishment of an income tax so that those who benefit most from our social organization shall contribute to its support in like measure as they have received.

Let us use this year's taxes for this year's budget. If the city has sufficient funds to operate the schools for eight months as it has been indicated it has, and if the teachers are ready and willing to wait for the ninth month's pay until the taxes come in, then there is no plausible excuse for closing our schools a single day sooner than a full term.

Great Lakes Sailors Ask End of Outmoded 12-Hour Work Day

Washington, April 20.—The Sailors' union of the Great Lakes has asked President Roosevelt and other officials to work for the abolition of the 12-hour day on lake bulk cargo vessels.

The 12-hour day has not been justified for many, many years, if indeed it ever was and that men still toil 12 hours in every 24 is hard to believe. Yet they do that very thing on the Great Lakes vessels. It makes one wonder if this is not the year 1913, instead of 1933. With the senate passing a 6-hour day, 30-hour week bill and the nation rapidly coming to the conclusion that the shorter day and week are necessary to save civilization, the 12-hour day is a grotesque anomaly. No time should be lost in changing this condition and putting the Great Lakes sailors on a work day in keeping with the times.

New Jersey Governor Backs Women's 44-Hour Weeek Law

Trenton, N. J.—In a letter to Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Gov. Harry A. Moore promised to support a 44-hour week law for women in industry. Women in industrial and mercantile establishments now work 54 hours a week in New Jersey. A 44-hour week bill is now before the state senate committee on labor and is being strongly supported by New Jersey labor.

Hitler Aims to Crush Toilers, British Labor Party's Warning

London.—In warning England against fascism, the British labor party said of the situation in Germany:

"Do not think the Jewish boycott of which you hear so much in the capitalist press is the whole story. What is going on in Germany is a deliberate attempt to suppress by all the forces of reaction of which the Nazis form the spearhead, every form of working class activity."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Judge—And why do you think I should be lenient with you? Is this your first offense?

Prisoner—No, your honor; but it's my lawyer's first case.

* * *

She—Speaking of germs in kisses, what do you think a girl could catch that way?

He—Oh, lots of them catch husbands.

* * *

Why are you lugging home that expensive box of candy?

Just playing safe. My wife kissed me this morning so I think it must be her birthday or our wedding anniversary.

* * *

Jenkins—My wife has the worst memory in the world.

Sampson—Forgets everything?

Jenkins—No; she remembers everything.

* * *

Deep down in her heart every woman knows that there are points of similarity between her husband and Andy Gump.

* * *

Collector (sharply)—Your bill should have been paid long ago. I must have the money at once.

Debtor—How can I pay when I haven't any money? You can't get blood out of a turnip.

Collector—You're not a turnip—you're a beat.

* * *

Little men, like minnows, keep close to the shore. . . He who can bottle up a little sunshine for a rainy day is a corker. . . While our joys may not exceed our expectations, our expenses always do. . . Political birds know how to feather their nests the best. . . A man with a high aim in life seldom carries a gun. . . Most times the prodigal son and not the fatted calf should be killed. . . You can't keep gasoline down by stepping on it. . . Look towards the light, and the shadows will all fall behind. . . An ounce of encouragement is worth a ton of scolding. . . The most indefinite number is "several fish. . . If she won't talk she's a sick woman. . . The human mind should be like a good hotel—open the year round.

There are two periods when the fishing is good—before you get there and after you leave.

* * *

Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

* * *

Boss—The last boy I had was worth twice as much as you.

Store Boy (timidly)—Please, sir, did he get it?

* * *

The following sign was noted by a friend of this colyum, in a hardware store at Reidsville, N. C.: "God helps those who help themselves, but God help those who are caught helping themselves around here."

* * *

Patient—Doctor, do something for me quick! My temperature is 130.

Physician—Gracious, your case is beyond me. You'd better send for the fire department—I'm only a physician.

* * *

Jason—You are looking down in the mouth.

Mason—Well, that's natural. I'm a dentist.

* * *

The rest of your days depend upon the rest of your nights.

* * *

Henry—My wife has been nursing a grouch all this week.

Frank—Been laid up, have you?

* * *

A Labor World subscriber writes in and wants to know if it's possible for an editor to tell the truth all the time. Yes, it's possible, but not safe.

* * *

A man never realizes how many things he disapproves of until his own daughter reaches 16.

* * *

Young Bride—Dickie, I want you to bring me a mouse trap home tomorrow.

Young Hubby—But, Angel, I brought you one home yesterday.

Bride—I know, pet, but that one has a mouse in it.

* * *

Little known facts of history: Milton wrote "Paradise Regained" after his mother-in-law died.

Ready Ca
For your taxes, improvemen your home, or for other oblig Loans made on most reaso terms and paid back by the or month.
Citizens Savings & L Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Opposite Central Market

Try Our Speci
Range Nu
ACME COAL C
622 East Ninth Street
Walter D. Moore T. F.
PHONE 6-1183

TAX
Phone 7-126
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVIC
WATSON CAB C
HOME OWNED—25c MILE
10c Each Additional Half Mile
208 West Ninth S

Always demanding the U LABEL and SHOP CARD is dence that you are a real live ber of organized labor.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
117 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
Where Prices Always Average Cheaper.
FREE $500 CASH
Easy Way is giving away $500 cash to their customers
1st prize $200, 2nd prize $50, 3d and 4th prizes $25 each, 10 prizes of $10 each and 20 prizes of $5 each.
34 CASH PRIZES TOTALING $500
See Big Sign at Either Store for Particulars!
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COKER STORES
3248-50 Brainerd Road
Y. L. Coker, Owner SELF-SERVICE 100% Home Owned
COFFEE—Maxwell House or J. F. G., lb. 21c
SELOX—Giant Size 3 for 25c
CHERRIES—Fancy Red Pitted, No. 2 can 9½c
SUNSET ITALIAN PRUNES—No. 2½ can 14c
MAYONNAISE or RELISH—Kraft's or Best's Foods—Pint Jar 23c
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BEST
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Financial Independence Week, April 17-22
Standing on Your Own Feet
It's a battle—but worth the fight—to master the problem of personal income and outgo—and have something left.
...and what a satisfaction to put those few dollars that are left into a fund that will guarantee happiness and comfort to your dependents or a monthly income to yourself in the years that come all too soon.
FACE THE FUTURE UNAFRAID

Ask your Life Insurance man how he can assure you Financial independence.
Published in the Interest of Financial Independence Week
Chattanooga Association of Life Underwriters

Thomas Moves to Hamilton Building

A. H. Thomas, popular member of Journeymen Barbers, Local 415, announces that his friends can find him at 434 Hamilton Bank building. Mr. Thomas was formerly employed at 111 East Seventh street.

Proprietor Thomas has three chairs in as comfortable and bright a location as can be, but the same old efficient service is being used.

STRIKE WON BY STAGE WORKERS

Seattle.—After a bitterly-contested strike lasting more than a month, the Paramount, the Coliseum and Fifth Avenue theaters here have adjusted their controversy with motion picture operators and stage employes and all strikers have been returned to work under union agreements.

Labels to Show Quality Urged Garment Trade

New York City, April 20.—Agreement to form a committee to devise a tag or label to mark garments made under good conditions was reached at a meeting here of representatives of several organizations. The meeting was called by the Women's Trade Union League.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt endorsed the proposal, saying that all intelligent employers know that the greatest market for their products was among working people and that if wages were too low, they would lose their chief market. She said the public must be educated to the necessity of demanding products made under fair wage and working conditions and advocated a publicity and advertising campaign to make known the facts.

Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor, emphasizes the need for building up minimum wage standards before the label campaign was undertaken. She said that to push the label program now would be ineffective because of the cut-throat competition of employers which is steadily driving wages downward.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, said that the average earnings of workers in the needle trades was below the minimum of subsistence and that unless this movement was checked there would be a return to the insanitary sweatshop of twenty-five years ago.

FEWER TEACHERS TO HANDLE MORE PUPILS

Harrisburg, Pa., April 20.—Due to the depression and the consequent demand for "economy," Pennsylvania has approximately 700 fewer public school teachers this year than last, the department of public instruction reports. The drop is the direct result of action by local school boards in not filling vacancies and the merging of classes and buildings. In some districts supervisors have been returned to teaching positions to fill vacancies.

Dr. James N. Rule, state superintendent, says the reduced teaching staff is caring for a record high enrollment of pupils and in many schools the teachers are carrying a much heavier load than they should. This is a condition that organized labor has frequently warned against.

"Needless reduction of teaching staffs is poor economy for a community these days," Dr. Rule pointed out. "Thousands of teachers not only are helping friends and relatives through the emergency, but they are feeding and clothing countless numbers of children who otherwise could not attend school. It is conservatively estimated that teachers of this state last year spent $20,000,000 of their own money for welfare work and in addition supplied half a million articles of clothing.

"Half of the teachers report having provided 86,000,000 meals for children at an average cost of eight cents each. Certainly the teacher is an asset to the entire community."

NEW YORK ALDERMEN URGE BIG BANK SALARIES BE CUT

New York.—The board of aldermen unanimously adopted a resolution asking the legislature to empower the state superintendent of banks to regulate the salaries of officers of banks under his jurisdiction. The resolution pointed out that the bankers have insisted that the city "economize" by reducing the pay of clerks receiving as little as $2,000 and of higher paid officials as well. It added that they could help to restore faith in bankers and in banking by reducing their own salaries, some of which, the resolution stated, are as high as $1,000,000 a year.

SURVEY SHOWED 16 PER CENT OF DESTITUTE IDLE WERE ILL

New York.—Commissioner Thomas Parran, Jr., of the state department of health, told the Medical Society of the State of New York that 16 per cent of the state's destitute unemployed were ill when a survey of 1,600 families receiving public relief was made last December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA VOTERS SELECT LABOR GOVERNMENT

Perth, Western Australia.—The labor party of Western Australia won a striking victory in the election for members of the state legislature. Out of fifty members of the lower house of the parliament, which controls the government, the voters elected twenty-eight labor party men, a clear majority.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In this apparently limited monarchy a lot of things are happening. One of the most interesting things of recent date was the kick that went up against enactment of the so-called reforestation bill.

First of all, various groups were called in by the president on the theory that conferences were to be held relative to the project.

When the various groups arrived at the White House they found they were not called in for conference. They were merely called there to be told what was to be done.

Some of those who were called in declared their opposition right then and there.

But all had the feeling that opposition wouldn't do much good. They felt that the political machine was still going too strong. It mostly was.

Labor's opposition did bring some modification of the proposal.

How much remains to be seen.

The worst of the regimentation feature was thrown out and the dollar-a-day provision was thrown out, though to make room for a provision that looks worse.

• • •

Now here are some other facts about the proposal. It is to be financed with money appropriated for public buildings. As a consequence all public building plans have been stopped.

Moreover, where the public building program meant work for 385,000 men, the reforestation program is scheduled to give work only to 250,000. And at a shadow of a wage!

Just what progress is to be found in a program that stops good wages and replaces them with a pittance and still leaves 135,000 fewer men employed is a puzzle.

To Congressman Connery, of Massachusetts, went the honor of standing out to the last ditch for decent employment conditions. He would neither present the reforestation bill nor support it. As a result he is already being boomed for the senate.

Connery seems to believe that congressmen are elected to represent the people and that they have a duty to perform that goes beyond simply saying "yes sir."

• • •

Now out of all of the measures that are being jammed through there will come some good. It would be sad if this were not true. And there should be no disposition toward hasty criticism or condemnation. But, that does not mean any necessity for being blind to truth and facts. And the facts are that the terms of the so-called reforestation bill were about as bad as they could be.

As a footnote let us say that the 15 per cent wage cut for government employes has gone into effect, to the delight of government employes, of course. They have been so eager to take less money!

In this connection it develops that out of all the federal judges in the country, only two took advantage of the provisions of the previous economy act to return a reduction from their pay to the treasury. The law granted to those whose jobs are constitutional the privilege of making a return equal to the cut inflicted upon those who hold jobs created by statute. All but two held onto all they got.

Well, that shows their patriotic fervor!

NEW YORK FACTORY JOBS DROPPED 3.6% IN MARCH

Albany, N. Y.—"Deflation" of employment and wages in New York state continues. Factory employment in the state declined 3.6 per cent in March, due primarily to the banking holiday, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews reported. There is usually a seasonal rise of 1 per cent in March. Total wage payments decreased 5.3 per cent. The payroll index is at the lowest point since 1914, when the collection of employment and wage statistics began, Andrews said. The downward movement was general, with all the major industrial groups participating.

BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST 15% WAGE SLASH

Newark, N. J.—Union machinists, firemen and engineers employed by the Krueger Brewery company here struck against a 15 per cent. wage reduction. It was alleged to be the first strike of brewery employees since beer became legal. The company refused to sign a new agreement with the unions and in defense of the cut said it is impossible to determine how profitable the manufacture of beer will be.

EXPLOITATION OF WORKING GIRLS FOUGHT IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill.—Twenty-five civic organizations here led by the Women's Trade Union league started a movement to protect working girls from exploitation by unscrupulous employers interested solely in profits.

Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the league, who is preparing a report on low wages and the misery wrought by sweatshop methods, said that employers, after repeated wage reductions, are now paying girls less than enough to feed, clothe and house them.

RADIATOR PLANT LOCKS OUT WORKERS FOR JOINING UNION

Uniontown, Pa.—Because employes of the Richmond Radiator company here organized under a charter from the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes they were locked out. The members of the union then asked the other employes to back them by striking and as a result the entire plant was shut up, about 400 men being affected.

WEAVING COMPANY FINED.

Northampton, Mass.—College Weavers, Inc., were fined $100 for employing women without pay on the pretext of teaching them weaving. The company appealed the decision.

UTILITY REDUCES WAGES, THOUGH PROFITS INCREASE

Hartford, Conn.—All minor employes of the Connecticut Electric Service company and its subsidiary, the Connecticut Light and Power company, have had their wages cut, though the company reports an increase in profits of $112,990 during 1932 available for dividends. The increase was made despite a business decrease of $745,774 and a lowering of rates. J. Henry Roraback, political "boss" in Connecticut, is president of the two companies.

NAMED TO PERKINS' VACANCY

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Lehman nominated Elmer F. Andrews, of New York City, to succeed Frances Perkins, now secretary of labor, as state industrial commissioner. Andrews has been deputy commissioner since 1930.

It was reported here that Miss Perkins had recommended Andrews as her successor.

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ONLY $98.50 INSTALLED IN YOUR HOME
A new standard of economy—greater convenience—distinctive style—genuine Frigidaire quality—one-fourth more food space. Come in and see it.
THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
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THE Vogue
Will Appreciate Your Patronage
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A GREAT STORE . . . IN A GREAT CITY . . .

FOR YOUR SPRING TONIC
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B L & K R
IS FINE
A light dose at bedtime, followed by a full dose before breakfast, "DOES THE WORK."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48109
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
E. M. Wilkinson vs. J. W. Wilkinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. W. Wilkinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of March, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 4-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 48138
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Argo vs. Daniel J. Argo

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Daniel J. Argo is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of March, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. Crutchfield, Atty. 4-21

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by TOM LOCKE and wife, SARAH CHRISTINA LOCKE, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Volume 23, Page 212 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the remaining unpaid notes of said indebtedness, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933,

the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land in the Northwest Quarter of Section 13, Township 2, Range 4 West of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District of Hamilton County, Tenn., and being more particularly described as beginning in the north line of the County Road running east and west through the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section and at the southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Ed Murphy by S. B. Ashly and wife, by conveyance dated October 26, 1885, and registered November 23, 1885 in Deed Book S, Vol. 2, page 680, said corner lying in the east line of the County Road running north and south thru said quarter section; thence northwardly along the east line of the County Road last above mentioned a distance of 386 2-3 feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of the tract of land now owned by Thomas Preston; thence eastwardly along the south line of said Preston tract a distance of 155 feet to the west line of the tract of land now owned by Thomas M. Murphy; thence southwardly along the west line of the Thomas M. Murphy tract a distance of 386 2-3 feet, more or less, to the north line of the County Road first mentioned above; thence westwardly along the north line of said road a distance of 155 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of April, 1933.
THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee
4-28 By W. S. Beck, Pres.

No. 47540
In the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Tenn.
DOUGLAS ANDERSON, by next friend, vs. DAVID E. WEISER, R. E. WEISER, MRS. MAY JOHNSON, MRS. JUSTINE HUDSON, AND THE ESTATE OF A. M. WEISER, AND THE ESTATE OF MRS. A. M. WEISER.

WHEREAS, said Douglas Anderson, by next friend, on the 20th day of January, 1933, made affidavit before Marguerite Lanham, a Notary Public, that the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, Mrs. Justine Hudson, and the owners of the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the owners of the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, are justly indebted to him on account of personal injuries in the amount of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars; and that the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson resided out of this state, and complied with the law, as required in attachment cases; and Whereas, I, Tom Rogers, Clerk of the Circuit Court, on the 23rd day of January, 1933, issued an original attachment against the estate of the said David E. Weiser, R. E. Weiser, the estate of A. M. Weiser, and the estate of Mrs. A. M. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson returnable to the May term 1933 of said court; and said attachment has been levied on certain property of the said defendants and an order for this publication has been duly made;

NOW, THEREFORE, the said David E. Weiser, Mrs. May Johnson, and Mrs. Justine Hudson are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held for said county, at the Court House thereof on the first Monday in May, 1933 then thereto answer and defend said attachment suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

This the 13th day of February, 1933.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargreaves, Atty. 4-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power vested in us, F. L. Underwood and/or C. M. Preston, Trustees, by a certain deed of trust executed by J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, dated June 22, 1928, and recorded in the Register's Office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Volume 23, Page 65 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing an indebtedness to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, evidenced by one note of even date therewith, due and payable three years after date, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness when it became due, and by virtue of the power vested in us as Trustee, I, or we, will on

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933,

within the legal hours of sale, at the front door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a part of Lot No. 2 of the Chattanooga Estates Company's Subdivision of the Smartt-Edmondson-Coker Tract as shown by plat attached to and made a part of the deed of the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn, dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, the map on page 345 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee: Beginning on the north side of a 30 foot road known as Peace Street and in the south line of said Lot No. 2 at the southeast corner of the property heretofore conveyed by L. T. Stimson and wife, Julia R. Stimson, to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed dated September 28, 1925, and registered September 1, 1927, in Book F, Volume 22, page 90 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence south 72 degrees 20 minutes East 44 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of the property conveyed by the Chattanooga Estates Company to Annie Dunn by deed dated March 31, 1922, and registered April 25, 1922, in Book S, Volume 16, page 346, above recited; thence North 28 degrees 07 minutes East along the east side of said Annie Dunn tract 200 feet; thence Westwardly, at right angles, 42 feet, more or less, to the east line, if extended northwardly, of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife, M. P. Sparks, by deed warranty above mentioned; thence southwardly along said east line extended and the east line of the property conveyed to L. I. Sparks and wife above mentioned 200 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and being a part of the property conveyed by L. T. Stimson, widower, to J. A. Ewing and wife, Jessie C. Ewing, by deed warranty dated April 24, 1928, and registered May 29, 1928, in Book Y, Volume 22, page 443 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

This April 14th, 1933.
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
C. M. PRESTON,
Trustees.
5-5

PRESIDENT WANTS LIMITATION TO 30-HOUR WORK WEEK BILL

Secretary of Labor Perkins Tells House Labor Committee Roosevelt Approves Aim of Measure, Wants It More Elastic and Favors Elimination of Embargo Clause.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, appearing before the house labor committee in executive session, told the committee that President Roosevelt sympathizes with the purpose and principal of the 30-hour week bill and will sign the measure if it is amended. The bill introduced by Senator Black, of Alabama, passed the senate April 6. A similar house bill is sponsored by Chairman Connery, of the labor committee.

Miss Perkins gave the committee to understand that the President believes the 30-hour bill should be made more "elastic" and that the embargo clause, which would prohibit entry into this country of goods made in countries where the working week exceeds 30 hours, should be eliminated. It is reported the house labor committee voted 11 to 4 to retain the clause. Chairman Connery announced he would oppose the bill if the clause was taken out.

The Connery bill has been favorably reported by the labor committee but immediate action on it is blocked in the house by Speaker Rainey, who believes the measure should be amended, in line with the views of the administration.

Following her appearance before the committee, Miss Perkins said she would at once draft amendments to meet the administration's objections to the bill. She said she was definitely in favor of the 30-hour bill but was opposed to the import limitation feature. She added that the president also favors the measure, especially as a means to spread employment. Advocates of the bill have contended that it would provide work for 6,000,000 wage earners.

The administration favors making the bill more "elastic" by a clause to permit industries, under certain provisions, to operate 40 hours a week for a limited number of weeks when the extension is approved by the secretary of labor and commission composed of representatives of industry and of employes. The provision would apply to canning and other seasonal industries.

Taking a firm stand against elimination of the embargo clause, Chairman Connery said:

"I will vote against the bill if it does not contain a clause putting imported goods on the same standing as goods produced in this country. Manufacturers are already suffering from importations due to depreciated foreign currencies, and it is my opinion that if American manufacturers are discriminated against in favor of foreigners many of our factories will have to close because of inability to meet foreign competition in countries where the 30-hour week is not in operation."

It is understood the administration favors complete elimination of the embargo clause, on the ground that it should be considered as a tariff question, to be considered by the tariff commission.

COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST PRISON-MADE PRODUCTS

Legislation Enacted This Under Hawes-Cooper Act Closes Larger Public Markets of East and West to Goods Produced by Convict Labor.

New York City, April 20.—Closing of the larger public markets of the east and west to the products of prison labor has been effectively achieved this year by the passage of legislation supplementing the federal Hawes-Cooper act in twelve more states, according to a statement submitted by Dr. B. L. Scott, of Philadelphia, chairman of the campaign committee against unfair competition of prison-made products, to the board of directors of the national committee on prisons and prison labor and made public here.

A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the work of the campaign committee and its cooperating organizations, which include organized labor groups.

Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and vice-president of the national committee on prisons and prison labor, announced that the campaign against the prison contractors and other opponents of an economically sound state use system of prison industries would be continued until the unfair competition of prison labor with free labor is completely eliminated. That done, Frayne said, the committee would be able to devote all of its energies to constructive work greatly needed in other fields of prison development.

"The effectiveness of the work of the campaign committee," said George Gordon Battle, president of the national committee, "is indicated by the activities of a group of prison contractors, according to a recently published report, in attempting to raise a fund of some hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose of either nullifying the Hawes-Cooper act or delaying its enforcement beyond Jan. 19, 1934, when it is scheduled to go into effect. We are confident that after that date it will be found unprofitable to operate the pernicious contract system of prison labor which this committee has fought since its incorporation and that the state use system of prison labor, which is fair alike to the prisoner, his family, free labor and free industry will then have an opportunity for its full development."

Big Insurance Executives' Pay Still High, Despite Depression

Washington, April 20.—High priced executives of the big life insurance companies have not suffered during the depression, though the companies are now restricting cash surrender values and making of loans on policies and though numerous state legislatures have passed emergency legislation for the protection of the companies.

Interesting figures on big life insurance salaries have just been provided by Senator Arthur Robinson, of Indiana. His tabulations show that cuts on big salaries have been few and far between. From 1829 to 1932, reductions had been made in the case of only three of 27 executives of five leading companies. Fifteen actually received salary increases, while the remaining nine were drawing the same salaries in 1932 as in 1929. Salaries of lower paid employes of the companies were not sacred, however, and there have been numerous pay reductions affecting the rank and file of insurance employes. In the last few days, some big companies have announced cuts for the higher paid officials but their pay is still high.

Salary boosts were given all of the five principal officers of the Equitable Life Assurance society. The 1929 to 1932 salary increases for Equitable officers follow: T. I. Parkinson, president, $75,000 to $100,000; L. M. Fisher, vice-president, $34,375 to $40,000; W. J. Graham, vice-president, $34,375 to $40,000; R. D. Murphy, vice-president, $20,000 to $30,000, and D. A. Walker, vice-president, $17,187 to $20,000.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company also raised the pay of its five leading officers as follows: F. H. Ecker, president, $175,000 to $200,000; L. A. Lincoln, vice-president, $66,875 to $125,000; A. C. Campbell, vice-president, $35,000 to $40,000; H. E. North, vice-president, $30,000 to $35,000, and F. W. Ecker, treasurer, $27,500 to $32,000.

The New York Life Insurance company boosted the salaries of President T. A. Buckner from $100,400 to $125,400; of Vice-President W. Buckner from $55,360 to $55,400; of Assistant Secretary T. A. Buckner, Jr., from $8,604 to $10,000; maintained the pay of Vice-President A. L. Aiken at $45,000, and reduced the salaries of Vice-President L. H. McCall and Treasurer H. Palagano, respectively, from $56,200 to $55,000, $18,892 to $18,000; and reduced the salary of Secretary L. H. McCall from $46,400 to $45,000.

The Prudential Life Insurance company made no changes in the salaries of four officers. Those salaries ranged from $125,000 to $43,000.

LEGAL NOTICE

For Bids for Repairs and Alterations to Administration Bldg. at Warner Park.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 13, 1933.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings until 11 o'clock A.M., April 22, 1933, for repairs and alterations to the Administration building at Warner Park.

Specifications and blank form for proposal, contract and bond will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of Ten ($10.00) Dollars with the Secretary of the Department, guaranteeing the return of the plans. The successful bidder will be required to execute a Surety Company Bond for Seventy-five (75%) per cent of the contract amount, conditioned on the performance of the terms and requirements of the contract.

With each bid must be filed a certified check or Bidder's Bond by approved security for ONE HUNDRED ($100.00) DOLLARS, payable to Alvin Shipp, City Treasurer, and to become the property of the City if the contract is not signed and work started within 15 days of the acceptance of the bid by the City.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. A. CASH, Commissioner.

MORE ABOUT
FIVE-DAY WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

unemployment. As unemployment rose to thirteen million, national income dropped from $85,200,000,000 to $37,500,000,000. After unemployment rose above two million the drop in national income was greater than the loss of the incomes of the unemployed. At the end of 1932, a wage loss of one billion in wages meant a three billion loss in national income.

"Since 1929, national income has declined $43,000,000,000, national wealth approximately $100,000,000,000, wages $25,000,000,000. One cannot see or predict the serious consequences which may flow from a continued deflation in wages and a further decline in price levels."

Discussing labor's program to meet unemployment, Green said:

"Labor presents its program as an expression of its best thought and judgment. It is quite willing that all of it shall be submitted to the most critical and scrutinizing analysis. It believes that the immediate approach to the nation's unemployment problem sould be made from two directions.

Adequate Relief First.

"First, relief adequate to meet the minimum needs of hungry, distressed people who are suffering from long-continued unemployment should be supplied by the federal government. We have recommended the appropriation of not less than one billion dollars to be distributed by the relief agencies set up in the states, cities and communities.

"Second, a huge public works program involving the expenditure of a minimum of five billion dollars should be instituted. This public works program to embrace the construction of public buildings, public highways, the elimination of grade crossings, reforestation, flood control, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work at decent wages for those who are idle. A public works program of this character and scope to be supplemented by the development and execution of self-liquidating projects such as slum clearances, housing, home building and the construction of tunnels and bridges. While a public works program of this scope, even if speedily launched, would not absorb the millions of workers who are idle it would, if carried forward on a large scale, create work opportunities for millions.

Credit Vital to Recovery.

"Through the proper exercise of governmental authority, legislative or otherwise, control of credit and credit facilities should be more clearly vested in the government. Obviously, necessary credit must be extended to manufacturers and employers of labor who are not only willing, but who are anxious to engage in business activity. Labor places great emphasis upon the value of credit as an important factor in all plans proposed as a basis for economic recovery."

BILL TO CURB SWEAT SHOPS IN CONNECTICUT IS ADOPTED

Hartford, Conn.—The Connecticut legislature has adopted a bill compelling all Connecticut factories to register with the state labor commissioner full information as to their manner of operation. The bill is aimed at New York sweat shop manufacturers who have been coming into the state in increasing numbers since the depression began.

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in a good laxative
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money, in a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles.
25 or more doses of
Thedford's Black-Draught
in a 25-cent package
For Children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

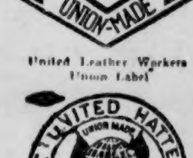
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

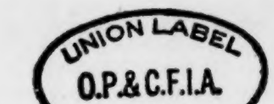
Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

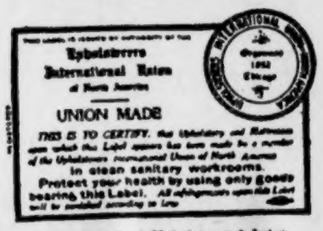
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union



United Leather Workers Union Label

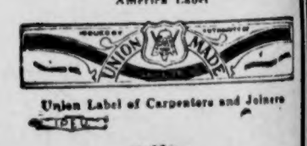


Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

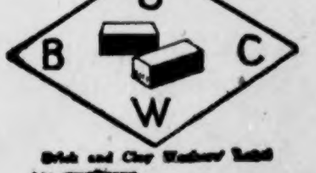

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Bookbinders' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

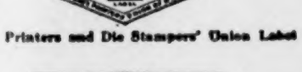
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

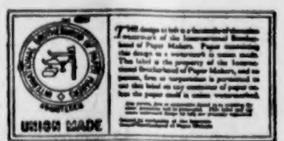


International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

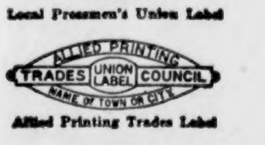
Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

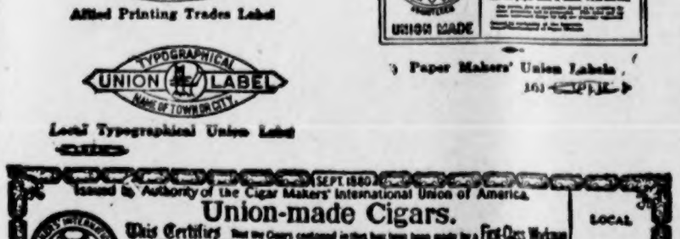


Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp



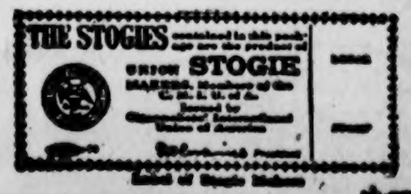
Local Typographical Union Label



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Machinists' Union Label



A. F. of L. Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators